University
OF
Maryland

DENTAL BUILDING. SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

UNIVERSITY

OF

MARYLAND

1807-1907

Its History, Influence, Equipment and Characteristics

WITH

Biographical Sketches and Portraits of its Founders, Benefactors, Regents, Faculty and Alumni

BY

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
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PREFACE.

The possession of a history is a thing to be desired by every University. The authorities and Alumni of the University of Maryland are, therefore, to be congratulated upon this work, the result of researches carried on by the author for more than a quarter of a century.

The Alumni are also deserving of great praise for their loyalty to the institution and their liberality in subscribing, which has made the work possible. And, in passing, we desire to acknowledge the pleasure with which we learned that the graduates of this University have shown as great a readiness to subscribe to this history as those of other and greater Universities have shown under similar circumstances.

While the work is not issued by the University, and, therefore, lacks official authority, it possesses a semi-official character by virtue of the fact that the various departments are represented by their Deans, as Honorary Editors, and that the Editor-in-Chief is a member of one of the Faculties and the recognized historian of the Institution.

The Editor is responsible for the historical part, contained in the first volume, entire, except a small number of biographies of members of Faculties. The biographies of Alumni, contained in Volume II, were written by the editorial staff of the publishing firm, and by them (as we are assured) submitted to the subjects for revision.

The typographical work upon the book is unexceptionable, and speaks for itself. It reflects great credit upon the publishers, and must fill the friends of the old University with pride and satisfaction, when they see in what a noble dress the theme, so dear to us all, is presented.

That our Alumni may find it all they could wish, and may spend many a pleasant leisure hour in a perusal of its pages, is the wish of

Their sincere friend,

THE AUTHOR.

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I.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

THE FOUNDING OF THE INSTITUTION

I. THE UNIVERSITY.

THERE was no institution of collegiate rank within the borders of the State of Maryland until after the Revolutionary War. The first to be established was Washington College, at Chestertown, on the Eastern Shore. It received its charter in 1782, developing out of the Kent County Free School. It received its name "in honourable and perpetual memory of his Excellency General Washington, the illustrious and virtuous commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States."

The next such institution—St. John's College, at Annapolis—owed its existence to the jealousy and rivalry existing between the two "Shores" into which the State was geographically divided, and which also represented about an equal proportion of its population. It was founded upon King William's School, which was chartered in 1696 and opened in 1701—the first public free school in America. It thus claims over two centuries of continuous life and collegiate work. The design was to form of these two colleges a University bearing the name of the State. The same charter which founded St. John's (Laws of Maryland, 1784, ch. 37, §§ 33-5) provided for their union into a University. The language of the act, relating to the latter, is as follows:

Whereas a college hath been founded on the Eastern Shore of this State, by the name of Washington College, in honourable and perpetual memory of the late illustrious and virtuous commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States; and whereas it appears to this General Assembly that the connection between the two Shores will be greatly increased, by uniformity of manual and joint efforts for the advancement of literature, under one supreme legislative and visitatorial jurisdiction: *Be it enacted*, That the said two colleges, viz., Washington College, on the Eastern Shore,

and St. John's College, on the Western Shore, shall be and they are hereby, declared to be one University by the name of the University of Maryland, whereof the governor of the State for the time being shall be chancellor, and the principal of one of the said colleges shall be vice-chancellor, either by seniority or election, according to such rule or by-law of the University as may afterwards be made in that case.

The governing body of the University was to be a "convocation," consisting of the visitors and governors of the two colleges, or a representation of at least seven visitors and governors from each of them, and two members of both faculties, the principal being one. The chancellor was to call this convocation together for the purpose of framing a body of by-laws or ordinances, the object of which was the general government of the University, so far as related to uniformity of manners and literature, receiving, hearing and determining appeals from any of the members, students or scholars, and the conferring of the higher degrees and honors of the University. Special and annual meetings of the convocation to be called by the chancellor, are provided for, but all such meetings, whether special or general, are to be held at the colleges alternately.*

The two colleges were duly set in operation, Washington under direction of Rev. Dr. William Smith, who had been president of the College of Philadelphia from its foundation until the revocation of its charter, one of the most eminent educators of his time; and St. John's under Dr. John McDowell, principal. The first session of the former was that of 1782-83; the first of the latter was 1789-90.

There was no attempt to carry out the provisions of the charter with reference to a University until November, 1790, when a convocation of representatives of the two colleges was held at Annapolis. The union was not then effected, nor was it at another called in May, 1791, at which representatives from St. John's alone appeared. The Governor, as chancellor, thereupon adjourned the convocation until the following November, but no

*Charter of St. John's College.

more meetings were held. Thus the organization of the University was not accomplished, and the failure seems attributable to the weakness of the plan and the consequent lack of interest in it. To the jealousy between the two sections a share in the result has, doubtless justly, been attributed.

It is important, in our own interest, to realize this failure, because it has been the habit of our historians and public speakers to speak of this as the first University of Maryland. This is manifestly an error, since it existed only in contemplation and not in fact. So, the "third University," so called, proposed by Dr. Van Bokkelen, in his comprehensive plan of public education, in 1865, had an equally shadowy existence. The University of Maryland, which forms the theme of this work, is the only one of the name, therefore, which has actually existed, and that cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Between this period and the founding of the College of Medicine of Maryland, in 1807, several other collegiate institutions were set on foot within the State. These were, in chronological order: Cokesbury College, at Abingdon, Harford County, Methodist Episcopal, 1784; the Seminary of St. Sulpice or St. Mary's Seminary, Roman Catholic, at Baltimore, 1791, and Baltimore College, non-sectarian, 1803. Of these three, only the Roman Catholic institution survives. In January, 1805, the Seminary of St. Sulpice was raised by the Legislature to the rank of a University, by the name of St. Mary's University, an academic department having been added in 1799. The college department had a prosperous career for many years, but was discontinued in 1852, in order to give full scope to the special work of the Seminary. Cokesbury College was discontinued after the burning of its buildings, in 1796. Baltimore College led a feeble existence until 1830, when it was merged in the University of Maryland as its academic department.

The University of Maryland is unique among modern Universities, so far as we know, in being founded upon a School of Medicine. That this is one of the causes operating against its success, there can be no doubt, since

the basis of all higher education must ever be the department of literature—the feeder of the professional schools.

The first medical teacher of any prominence in Baltimore was Dr. Charles Frederick Wiesenthal, who came here from Prussia, in 1755. He had many students, some of whom are known to us. He erected a building for their use in the rear of his residence, which occupied the south-east corner of Gay and Fayette streets. This building is still standing, also another further to the rear on Frederick street, which tradition asserts was used as a dissecting room. When Dr. Wiesenthal began teaching here, and when he built his school house, we do not know, but he speaks of his school during the period of the Revolution. Upon his death, in 1789, he was succeeded by his son Andrew, who, with Dr. George Buchanan, attempted to found a medical college. This attempt failed, but courses of lectures were delivered during the ensuing winter by these two to classes of fifteen and nine respectively. Andrew Wiesenthal continued his courses upon Anatomy and Surgery probably to the time of his death, in 1798.

The College of Medicine of Maryland, the present School of Medicine of the University, owes its foundation to Dr. John Beale Davidge, who settled for practice in Baltimore in 1796, the year it received a city charter. He early entertained the idea of founding here a school of medicine, and was only deterred from doing so by the unwillingness of others "to embark in an untried experiment so inauspicious and problematical." In December, 1802, we find him advertising a course of lectures on Anatomy, Surgery, Midwifery and Physiology. They were delivered every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 p. m. They were continued annually until merged into the course of the College. We find also, that the subject of the establishment of a medical school was discussed at the meetings of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and at the biennial meeting held at Annapolis, in June, 1801, a plan was proposed by "a distinguished member of the Society," which was revised and approved by Dr. Upton Scott, the president. But, owing to the limited attendance, after much

discussion, final action was deferred until the next year, when it was further urged in an address delivered by Dr. Scott's successor, Dr. Philip Thomas.* The need of additional legislation to carry out the idea entertained, of union with the Society, led to further delay, and the committee was continued. On this committee we find the names of Drs. George Brown and John B. Davidge. Again, in 1803, the committee was directed to report a plan for the establishment of a College of Physicians at the next meeting. But it was not until 1807 that the success of these efforts reached a realization, and that was precipitated by an unexpected episode, as will appear later.

The events of this year, so memorable in our history, demand a very detailed consideration. Two other physicians at this time became interested in Davidge's project. These were Dr. James Cocke, a native of lower Virginia, who settled here about the close of 1804, and Dr. John Shaw, of Annapolis. Cocke had been a pupil of Sir Astley Cooper, at Guy's Hospital, and his inaugural thesis at the University of Pennsylvania in 1804 had brought him into favorable notice as a man of promise. He became associated with Davidge in practice on February 10, 1807. Shaw was a graduate of St. John's College, had held a medical position in the navy, and had traveled extensively. He settled here early in March, 1807. These three, drawn together by common literary tastes and aspirations, united in a course of medical instruction in the fall of the year. The session began about the first of November, Davidge taking charge of the departments of Anatomy and Surgery, and giving some attention to Midwifery, Cocke giving instruction in Physiology and Shaw presiding in Chemistry. Shaw's lectures began on November 24th, being given at his house on "Chatham" street, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7 p. m. To accommodate the Anatomical Department, Davidge had erected a small building on ground belonging to himself, on the east side of Liberty street, just south of Saratoga. He procured a subject, and began the instruction of his students here. But the

Fed. Gaz., June 16, 1802.

matter becoming known, a crowd gathered in front of the building, which, as the numbers and noise increased, soon resorted to violence, destroying completely building and contents. The prejudice against dissection was so great that but little sympathy was shown for the Doctor's loss. But one protest was made against the outrage in the public press; that was signed "Celsus," and probably emanated from John Crawford. This mishap interrupted the lectures for a time, but it had the effect of bringing the profession to the support of the enterprise. A full meeting of the physicians of the city was held at Davidge's house early in December to take action to procure legal protection.* It was then unanimously resolved, "in consequence of the late interruption of lectures on anatomy and surgery, and the very generous and handsome present of a lot of ground in the precincts," to apply to the Legislature for a charter for a medical college, and a committee was appointed to canvass the city for funds for the erection of a building. This was the second and last dissection mob which occurred in this city, the first taking place in 1789.

No time was lost in preparing the charter, a duty which was very satisfactorily discharged by Dr. Shaw. In its passage through the House of Delegates, on December 7th, the Medical College Bill was under discussion, and an amendment was proposed uniting the school with St. Mary's University, the Roman Catholic institution on North Paca street, which had been chartered as a University in January, 1805. The amendment was defeated, and the bill passed the Legislature in its original form, December 18th. The following is the full text of this bill according to the authorized publication:

AN ACT FOR FOUNDING A MEDICAL COLLEGE IN THE CITY OR PRECINCTS OF BALTIMORE FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF STUDENTS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF MEDICINE.

WHEREAS it appears to this general assembly that many benefits would accrue, not only to the State of Maryland, but to many other parts of the

*Newspaper, Dec. 3, 1807.

United States, from the establishment of a seminary for the promotion of medical knowledge in the city of Baltimore; therefore

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That a college for the promotion of medical knowledge, by the name of The College of Medicine of Maryland, be established in the city or precincts of Baltimore, upon the following fundamental principles, to wit: The said college shall be founded and maintained forever upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of students of every country and every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the honors of the college, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular plan of religious worship or service; nor shall any preference be given in the choice of a president, professor, lecturer, or other officer of the said college, on account of his particular religious profession, but regard shall be solely paid to his moral character, and other necessary qualifications to fill the place for which he shall be chosen.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the members of the board of medical examiners for this State for the time being, together with the president and the professors of the said college, and their successors, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, one community, corporation and body politic, to have continuance for ever, by the name of The Regents of the College of Medicine of Maryland.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That the said regents and their successors, by the same name, shall be able and capable to enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee, or for any less estate or estates, any lands, tenements, annuities, pensions or other hereditaments, within this State, by the gift, grant, bargain, sale, alienation, enfeoffment, release, confirmation or devise, of any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable to make the same, and such lands, tenements, rents, annuities, pensions or other hereditaments, or any less estates, rights or interests, of or in the same, at their pleasure to grant, alien, sell and transfer, in such manner and form as they shall think

meet and convenient for the furtherance of the said college; and also that they may take and receive any sum or sums of money, and every kind, manner or portion of goods and chattels, that shall be sold or given to them, by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable to make a gift or sale thereof, and employ the same towards maintaining the said college, in such manner as they shall judge most necessary and convenient for the instruction of students in medicine, and the sciences connected with it.

V. *And be it enacted,* That the said regents and their successors, shall be able in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court or courts, before any judge, judges or justices, within this State and elsewhere, in all and all manner of suits, pleas, causes, matters and demands, of whatsoever kind, nature or form they be, and to do all and every other matter and thing hereby contemplated to be done, in as full and effectual a manner, as any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, in like cases, may or can do.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That the yearly value of the messuages, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments and real estate, of the said college and corporation (exclusive of the lots and buildings occupied by the institution), shall not exceed thirty thousand dollars: and all gifts to the said college and corporation, after the yearly value of their estates shall amount to thirty thousand dollars aforesaid, and all bargains and purchases to be made by the said corporation, which may increase the yearly value of said estate above or beyond the amount aforesaid, shall be absolutely void and of none effect.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That the said regents and their successors shall have full power and authority to have, make and use, one common and public seal, and likewise one privy seal, with such devices and inscriptions as they shall think proper, and to ascertain, fix and regulate, the uses of both seals by their own laws, and the same seals, or either of them, to change, break, alter and renew at their pleasure.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That the said regents shall have full power

and authority to appoint a president of the said college, who shall preside at their meetings, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him, and in his absence to appoint a vice-president, which latter shall always be one of their own body.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That the said regents shall from time to time, and at all times hereafter forever, have full power and authority to constitute and appoint, in such manner as they shall think best and most convenient, professors of the different branches of medicine for instructing the students of said college, by regular lectures upon every part of that science, who shall be severally styled Professors of such branch as they shall be nominated and appointed for, according to each particular nomination and appointment; and also to constitute and appoint, in like manner, lecturers upon the sciences subservient to, or connected with, medicine, who shall be severally styled Lecturers on such sciences as they shall be appointed for; and the said professors and lecturers so constituted and appointed from time to time, shall be known and distinguished forever as one learned body or faculty, by the name of The Medical Faculty of the College of Medicine of Maryland, and in that name shall be capable of choosing their own dean of faculty, and of exercising such powers and authorities as the regents of the said college, and their successors, shall by their ordinances, think necessary to delegate to them, for the instruction, discipline and government of the said institution, and of all students, officers and servants belonging to the same: provided that nothing be done in virtue of this act contrary to the constitution and laws of this State, or to the constitution and laws of the United States.

X. *And be it enacted,* That the said regents and their successors shall meet at least once a year in stated annual meetings, to be appointed by their own ordinances, and at such other times as by their said ordinances they may direct, in order to examine into all matters touching the discipline of the institution, and the good and wholesome execution of their ordinances; and the said regents, when duly assembled, shall have full power and authority to make their own rules of proceeding, and to make fundamental ordinances

for the government and discipline of the said college, and to appoint the necessary officers of the same, in all which meetings a majority of the whole number of regents shall be a quorum to do any business except to vacate the seat of a president, professor or lecturer, for which purpose the consent of two-thirds of the whole number of regents shall be necessary.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That the medical faculty of the said college shall hold one term in each year, which shall commence on the first Monday in November in every year, and shall continue not less than four, nor more than six months, as may be regulated by the ordinances of the college, within which period all the lectures to be delivered in the said college shall be given, except the lectures on botany, and such other lectures as the regents shall judge will be delivered with more advantage at a different season.

XII. *And,* for animating and encouraging the students of said college to a laudable diligence, industry and progress in medical science, *Be it enacted,* That the said regents and their successors, shall, by a written mandate, under their privy seal and the hand of their president or vice-president, have full power and authority to direct the medical faculty of the said college to hold public commencements, either on stated annual days, or occasionally, as the future ordinances of the said institution may direct, and at the said commencements to admit any of the students of the said college, meriting the same (whose names shall be inserted in the said mandate), to the office and profession of surgeon, or to the degree of bachelor or doctor of medicine; and it is hereby enacted, that the president or vice-president shall make out and sign, with his name, diplomas and certificates of the admission to such offices or degrees, which shall be sealed with the public or greater seal of the college or corporation, and delivered to the graduates as honorable and perpetual testimonials of such admission; which diploma or certificate, if thought necessary for doing greater honor to such graduates, shall also be signed by the names of the different professors or lecturers, or as many of them as can conveniently sign the same; provided always, that no student or students within the said college shall be admitted to any such offices or

degrees, or have their names inserted in any mandate for that purpose, until such students shall have been first duly examined and thought worthy of same, at a public examination of candidates to be held previous to the day of commencement in the said college, by and in the presence of the regents and other persons choosing to attend the same, and shall also have undergone such previous private examinations, and have performed such exercises as shall be prescribed by the future ordinances of the college; and provided further, that no student or students in the said college shall be admitted to the degree of doctor of medicine unless he or they shall have attended lectures in the said college during two terms, and shall during that period have attended each of the lectures prescribed by the ordinances for at least one term, and shall also have written and caused to be printed, a thesis or theses in the Latin or English language, and shall publicly defend the same on the day of commencement; but the regents of the college shall, at any time, have power to consider the having attended lectures in any other medical seminary of established reputation, for an equal space of time, as equivalent to having attended one of the terms above prescribed.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That the regents shall, at any time, have the power of conferring the honorary degree of doctor of medicine on any physician who has practised physic for twenty years within the State of Maryland, and of conferring the honorary degree of bachelor of medicine on any one who has practised physic for ten years within the same.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That every licentiate of the board of medical examiners who shall have practised physic for five years within this State, shall have a right to demand and receive, from the college aforesaid, a surgeon's certificate, free of all expense, except the sum of one dollar to the register or other such officer of the college, for his trouble in making out the same.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the right of the said college to confer degrees shall not take place until professors shall have been appointed, and one course of lectures delivered upon the several branches of anatomy, chem-

istry, materia medica, and the practice of physic; provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the said regents from conferring at any time, the honorary degrees before mentioned, or from admitting at any time, to the degree of doctor of medicine, such persons as may be appointed professors in the college on their performing such exercises and duties as may be prescribed by their ordinances.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That until further arrangements be made by the regents of the said college, John B. Davidge, M. D., and James Cocke, M. D., shall be joint professors of anatomy, surgery and physiology, George Brown, M. D., shall be professor of the practice and theory of medicine, John Shaw, M. D., shall be professor of chemistry, Thomas E. Bond, M. D., shall be professor of materia medica, and William Donaldson, M. D., shall be professor of the institutes of medicine; and the said professors, or any three of them, shall appoint the time and place of the first meeting of the regents of the said college, giving one week's notice of it in two newspapers published in the city of Baltimore.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That all students who matriculate in the said college previous to the first day of January, and attend any of the lectures therein to the end of the course, shall be considered as having completed a term.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That the medical and chirurgical faculty in the State of Maryland shall be considered as the patrons and visitors of the said college, and their president, for the time being, shall be chancellor of the college; and the medical faculty of the said college shall give into the said medical and chirurgical faculty, at each of their biennial meetings, a report of the progress of learning in the said college, and of such other particulars as they may think fit to communicate.

XIX. *And be it enacted,* That in case at any time hereafter through oversight, or otherwise through misapprehension, and mistaken construction of the powers, liberties and franchises, in this charter or act of incorporation granted, or intended to be granted, any ordinance should be made

by the said corporation of regents, or any matter done and transacted by the corporation contrary to the tenor thereof, all such ordinances, acts and doings, shall of themselves be null and void, yet they shall not, in any courts of law, or by the general assembly, be deemed, taken, interpreted or adjudged, into an avoidance or forfeiture of this charter and act of incorporation, but the same shall be and remain unhurt, inviolate and entire, unto the said corporation of regents, in perpetual succession, and all their acts conformable to the powers, true intent and meaning hereof, shall be and remain in full force and validity, the nullity and avoidance of such acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

XX. *And be it enacted,* That this charter and act of incorporation, and every part thereof, shall be good and available in all things in the law, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be construed, reputed and adjudged, in all cases most favorably on the behalf, and for the best benefit and behoof of, the said regents and their successors, so as most effectually to answer the valuable ends of this act of incorporation, towards the general advancement and promotion of medical knowledge.

It will be noted that Drs. Shaw, Bond and Donaldson are credited with having the degree of Doctor of Medicine in this act. This was a mistake, none of the three being a graduate, and no such title was applied in the draft of the law as made by Dr. Shaw. But while the clerk was reading the bill, a member recognized a friend among the untitled, and interrupted him, saying that "he did not know why Dr. —— should not as well be an M. D. as Dr. ——, and Dr. ——," and he proposed that these letters should be inserted after his name. No objection was offered, and thus, as was facetiously said, all three became Doctors of Medicine by Act of Assembly*.

In perusing this interesting document, which is still in full force, by the decision of the Court of Appeals of the State, rendered in the famous

*Poems, by the late Dr. John Shaw, to which is prefixed a Biographical sketch of the Author. Phila. and Balto., 1810.

suit in 1839, the most remarkable fact which strikes us is the intimate relationship provided for between the College and the State Faculty. For example, the third section enacts "That the members of the Board of Medical Examiners for the State for the time being, together with the president and the professors of the said College, and their successors, shall and are hereby declared to be, one community, corporation and body politic, to have continuance forever, by the name of the Regents of the College of Medicine of Maryland." The fourteenth section provides that every licentiate of the board of examiners who shall have practiced for five years within the State, shall be entitled to a surgeon's certificate from the College. And the eighteenth sections enacts "That the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in the State of Maryland shall be considered as the patrons and visitors of said College, and their president for the time being shall be chancellor of the College; and the Medical Faculty of the said College shall give into the said Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, at each of their biennial meetings, a report of the progress of learning in the said College, and of such other particulars as they may think fit to communicate." It will be noted also, that the control of the institution rested in the hands of the State Faculty, since the Board of Examiners of this body, twelve in number, constituted a majority of the Board of Regents, consisting of nineteen persons. The professors and lecturers constituting the Faculty of the College are appointees of the Board of Regents. There are many points of interest which will appear on perusal of the Act. We will only note the fact that two degrees, Bachelor and Doctor, are to be conferred, after one and two years' attendance, respectively, with both public and private examinations, and in the case of the Doctor a thesis also, which must be publicly defended on commencement day.

No better evidence could be adduced of the harmonious relations then existing between the great body of the profession as represented by its State Faculty and the College, nor of the interest and fostering care with which the older personally superintended the birth and early development of the

younger, than the provisions of this Act. Theoretically, the relations seem to have been perfect, but, as will soon appear, they were not to be permanent.

A charter having thus been secured, a meeting of the Board of Regents was called for organization to be held at Dr. Davidge's, at 12 o'clock, December 28th, 1807.* The minutes of this meeting, which marks the birth of the College, are preserved for us in the same paper† and are worthy of reproduction in full:

At a meeting of the Regents of the College of Medicine of Maryland, held pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly for Founding a Medical College in the City or Precincts of Baltimore, passed December 18th, 1807, George Brown, M. D., was unanimously elected President; Solomon Birckhead, M. D., was unanimously elected Treasurer, and James Cocke, M. D., Secretary. After these elections were made, the Board entered into the following resolution:

Resolved, That the appointments by the General Assembly of George Brown, M. D., to the Professorship of the Practice and Theory of Medicine; of John B. Davidge, M. D., and of James Cocke, M. D., to the Joint Professorship of Anatomy, Surgery and Physiology; of John Shaw, M. D., to the Professorship of Chemistry; of Thomas E. Bond, M. D., to the Professorship of Materia Medica, and of William Donaldson, M. D., to the Professorship of the Institutes of Medicine, be and are hereby confirmed.

Dr. Brown having resigned, Nathaniel Potter, M. D., was elected to the Professorship of the Practice and Theory of Medicine.

The Board of Regents being adjourned, John B. Davidge, M. D., was elected Dean by the Medical Faculty of the College of Medicine of Maryland.

JAMES COCKE, M. D., *Secretary.*

The Professors of Anatomy and Chemistry have commenced their lectures.

Fed. Gaz., Dec. 21.
†*Id.* Dec. 30.

Thus, within four days of the new year, we see the humble parent of our University springing into life, amid circumstances far from auspicious. The members of the Faculty were without building or funds, and they had to face the fact that the public were hostile to the teaching of practical anatomy. But seven students had been enrolled, and for want of better accommodations the lectures had to be given in the houses of the professors.

We may pause a few moments to speak of the surroundings of the College at its birth. Baltimore at this time had about forty thousand inhabitants, and was growing at an enormous rate in both population and trade. Although the latest of the great Atlantic seaports to be founded, it was the third in size, having nearly half as many inhabitants as New York and Philadelphia. It was, therefore, well entitled to claim a share in the educational patronage of the country. The College was the sixth to be founded in the State, the third to be founded in the city, but educational establishments were in a very sorry plight in Maryland at this period. The Legislature had just withdrawn its appropriation from Washington and St. John's Colleges, crippling those institutions for many years to come. Baltimore College had not yet actually begun. The Seminary of St. Sulpice had only about a dozen pupils, and it had disappointed its projectors; its college department (St. Mary's College) was looming up, however, giving its first academic degrees in the summer of 1806, when the number of pupils amounted to over one hundred, furnishing almost the only evidence in the State of growth and prosperity in educational circles.

At this period there were only four medical schools in the United States. In the order of their founding, they were, the University of Pennsylvania, beginning as the "Collegium et Academia Philadelphiensis," in 1765; Harvard, 1782; Dartmouth, 1798, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, organized in May of this same year. So that our College ranks fifth in point of age of existing institutions, and is therefore one of the oldest on the continent.

The city possessed a public library, founded in 1796, which is said to

have "contained no inconsiderable collection of books upon medical sciences." There were three hospitals—the City and County Almshouse, situated at the head of Howard street, about where Madison now crosses it; the Marine Hospital, and the Baltimore, or Maryland Hospital, founded in 1798, and occupying the site of the present Johns Hopkins Hospital. The last named was at this time and for many years afterward, a general hospital for the treatment of the sick and insane.

It has been said that Baltimore was built upon rocks and swamps. At any rate, the situation was hilly, in places precipitous, and its lower parts were subject to frequent inundations. Much of the site is "made ground." Jones' Falls then ran along the bottom of the hill, about in the bed of Calvert street, as far as Saratoga, where it turned southeastward. This section was known as the "meadow." As might be supposed malaria was rife, and existed in its worst forms, while yellow fever was almost an annual visitant. Many of the streets were narrow and crooked, and bore names which sound strange to the ears of the present inhabitants. The northern limit of the city was "Howard's Park," at the site of the Washington Monument, where the Revolutionary hero, Colonel John Eager Howard, resided. The southern was at Barre street; and the western at Greene Street, where the University buildings now stand. The Cathedral had just been begun the year before, and the Battle and Washington monuments were not yet thought of. There were as yet no gas and no railroads. As indicating the condition of the medical profession about this time, it may be mentioned, that of the two hundred and forty-one names of members of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, published in 1807, but forty-three are credited with degrees in medicine, thirty-seven of these being M. D. and six M. B.

George Brown was a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1755. He was a Master of Arts of Glasgow University, and a Doctor of Medicine of Edinburgh University, 1779. The subject of his graduation thesis was "*De Cortice Peruviano.*" He emigrated to Baltimore in

1783, and the prevalence of a severe epidemic in the town favored his successful entree into practice. He was one of the founders of the first Medical Society in Baltimore, in 1788; of the first Public Library, in 1796; of Baltimore College, in 1803, and of the College of Medicine of Maryland, in 1807. He was one of the charter Faculty of the latter, but resigned at the first meeting of the Regents. The reasons for his withdrawal do not appear, but that he was not unfriendly to the projected institution is shown by his acceptance of the Presidency of the Board of Regents, a position which he held for five years. He seems to have had no aspirations for public honors or distinctions. He was among the first, if not the first (1790), to employ mercury in the treatment of acute inflammations especially pneumonia.* The importance attached to the discovery of the supposed "antiphlogistic" effects of this agent and the influence which it excited upon subsequent therapeutics, can scarcely be appreciated at this time, when the method has fallen into almost complete desuetude. He was Consulting Physician to the Baltimore Hospital in 1812. He died in Baltimore, August 24, 1822. He attained to the highest social and professional rank, and was an enlightened and public-spirited citizen, being a prominent actor in almost every enterprise, medical, literary or educational, begun during his residence in this city. "His grave will be passed by many a poor man with a benediction on his memory," was his simple but significant epitaph.

Thus modestly and unostentatiously began the career of an institution which for a hundred years has never ceased to fulfil its task of usefulness, and which has trained and sent forth a large proportion of the physicians not only of Maryland, but of the entire country; illy-provided, it is true, for the tempestuous voyage before it, but with youth, skill and energy at the helm to guide it on to more prosperous seas.

The course of instruction during the first session was not a complete one. After the destruction of the anatomical theatre, above described, practical anatomy was abandoned for a time. Drs. Bond and Donaldson

*Davidge, "*Physical Sketches*."

were compelled by ill-health to retire, and Dr. Potter did not begin his course until the following year (December, 1808). Davidge, Shaw and Cocke continued their instructions at their houses. Some clinical lectures were early given at the almshouse. The class numbered but seven.

Some time early in 1808 a building was secured standing on the southwest corner of Fayette (then called "Chatham") St. and McClellan's alley, which had formerly been used as a school house, but had been tenantless for several years. It was consequently now in a dilapidated condition, and afforded but partial protection from the weather. This structure, repaired as far as possible, served the purposes of the College until the completion of the building on the corner of Greene and Lombard streets, in 1813.

Professor Shaw here entered zealously upon his work, and soon had a very respectable laboratory. But, alas! he was cut down almost at the very beginning of what promised to be a brilliant career. In the course of some experiments which he carried out early in the year, and which occupied an entire night, it became necessary for him to immerse his arms frequently in cold water. This exposure resulted in a pleurisy which developed rapidly into pulmonary consumption. By the end of the year, he was compelled by fast-failing health to abandon his collegiate work. He accordingly took passage on a sailing vessel for Charleston, and there re-embarked, designing to go to the Bahamas. He died before reaching his destination, a martyr to his zeal in the service of the College.

John Shaw was born at Annapolis May 4, 1778. He entered St. John's College in that city on its opening in 1789 and received from it in 1796 the degree of A. B. Francis Scott Key, the author of the "Star-Spangled Banner," was his intimate college friend and associate. He began the study of medicine under Dr. John Thomas Shaaff, of Annapolis. In 1798, while attending his first course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, he received an appointment as surgeon in the United States Navy, and sailed for Algiers. He spent about a year and a half in North Africa, holding a position partly medical and partly consular. While there

he learned to speak Arabic, and became the physician of the Bey of Tunis, Secretary of Legation, and Chargé d'Affaires. He returned home in the spring of 1800, but in July, 1801, again left America to continue his medical studies in Edinburgh. Early in 1803, before he had obtained his medical degree at the Scotch University, he was induced to go to Canada, by the Earl of Selkirk, who had founded a colony there. He remained in the Earl's service until 1805, when he again returned to Annapolis, and entered upon practice as the partner of his preceptor. In February, 1807, he married and moved to Baltimore, where he assisted in founding the College of Medicine, as already described. He was Treasurer of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland from 1807 to 1809. He died at sea, on January 10th, 1809, aged thirty. Dr. Shaw published a number of poems, and left a manuscript of his travels in Africa. The former were collected and republished in a volume in 1810, preceded by a biographical memoir. His prose style is sprightly and entertaining; his poetry is chiefly sentimental and patriotic, and while ambitious neither in subject nor length, is sweet and graceful.

Thomas Emerson Bond was born in Baltimore, in February, 1782, of parents who had settled in Buckingham County, Virginia, in early life. After studying medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, he returned to Baltimore to practice that profession. He was offered a professorship in the College of Medicine, but his health prevented him from discharging its duties. He was also licensed as a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal, Church, which he had joined in his youth. He took a very active part in the discussions upon church government between 1820 and 1830, which resulted in the formation of the Methodist Protestant communion. He had a remarkably acute intellect and eminent literary ability, writing in a chaste, strong and nervous style. In 1827 he published "An Appeal to the Methodists," and in the following year, "A Narrative and Defense of the Methodist Episcopal Church." In 1830-31 he edited *The Itinerant.* In 1840 he became editor of the leading Methodist organ. *The Christian Ad-*

vocate and Journal, published in New York City, retaining the position until 1848, and again holding it from 1852 to his death, "displaying a high order of editorial skill seldom surpassed." He also wrote important articles for the *Methodist Quarterly.* He died in New York City, March 14th, 1856, having procured by his zeal and ability the title of "Defender of the Church." The University gave him its honorary M. D. in 1819. Dr. Bond held a chair in Washington Medical College, 1832-35, and according to Quinan was also a member of the City Council, and President of the Board of Health.

William Donaldson was born in Calvert County, Md., in 1778. He received the degree of A. B. at St. John's College, in 1798. He was a pupil of Dr. Miles Littlejohn, of Baltimore, and attended the course in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1802-03. He assisted in founding the College of Medicine in 1807, being assigned to the chair of Institutes, but resigned on account of his health in 1808. He suffered at this time from an affection of the chest, from which he got relief after visiting the West Indies. He married Miss Catherine Weatherburn, of Baltimore, in 1815, by whom he had one son, named after his preceptor, and one daughter. He was made an Honorary M. D., by the University, in 1818. He was associated in practice, first with Dr. Miles Littlejohn, and from 1830 on with Dr. Richard S. Steuart. He was President of the Medical Society of Baltimore in 1822-23. He was very expert in physical diagnosis, and his interest in his profession continued to the end. It is said that he had Dr. Duncan Turnbull, the Demonstrator of Anatomy at the University, to come and dissect before him when he was unable to sit up. Dr. Donaldson was the author of only two short articles on "Ascites" and "Epidemics." He died of pulmonary consumption, at Baltimore, January 16, 1835, aged fifty-seven.*

During the second session (1808-09) the number of the class increased

*See "Memoir by William N. Baker," *Md. Med. and Surg. Jl.*, 1840. See also Quinan's "Annals of Baltimore." He was no relation to Dr. Francis Donaldson, altho his daughter married a brother of the latter.

to ten. The expenses were borne equally by the members of the Faculty. The Professors of Institutes and Practice lectured in a ballroom on Commerce street, the use of which was tendered by the proprietor from 12 to 2 o'clock daily during the session. The vacancy in the chairs of Chemistry and Materia Medica were filled in 1809 by the appointments, respectively, of Doctors Elisha De Butts and Samuel Baker. No successor was appointed to Professor Donaldson, the duties of whose chair were probably performed by Professor Davidge. With regard to this branch, much importance was attached to it by both Davidge and Potter. "They came to the conclusion," says the latter,† that the science of medicine could not be successfully taught under the usual organization of medical schools; that without the aids of physiology and pathology, either associated with anatomy or as a separate chair of institutes, the philosophy of the body in sickness or in health could not be understood. This formed the basis of our scheme, and the ground on which we erected a school."

During the winter of 1809-10 the same apartments were occupied, and the class had increased to eighteen. The first public Commencement was held in April, 1810, when degrees were conferred on five graduates.* The names of these graduates are unknown. It is fair under the circumstances, however, to conclude that they were among those gentlemen who were licensed by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty to practice in June, and we may conjecture that their names were Francis Cooksey, George T. Gunby, James Orrick, William H. Dorsey, and either Robert W. Armstrong or Handy Harris Irving. There is much difficulty in reaching a conclusion on this point, which is one of some interest, but on a careful study of the list of names of licentiates of 1810, given in the Treasurer's report, we feel warranted in eliminating all but these six.

In April, 1811, there were ten graduates. Probably some of these licentiates of 1811 were among these graduates: Robert Dawson, Stanislaus

†*Some Account of the Rise and Progress of the University of Maryland*, Pamph, 1838

*Potter, *op. cit.* This is the only mention of this commencement which I have seen. The first mention of one outside Potter's sketch is that in the *American* of May 7, 1812.

Coomes, Benjamin J. Semmes, William N. Luckey, Charles D. Bruce, Jonathan Waters (?), John Shaaff Stockett (?), Henry Stonestreet (?). The five graduates of 1812 (*American,* May 7.) were John O'Connor, of Baltimore; Charles L. Snyder, of Hampshire County, Virginia; Henry Curtis, of Richmond, Virginia; Corbin Amos, of Harford County, Maryland, and Thomas D. Jones, of Somerset County, Maryland. These names are also given in Potter's "*Baltimore Medical and Philosophical Lyceum,*" vol. 1, No. 4, 1812.

I cannot pass over the year 1811 without some allusion to one who lectured then in the College, one of the most remarkable men ever connected with it. I refer to Dr. John Crawford. In November, 1811, he began a course of lectures at the College on "The Cause, Seat and Cure of Disease," which enunciated views that sounded strange to the ears of the students and his colleagues, but have become familiar enough to ours. The first lecture was published, and is extant. From his studies in Natural History, which was a favorite branch with him, Dr. Crawford was convinced that that large class of diseases produced by infection arose from the entrance of living germs, within the body, each disease having its special germ, just as each plant has its seed. With an insatiable desire for further light he ranged over the whole kingdom of nature, animal and vegetable, and he found everywhere proofs of the existence of parasitism. One can reason, he says, from the known to the unknown, and enough was even then known to show that there were organisms beyond the reach of the observation of those times, which were prolific sources of fatal epidemic and endemic diseases. Some day, he says prophetically, these germs will be discovered. He points out how this theory threw light into a territory then all darkness, how it systematized knowledge, and gave encouragement and direction to human effort. Nor did he stop there; he utilized his theory in the prevention and treatment of disease. The destruction of the germ was, in his view, the therapeutic end of all effort. What a grand sight, this, of a genius struggling sixty years ahead of his time to convince men of

the truth. We can hardly blame them for rejecting his teachings as visionary and erratic, for their eyes were blinded. So he struggles on vainly, impelled by the promptings of his conscience, and there is evidence that his unceasing advocacy of this theory led men to look upon him askant, and militated against his professional success. An abler man probably than any of his day, he was debarred by prejudice and ignorance from that place in the Faculty which he would have adorned.

In November, 1812, he began another course on Natural History, on Hanover street, continued later on Commerce street. This course was also under the auspices of the College, and was to have been given at the building on Lombard street, but it was not sufficiently advanced at the time for occupation. The title of the chair which he held from the Regents was "Lecturer on Natural History." He was soon compelled to abandon this course, but we are left in the dark for the reason for its discontinuance.

Dr. John Crawford was the son of a minister, and was born in the north of Ireland, May 3, 1746. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and received the degree of M. D. at the University of Leyden. He then made two voyages to the East Indies as surgeon in the East India Company's service. In 1779 he went to the Island of Barbadoes as surgeon and agent to the Naval Hospital there. In 1781 bad health compelled his return to England. During the voyage his wife died, leaving to him the care of two infant children. Having recovered, he returned to Barbadoes, but in 1790 he removed to Demerara, having been appointed surgeon-major there by the Dutch. A large military hospital now afforded him a wide field for observation, and it was at this time that he conceived those ideas regarding the causes of disease which he afterwards enunciated in his lectures and writings. In 1794 his health again gave way, and he returned to England and Holland. In 1796 he arrived in Baltimore, which thenceforth for seventeen years was the scene of his mature life-work. He was instrumental in the founding of many important institutions here as the penitentiary, the Maryland Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge, the Baltimore General

JOHN CRAWFORD, M. D.

Dispensary, the Hibernian Benevolent Society, the Bible Society, and the Baltimore Library. He employed vaccine virus here in the summer of 1800, which was contemporaneously with its introduction into Boston by Waterhouse, who has received the credit for its first use in this country. He was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Maryland from 1801 to his death in 1813. He held several offices in the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, and was Consulting Physician to the Board of Health and City Hospital. He was a large contributor to the *Baltimore Observer*, 1806-07, and to the *Medical and Physical Recorder*, 1808-09, the first medical journal published in Maryland. He also left many writings in manuscript; one of these, on "The Climate of the Tropics," has lately been discovered and reviewed by the present writer. Dr. Crawford died at his residence, corner of Hanover and German streets, after a short and acute illness, May 9th, 1813. His remains were interred in the Presbyterian burying ground, corner Fayette and Greene streets, and a monument was erected over them there by the Masons.

In 1812 the Faculty received some very important accessions to its number. Dr. William Gibson, a native of Baltimore, had recently returned from Edinburgh, and the hospitals of London, with a brilliant record. His operation upon the common iliac artery during the summer of this year added much to his renown, and he was elected to the chair of Surgery in the College. Dr. Richard Wilmot Hall was made Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, to which were added next year the Diseases of Women and Children. Professor Davidge now devoted his attention to Obstetrics and the Institutes, while Professor Cocke continued in charge of Anatomy.

The want of a suitable building for the purposes of the College had been painfully felt from the first, and the ways and means for securing it had been frequently and anxiously discussed. There was no available structure in the city that was suitable for use. It was necessary, therefore, to build, and the only way in which this could be done was by the help of a lottery. Lotteries were the favorite resort in almost every enterprise of the day. It

is astonishing to how many and varied objects they were made to contribute. Not only public but private enterprises also were set on foot through their agency. Among their uses were the erection of monuments, the building of market-houses, engine-houses, academies, colleges, preachers' houses, Masonic and other public halls, and bridges, the erection, repair and enlargement of hospitals and churches, the finishing of steeples, the construction of wharves and pumps, the purchase of fire-engines, alarm-bells and town-clocks, the cutting and opening of roads and canals, the straightening and paving of streets, the improvement of the navigation of rivers, and the preservation and distribution of vaccine virus. These lotteries abound in the legislative enactments of the State from the beginning of the century on to near its middle. They were a source of large revenue to the State, and were very popular—with legislators, because they supplied the means of carrying on the government without the necessity of direct taxation; with the people, because they enabled them to raise money for their various enterprises without forced contributions, and with the incentive of a possible prize.

The first Act authorizing the drawing of a lottery for the benefit of the College was passed by the Legislature on January 20th, 1808. It names Colonel John Eager Howard, James McHenry, James Calhoun, Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, William Gwynn, John Comegys, Charles A. Warfield, John Crawford, Solomon Birckhead, John B. Davidge and Ennals Martin as commissioners to prepare a scheme for raising a sum not exceeding $40,000. They were required to give bond for twice this amount, to pay the prizes within six months after the drawing began, and to pay over the balance, after deducting expenses, to the Board of Regents. This commission made but little progress with the work entrusted to it, and at the next session a supplement was passed authorizing the Regents to appoint other commissioners in place of those who had neglected to comply with the provisions of the Act. Dr. Cocke now assumed charge, and finally placed the enterprise upon a successful financial footing. To him, according to

Professor Potter,* was chiefly due the credit of raising the means for carrying on the work of the College, and for erecting the Lombard street building.

Other Acts relating to the University lottery were passed during the sessions of 1811, 1813, 1816, 1819, 1820, 1826 and 1827. That of 1813 authorizes the raising of $30,000. "to be paid to the members of the Faculty of Physic therein, and to be applied to the payment of the balance due on their lot and edifice, to the purchase and support of a botanic garden, a library, and other necessary apparatus." By the Act of 1816, the amount was raised to $100,000 (making $140,000 in all), $50,000 of which was to be used for chemical and scientific apparatus and anatomical preparations, the balance to pay off the debts of the institution and to build and furnish the buildings.† The State was paid taxes on all the drawings. In time, it was found that the scheme for raising revenues by lotteries was interfered with by the privileges granted the University, and the Legislature determined to put an end to the latter. Accordingly, a conference was held with a committee of the Trustees, as a result of which the Act of 1827, chapter 198, was passed, which provides that the balance of the privilege remaining to be realized, amounting to $40,946, should be paid to the University from the State Treasury by annual installments of $5,000, instead of by successive lottery drawings.‡

As we learn, however,§ nothing was derived from the lottery until after the College became a University, and the expenses were meanwhile borne by the members of the Faculty, who made themselves personally responsible for the debts incurred. Loans from banks and individuals were effected, and we find acknowledgment of help and encouragement received from a number of prominent and public-spirited citizens, and especially

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**loc. cit.*

†According to the joint memorial of the Trustees to the Legislature in 1830, the amount actually realized from the lotteries up to 1830 was $77,000.

‡Report of Joint Committee of Legislature on Memorial of Regents of University of Maryland, 1839. This committee says that the lotteries could not be considered as funds advanced by the state or as endowment. They were actually only to be regarded as dispensations from penalties under the prohibitory lottery law."

§*idem.*

Colonel John Eager Howard, Robert Oliver, Robert Gilmor and John and David Hoffman.

The purchase of the lot on the north-east corner of Lombard and Greene streets, from Colonel Howard, at "a merely nominal amount," has been already referred to, and is one instance of the liberality of that distinguished citizen. The contract with Colonel Howard was signed by several of the Professors of the College, who made themselves individually responsible for the amount of the purchase money, and the deed for the lot was recorded "as a deed to them in trust for the Regents of the University, whenever they should be reimbursed."* The amount asked was $10,000. No security was demanded, and there was no limitation as to time of payment.† Colonel Howard contributed $1,000 of the purchase money, and the balance, amounting with interest to about $11,000, was paid to him in full.

The plan for the erection of a building upon this lot was entrusted to Mr. R. Cary Long, an eminent architect, to whom Baltimore is indebted for so many of her handsomest and most enduring edifices. In accordance with his plan, an imposing structure was erected, modeled upon classical lines, which, still after nearly a century, attracts the notice of all beholders, and in its massive proportions seems destined to endure for centuries. The style of architecture is that so common at that day, and seen in many of Baltimores' buildings—the Cathedral, the Universalist Church, the McKim School, the old Masonic Temple, some of the churches, banks, etc. Mr. Long selected the Pantheon at Rome for his model,‡ and it may well, therefore, have excited the pride and admiration of Faculty and citizens, for it was at the time of its erection, without doubt, the finest structure devoted to

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*M. S. *Records*, Statement of Professor Hall.

†Opinion of Counsel, May 21, 1820, and Potter, *op. cit.*

‡Pantheon (*pan*, all, *theos*, god), a celebrated temple at Rome, built in 27 B. C., by Marcus Agrippa. It is a large edifice of brick, built in circular form, with a portico of lofty columns. It has the finest dome in the world (142 1-2 feet internal diameter, 143 feet internal height) and its portico is almost equally celebrated. It is now a church and is known as Santa Maria Rotonda. Raffael and other famous men are buried within its walls.—*Twentieth Century Cyclopaedia.*

OLDEST OF THE TWO ORIGINAL UNIVERSITY PICTURES, PROBABLY FROM ARCHITECT'S DRAWING, 1812.

medical education to be found in the New World. It stood almost alone, at the extreme "western precincts," and was one of the most conspicuous objects in the city. The following description is given of it in the fall of 1815: "The splendid edifice which constitutes the Medical College, as the centre from which the other departments are to diverge, stands on Lombard street, extended, in the western end of the city. It is constructed on the plan of the (old) Pantheon at Rome. The front faces on the Washington road, commanding an extensive prospect down the Patapsco and Chesapeake. The grandeur of the exterior of the building does not excell the internal convenience of the apartments. The anatomical theatre, with its necessary appendages, is as extensive and appropriate as those of any of the European Schools. The lecturing room alone is capable of containing twelve hundred persons with convenience. The chemical hall, immediately below, is but little inferior; it will accommodate about a thousand, a part of its area being taken off by the laboratory and necessary apparatus. The apparatus is complete, accommodated to the taste and views of the learned professor."†

According to Professor Potter‡ the corner stone was laid with due ceremony on April 7, 1811, and it was the expectation of the Faculty that it would be ready for occupancy at the opening of the session of 1812-13. Although this hope was not realized, it was so far advanced as to be partially tenantable during that session, and some of the lectures were given in it.

R. Cary Long was born in Maryland, in 1772. His father dying, he early left home and came to Baltimore, where he apprenticed himself to a carpenter. He here rose to the highest distinction as an architect. To him our city owes the introduction of gas, being second only to London in utilizing this method of illumination. He aided also in its introduction into Boston and Philadelphia. Among the buildings erected under his supervision, besides the College, were the second St. Paul's Church, destroyed by

†"Viator," *Niles' Weekly Register*, Sept. 15, 1815.

‡*op. cit.*

fire in 1854, the Holliday street Theatre, also burned down in 1873, the old City Hall, on Holliday street, St. Peter's Church, on South Sharp street, the Baltimore Library, Mechanics', Patapsco and Union banks, Patapsco Institute, the Court House, the old jail, and numerous private residences. The McKim schoolhouse, corner of Baltimore and Aisquith streets, which is considered a gem of classic architecture, was designed either by him or his son. His latter years were given up mostly to civil engineering, and the laying out of Canton, a suburb of Baltimore, was his last work. He died in 1835, at the age of sixty-three, beloved and honored by all, and his remains were interred in St. Paul's graveyard, at Lombard and Fremont avenue. He left a son of the same name, who was also a distinguished architect.*

The idea of engrafting a University upon the Medical College seems to have been first conceived about the time the building was commenced, but we are not informed who suggested it. This was not the first time, as we have seen, that such a thought had been entertained. But the "University" of 1784, from which so much had been expected, by the promotion of uniformity of manners and joint efforts for the advancement of literature between the two Shores, had not gotten beyond the charter stage, and the Legislature seemed to have given it its *coup de grace* in 1806 by withdrawing all funds from its constituent colleges. This failure and the investiture in 1805 of the Catholic Seminary with University rank, doubtless had their influence in the expansion of the College of Medicine into a University. A memorial for the passage of an act to found a University bearing the name of the State was presented to the Legislature by the President and Professors of the College, with the approval and advice of the Board of Regents, and the Act was passed December 29, 1812. It is as follows:

AN ACT FOR FOUNDING AN UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OR PRECINCTS OF BALTIMORE, BY THE NAME OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

WHEREAS, public institutions for the promotion and diffusion of scien-

American Architect and Building News, June 24, 1876; sketch of him by his grandson.

tific and literary knowledge, under salutary regulations, cannot fail to produce the most beneficial results to the State at large, by instilling into the minds and hearts of the citizens the principles of science and good morals; and

WHEREAS, it appears to the General Assembly of Maryland that this desirable end would be much advanced by the establishment of an university in the city or precincts of Baltimore; therefore

I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the college for the promotion of medical knowledge, by the name of The College of Medicine of Maryland, be and the same is hereby authorized to constitute, appoint and annex to itself the other three colleges or faculties, viz.: The Faculty of Divinity, The Faculty of Law and The Faculty of the Arts and Sciences; and that the four faculties or colleges, thus united, shall be, and they are hereby, constituted an University, by the name and under the title of The University of Maryland.

II. *And be it enacted,* That the said University shall be founded and maintained forever upon the most liberal plan, for the benefit of students of every country and every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the honors of the University, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, urging their attendance upon any particular plan of religious worship or service, nor shall any preference be given in the choice of a Provost, Professor, Lecturer, or other officer of the said University, on account of his particular religious professions, but regard shall be solely had to his moral character and other necessary qualifications to fill the place for which he shall be chosen.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the members of the said four faculties, together with the provost of said University, and their successors, shall be and are hereby declared to be one corporation and body politic, to have continuance forever, by the name and style of the "Regents of the University of Maryland"; and by that name shall be, and are hereby made able and

capable in law, of enjoying to themselves and their successors, in fee, or for any lesser estate, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, annuities, provisions, goods, chattels and effects, of what kind, nature and quality whatsoever, and by whomsoever given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, enfeoffed, released, confirmed or devised, and the same to grant, devise, alienate or dispose of in such manner as they shall judge most promotive of the interests of said University.

IV. - *And be it enacted,* That the said regents and their successors, shall be able in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered in any court or courts, before any judge or judges, justice or justices, within the State, and elsewhere, in all and all manner of suits, pleas, cases and demands, of whatever kind, nature or form they be, and to do all and every other matter and thing hereby contemplated to be done, in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or persons, bodies corporate or politic, in like cases may or can do.

V. *And be it enacted,* That the yearly value of the messuages, houses, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, hereditaments or other property, real or personal, of said University (exclusive of the lot and buildings occupied by the said University), shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars; and all gifts or donations to the said University, after the yearly value of their estates shall amount to an hundred thousand dollars as aforesaid, and all bargains and purchases to be made by the said University, which may increase the yearly value of said estates above or beyond the sum aforesaid shall be absolutely void and of no effect.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That the said regents and their successors shall have full power and authority to have, make and use one common and public seal, and likewise one privy seal, with such devices and inscriptions as they shall think proper, and to ascertain, fix and regulate the uses of both seals, by their own laws; and the same seals, or either of them, to change, break, alter and renew at their pleasure.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That the said regents shall have full power

and authority to appoint a provost of the said University, who shall preside at their meetings, and perform such other duties as may by the said regents be assigned to him, and in his absence to appoint a vice-provost, who shall always be one of their own body.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That the mode of constituting and appointing the professors and lecturers of the different branches of physic, divinity, law and the arts and sciences, shall be as follows: Each of the faculties shall possess the power of appointing its own professors and lecturers; and it shall be the duty of the said professors and lecturers of the different branches aforesaid, to instruct the students of the said University by delivering regular lectures on their respective branches.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That each faculty shall be capable of choosing its own dean, and of exercising such powers and authorities as the regents of said University and their successors shall by their ordinances delegate to them, for the instruction, discipline and government of the said institution, and of all students, officers and servants belonging to the same: *Provided,* That nothing be done in virtue of this contrary to the constitution of this State or to the constitution of the United States.

X. *And be it enacted,* That the professors now appointed and authorized in the College of Medicine of Maryland, and their successors, shall constitute the Faculty of Physic; that the professor of theology, together with six ordained ministers of any religious society or denomination, and their successors, shall form and constitute the Faculty of Divinity; that the professor of law, together with six qualified members of the bar, and their successors, shall form and constitute the Faculty of Law; and that the professors of the arts and sciences, together with three of the principals of any three academies or colleges of this State, and their successors, shall form and constitute the Faculty of the Arts and Sciences.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That the said regents and their successors, shall meet at least once a year, in stated annual meetings, to be appointed by their own ordinances, and at such other times as by their ordinances they

may direct, in order to examine into all matters touching the discipline of the institution, and the good and wholesome execution of their laws; and that the said regents, when duly assembled, shall have full power and authority to make their own rules of proceeding, and to make fundamental regulations for the government and discipline of the University, in all which meetings a majority of the whole number of regents shall be a quorum to do any business, except to vacate the seat of the provost of said University or of any of the professors or lecturers, for which purpose the consent of three-fourths of the whole number of the regents shall be necessary, and then only on a formal impeachment.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the faculty of physic of the said University shall hold one term in each and every year, which shall commence on the third Monday in October in each year and shall continue not less than four nor more than six months, as may be regulated by the ordinances of the University, within which period all the lectures to be delivered by said faculty shall be given, except the lectures on botany, and such other lectures as the regents shall deem most proper to be delivered at a different season.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That in order to animate and encourage the students of the said University to a laudable diligence, industry and progress in the professions and sciences taught therein, the said regents and their successors, shall, by a written mandate, under their privy seal, and the hand of their provost, have full power and authority to direct the different faculties to hold public commencements, either on stated annual days or occasionally, as the future ordinances of the said institution may direct; and at the said commencements to admit any of the students of the said University, meriting the same, whose names shall be severally inserted in the said mandate, to the office and profession of surgeon, or to the degree of bachelor or doctor of physic, or doctor of divinity, or doctor of laws, and bachelor or master of arts; and further, the said provost shall have made out and sign with his own hand, diplomas and certificates of the admission to such offices or degrees; which diplomas and certificates shall be sealed with the common or

public seal of the University, and delivered to the graduates as honorable and perpetual testimonials of such admission; which diplomas or certificates in order to confer still greater honor on such graduates, shall also be signed by as many of the different professors and lecturers as can conveniently sign their names thereon.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That no student or students within the said University shall be admitted to any of the aforesaid offices or degrees, or have their name or names inserted in any mandate for that purpose until such student or students shall have been first duly examined and thought worthy of the same, at a public examination of candidates, to be held in the said University, on the day of commencement, by and in the presence of the regents, and such other persons as may attend the same; and also until such student or students shall have had such previous private examinations, and have performed such exercises as shall be prescribed by the future ordinances of the said University.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That no student or students in the said University, shall be admitted to the degree of bachelor of physic, except he or they shall have attended medical lectures in the said University during one term; or to the degree of doctor of physic, or doctor of divinity, or doctor of laws, except he or they shall have attended the lectures on the respective subjects during two terms, and shall during that period have attended each of the lectures prescribed by the ordinances, at least one term, and shall also have written and caused to be printed, a Thesis or Theses, in the Latin or English languages, and shall publicly defend the same on the day of commencement; but the regents of said University may consider the attendance of such candidate or candidates for offices or degrees on lectures in any other University of established reputation, for the space of one or more terms, as equivalent to an attendance for one of the above prescribed terms; and no student or students shall be admited to the degree of bachelor of arts, until he or they shall have attended lectures in said University for two years, or to the degree of master of arts, until he or they shall have attended the same for

three years; but the said regents may consider the attendance during one or more years in any other respectable institution as equivalent to one year's attendance in said University.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That the regents shall have full power to confer the honorary degrees of doctor of divinity, doctor of physic, doctor of laws and master of arts, on any person recommended by the faculty whose degree is contemplated to be conferred.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That all students who matriculate in the said University, previous to the first day of December, in each year, and attend any three courses of lectures therein, to the end of the course, shall be considered as having completed a term.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That the beneficial exception in favor of all property real and personal, owned by colleges, contained in the first section of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and three, chapter ninety-two, entitled, "An Act for the valuation of real and personal property within this state,"* or which may be contained in any future act, be, and the same is hereby extended to all the property real and personal belonging to, or hereafter to be owned by the said University.

XIX. *And be it enacted,* That in case at any time hereafter through oversight, or otherwise through misapprehension and mistaken construction of the powers, liberties and franchises in this charter or act of incorporation granted, or intended to be granted, any ordinance should be made by the

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*Chap. xcii, 1803, reads:—"Be it enacted *by the General Assembly of Maryland:* That all real and personal property in this State except property belonging to this State, or the United States, houses for public worship, burying grounds, or property belonging to any county, or to any College, or to any county school, and except also the crop and produce of the land in the hands of the person whose land produced the same, or in the hands of the tenant, and provisions necessary for the use and consumption of the person to whom the same shall belong and his family, for the year, and plantation utensils, the working tools of mechanics and manufacturers, actually and constantly employed in their respective occupations, wearing apparel, goods, wares and merchandise, and all home-made manufactures in the hands of manufacturers, all ready money, all grain and tobacco, and all licensed vessels whatever, shall be valued agreeably to the directions of this Act,and shall be chargeable according to such valuation with the public assessment."

But, by the Act of 1876, ch. 260, sect. 28, the Legislature withdrew this exemption. See decision of Court of Appeals of Maryland, rendered Feb. 28, 1879; Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore City v. The Regents of the University of Maryland, [50 Gill and Johnson's Reports]. By this decision only the hospital, with ground, furniture and equipments, is exempt; all the other property of the University is liable.

said corporation of regents, or matter done and transacted by the said corporation contrary to the tenor thereof, all such ordinances, acts and doings, shall of themselves be null and void; yet they shall not in any courts of law, or by the General Assembly, be deemed, taken, interpreted or adjudged into an avoidance or forfeiture of this charter and act of incorporation; but the same shall be and remain in full force and validity, the nullity and avoidance of such acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

XX. *And be it enacted,* That this charter and act of incorporation, and every part thereof, shall be good and available in all things in law, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be construed, reputed and judged, in all cases, most favorably on the behalf, and for the best benefit and behalf of the said regents and their successors, so as most effectually to answer the valuable ends of this act of incorporation, towards the general advancement and promotion of the professions, sciences and arts.

XXI. *And be it enacted,* That so much of the act passed at November session eighteen hundred and seven, entitled "An act for founding a Medical College in the city or precincts of Baltimore, for the instruction of students in the different branches of medicine," as is inconsistent with, repugnant to, or supplied by this act be, and the same is hereby repealed. [Ch. clix., Sess. 1812.]

By this Act, as will be perceived, the College of Medicine is authorized to constitute, appoint and annex to itself the three other Colleges or Faculties—Divinity, Law, Arts and Sciences, and the four Faculties or Colleges, thus united, shall be constituted a University by the name and under the title of the University of Maryland. The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty is not alluded to in the Act. There appears to have been no formal relinquishment of rights, yet there was no avowed opposition. All control of the institution passed from its hands, probably forever, although the Court of Appeals of Maryland, in an opinion delivered at the December term, 1838, declared that the Act of 1807 was still in force, and that the second charter

did not invalidate the first; that in adding to the College of Medicine other colleges, the former did not lose its identity or continuity, but continued amenable to the law of 1807. The following quotations from this far-famed decision are applicable at this point: "The Act of 1812 authorizes, not the Regents but the College, consisting of President and Professors, to constitute, appoint and annex to itself the three *other* Colleges or Faculties, thus, by the use of the words *other Colleges or Faculties,* treating and considering the College as itself a Faculty. The authority is not given to the corporation, *'The Regents of the College of Medicine.'* " *"The College of Medicine* and the University are distinct corporations; the first did not cease to exist, and the Professors and President became members of the Board of Regents of the second, just as they might have become directors of a bank for instance." "The College of Medicine and the University exist in contemplation of law as distinct and independent corporations, in possession of all the rights and franchises conferred upon them by the Acts of their incorporation." "There is nothing in the Act of 1807 inconsistent with or repugnant to the Act of 1812."

In fact, however, although having, as is thus seen, a potential existence, the original Board of Regents, consisting of the Board of Medical Examiners of the State for the time being, together with the President and Professors of the College, ceased its existence at the time of the organization of the University, and the College or Faculty transferred its allegiance to the new Board of Regents of the University, composed of the Provost and the four Faculties of Medicine, Divinity, Arts and Sciences, and Law, or such of them as exist. Nor is it likely that the original Board, or the College of Medicine, as such, will ever be revived, although some feeble attempts were made in the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty to revive them about 1854-55.* The institution is too securely established on the more comprehensive law of 1812, and has had too long a career of usefulness and success, to make a reversion to the earlier law a subject for discussion. Still, it is an interesting

Trans. Med. and Chir. Fac. of Md., 1854-55.

fact that the first law is yet in legal force, although not enforced, and upon this fact the restoration of the institution to the Regents in 1839 seems largely to have depended.

In accordance with the new Act, on January 6th, 1813, the Faculty of Physic, "with the advice and recommendation of learned men of the several professions," "appointed and annexed to itself," the three other Faculties provided for, and on April 22d, 1813, at a meeting of the Board of Regents thus constituted, a Provost and Secretary were elected. The Faculty of Divinity consisted of Rev. Frederick Beasley, Professor of Theology; members: Right Reverend James Kemp, D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, Rev. James Inglis, D. D., and Rev. John Glendy, Presbyterian clergymen, Rev. J. Daniel Kurtz, D. D., of the Lutheran Church, Rev. George Roberts, Methodist, Rev. George Dashiell, Protestant Episcopal. These were leading Protestant clergymen of Baltimore. The Faculty of Law consisted of Messrs. David Hoffman, Professor of Law; William Pinkney, Robert Goodloe Harper, John Purviance, Robert Smith, Nicholas Brice and Nathaniel Williams. The Faculty of Arts and Sciences was composed of seven of the most eminent scholars in the city, including Charles W. Hanson, Moral Philosophy; Rev. John Allen, Mathematics;* Rev. George Ralph, Rhetoric and Belles Lettres; Rev. Archibald Walker, Humanity; John D. Craig, Natural Philosophy; John E. Hall, History; and members: Samuel Brown and two vacancies. Henry Wilkins, M .D., was made Lecturer on Botany. It was decided that each Faculty should consist of seven Professors and members.

Archbishop John Carroll, of the Roman Catholic Church, a cousin of Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, was chosen the first Provost, but declined. Hon. Robert Smith, late

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*Regents' Minute Book. Rev. John Allen was an A. M. of Trinity College, Dublin, and the author of an edition of Euclid and an original work on Conic Sections (*Fed. Gaz.*, Oct. 22, 1822). His name appears on many of the earlier medical diplomas. There is in the University Library an MS. work on Plane Geometry written by him in Dublin in 1875.

Secretary of State of the United States, was then elected, and Professor Richard Wilmot Hall was chosen Secretary of the Board of Regents.

Robert Smith, statesman, brother of General Samuel Smith, was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, November, 1757. He took part in the Battle of Brandywine; graduated at Princeton, 1781; practiced law in Baltimore; was presidential elector 1789; state senator 1793; member of the House of Delegates 1796-1800; member of City Council 1798-1801; Secretary of the Navy 1802-1805; Attorney-General 1805- ; Secretary of State, 1809-1811; Provost of the University of Maryland 1813-1815; President of Maryland Agricultural Society 1818; author of an "Address to the People of the United States" 1811. Died in Baltimore, November 26, 1842.—Appleton's "Cyclopædia of American Biography."

The University of Maryland is thus one of the oldest *chartered* Universities in America, coming eighth, according to the official figures. The seven antedating it are: Georgia, 1785; Harvard, 1780; North Carolina, 1789; Ohio, 1804; Pennsylvania, 1791; Brown, 1765; Vermont, 1791.* It is only a few years that Harvard, Yale and Princeton have been spoken of as Universities. The following letter has a bearing upon the question as to the first of these:

"Harvard University,

Cambridge, May 16, 1904.

"Dear Sir:

"Your inquiry as to when Harvard College became a University, can hardly be answered unless some definition of the words 'college' and 'university' is first agreed upon. I can only give you the following facts. Harvard College was founded in 1636, 'to advance learning and perpetuate it to posterity; dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to the churches when our present ministers shall lie in the dust.' The separation of the Divinity School from the College was very gradual, its Faculty not being formally organized until 1819. The organization of the three oldest professional

*See table in *Old Maryland*, March, 1906.

HON. ROBERT SMITH, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY; ATTORNEY-GENERAL, ETC.; PROVOST 1813-15.

departments of the University, under the titles Theological School, Medical School and Law School, is first indicated in the Catalogue for 1827-28. The first professorship instituted in the University was the Hollis Professorship of Divinity, established in 1721. The first Professorships of Medicine were established in the years 1782 and 1783. The first degrees in Medicine were conferred in 1788. I suppose it is impossible for any one to fix a time when the College can be said to have become the University. The seeds of the University as a seat of learning were undoubtedly present in the humble beginnings of the seventeenth century. If, however, you regard the establishment of instruction in one or all of the three great branches of theology, law and medicine as an essential characteristic of a University, you must select the date that in your judgment best accords with that definition.

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) JEROME D. GREENE,

Secretary to the President."

Charles Alexander Warfield, President of the Board of Regents in 1812-13, was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, December 3, 1751, the son of Azel Warfield. He was of the same family as the present distinguished Executive of Maryland. He is said to have attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, but does not appear to have graduated. [His name is not in the list of alumni of that institution, and he does not affix the letters indicating the possession of a medical degree in signing a diploma in 1812.] He was a member of a "Whig" Club at the opening of the Revolution, at the head of which, on October 19, 1774, he proceeded to Annapolis and forced the owner of the "Peggy Stewart" to burn his vessel, which was laden with forbidden tea. (See appendix for details of this affair.) Recent paintings by Mr. Mayer in the State House at Annapolis, and by Mr. C. Y. Turner, in the Court House at Baltimore, represent this great historical event in the history of Maryland. Dr. Warfield was the "first" to propose a separation from the mother country, and was a member of the Committee of Observation of his county in 1775. In 1776 he was

First Major of the Elk Ridge Battalion, and the same year engaged in the manufacture of saltpetre. In 1777 he was Judge of the Anne Arundel County Court.

He resided during his entire life at his country place, called "Bushy Park." He had a wide reputation and extensive practice, and taught many medical students in his office. He was one of the founders of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1799. In 1812, upon the resignation of Dr. George Brown, he was elected President of the Board of Regents of the College of Medicine of Maryland (University of Maryland), and continued in that office until his death, which occurred at Bushy Park, on January 29, 1813. Dr. Warfield married Miss Eliza Ridgely, a daughter of Major Henry Ridgely.

Having now reached a stage when the University is launched upon its career, it will be necessary to consider first the institution as a whole, leaving the "schools" or "departments" for later and separate treatment. Owing to the peculiar organization of the institution, presided over by an unpaid "Provost," whose sole function consisted in attending the Commencements, and with the conduct of affairs in the hands of the Faculties rather than the Board of Regents, which rarely met and exercised no authority, there is but little to say of *University* life and activity. While the Provosts have been among the most eminent of our citizens, the lack of personal interest and direction on their part has been a most serious drawback to the growth and prosperity of the institution.

The obligations which had been assumed by the Professors of the College of Medicine, in the purchase of ground and erection of a building, were much greater than had been anticipated. The expenses, as is so often the case, far exceeded the estimates. The erection of a high brick wall about the grounds was one item of large outlay.* The members of the Faculty of Physic—upon whom the burden of carrying on the institution rested—

*This wall cost about $1,500. It was removed about 1895.

CHAS. A. WARFIELD, M. D.

contributed what they were able and obtained loans from their friends. But the period of the war was now at hand, with its depressing influences, and the classes increased but slowly. The creditors—bricklayers, carpenters, architect, etc.—became importunate, and the lotteries were not yet bringing in any revenue. In this critical stage, the property of the corporation was actually threatened with sale by the sheriff. The aid of the banks was invoked, and a loan of several thousand dollars was secured from two of them. The threatened calamity was thus averted, but the financial anxiety of the Professors was not allayed until some years later—in 1821—when a loan of $30,000 from the Legislature was effected. The members of the Faculty were required to give bond for the annual payment of the interest upon this loan at the rate of 5 per cent., and the Legislature took the precaution of appointing a "commission" to see that the money was devoted to paying off the debts of the institution incurred in the erection of buildings, alone. Upon this commission were Messrs. Reverdy Johnson, David Hoffman, William Howard, Maxwell McDowell and others. With the sum thus provided, the entire indebtedness—outside the Faculty itself, was paid off, necessary repairs were made, "the splendid anatomical theatre and the extensive and convenient dissecting rooms attached thereto"* were completed, and Practice Hall was erected for the accommodation of the anatomical and pathological collection which was purchased at this time from Professor Granville Sharp Pattison. The means for this purchase seem to have been provided through a fund of $7,800, proceeds in hand from the lottery.

In 1819, Rev. William E. Wyatt, who had become Professor of Divinity, vice Professor Beasley, resigned, began a course of lectures on Sunday afternoons upon theological subjects, which were continued annually for several years. His audience seems to have been confined to the students of medicine, and one of the subjects treated was "The Evidences of Christianity and Moral Conduct." About the time of the duel, he also spoke

**Medical Recorder*, Phila., July, 1821.

upon the evils of that practice. This was all that was ever attempted in the way of instruction in this department. "The "Faculty" was kept up for many years, with its "Professor" and six "members," from the several Protestant denominations of the City; but after the restoration of 1839, interest in it declined, the members gradually died out, until finally but one remained, the Rev. J. G. Hamner, D. D., who officiated at the Commencements up to his death in 1878.

The following extract from a letter of Professor David Hoffman to the Medical Faculty, dated December 28, 1824, now in the archives of the University, shows the low condition of the institution and the financial straits of the authorities at the date when the loan of $30,000 from the State—above referred to—was effected: "In 1821, the institution was at its lowest ebb. Professor Davidge occupied two chairs; the number of students did not exceed sixty; a heavy debt of at least $38,000 hung over it. Executions to the amount of nearly $6,000 were then pending. The buildings, which had never been finished, were in a state of gloomy dilapidation, and a heartlessness and despondency prevailed through the institution to such a degree that Professor De Butts, with much feeling, informed me, after we had been visiting the buildings, that it was probable the institution could not last more than another session unless something could be done to rescue it from its peril. He asked me what could be done. My brief reply was, *Go further in debt;* get Dr. Davidge to resign one of the chairs, appoint an able Professor to supply the vacancy, repair your buildings, erect a new building for a class-room, etc.' "

In March, 1821, Mr. Nathaniel Williams offered a motion in the Board of Regents, looking to a change of the charter, especially of that article giving to the Faculties the power of electing their Professors and Lecturers. This important motion was negatived by a large majority of the members.

In 1823 Professor David Hoffman began instruction in the School of Law.

RT. REV. JAMES KEMP, D. D., PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF MARYLAND; PROVOST 1815-26.

The first Provost, Hon. Robert Smith, was succeeded, on his resignation, in 1815, by Right Reverend James Kemp, who held the office until the Trustees took charge in 1826.

James Kemp, second Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1764, and graduated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1786. After a year spent at his *Alma Mater* in post-graduate study, he came to America and was for two years employed as tutor, in Dorchester County, Maryland. Having abandoned the Presbyterian Church, in which he had been educated, he was ordained priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 1789, and in 1790 became rector of Great Choptank Parish, where he remained over twenty years. He became associate rector of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, in 1813, and was consecrated suffragan bishop in 1814, being placed in charge of the churches on the Eastern Shore. In 1816, on the death of Bishop Clagett, he succeeded to the Bishopric of Maryland. He held the Provostship from 1815 to 1826. He died in Baltimore, three days after the upsetting of a stage-coach in which he was returning from Philadelphia, on October 28, 1827. He received the degree of D. D. from Columbia College, New York, in 1802. "Bishop Kemp was a man of great modesty, scrupulously averse to anything like literary ostentation, and was esteemed as one of the best scholars in his church."—"*National Cyclopædia of Amer. Biography*," N. Y., 1896, vol. VI.

An interesting episode of the early years of the University was the conferring of an honorary academic degree upon a distinguished foreigner. When in 1824 the Marquis de La Fayette visited America, his progress through the country was one continued series of ovations, each section vying with the others in its efforts to heap the greatest amount of honors upon the nation's benefactor and guest. The authorities of the University, as the leading seat of learning at that time in the State, determined to contribute its share by conferring upon him a literary title. Accordingly he was invited to visit the institution on the 9th of October, and there, in the presence of a

notable assembly gathered in Anatomical Hall, he received from the hands of Right Reverend James Kemp, Provost, the honorary degree of LL. D., "with a diploma and a handsome silver box in which to enclose it." He made a feeling reply, and was then shown over the buildings. This is the first instance on record of the conferring of this degree; among those who received it later were Hons. John P. Kennedy, Reverdy Johnson, George W. Dobbin and William Pinckney Whyte. The first honorary M. D. and D. D. were given in 1818, the first honorary A. M. in 1823, and the first honorary Phar. D., in 1905.*

It was not long after La Fayette's visit when a crisis was reached in the affairs of the University, and under the semblance of law its whole character and status were changed. The Legislature ignored the chartered rights of the Regents, seized their property in defiance of their protests, and gravely asserted the principle that what the Legislature has the right to create it has the right to destroy. This event was preceded by and was undoubtedly due to serious differences in the Faculty of Physic. These were represented as being most threatening to the welfare, indeed to the existence, of the University. It was said that the institution was ruled now by one faction, now by another; that the factions were more intent upon securing the advantage of each other than upon advancing the welfare of the University; that there was no system or discipline, and that the medical department used all the funds in its own maintenance, ignoring completely the other departments which yet were coequal with it, and which the State by its charter had designed to progress *pari-passu* with it. A rupture took place under the fol-

*The following are some of the honorary degrees which have been conferred: *A. M.:* Rev. George McElhinney, 1823. *D. D.:* Rev. William E. Wyatt, 1820; Rev. James Moffatt, A. M., of Glasgow, 1824; Rev. Edmund D. Barry, A. M., 1818; Rev. John Glendy, A. M., 1818; Rev. Henry Lyon Davis, 1819; Rev. Donald McLeod, 1819. *Phar. D.:* Charles Caspari, Jr., 1905. *M. D.:* Charles Atkins, 1825; John Bibighaus, 1846; George W. Boerstler, 1834; Thomas E. Bond, 1819; James Carmichael, 1822; Watson Carr, 1846; W. Hazlett Clendinen, 1838; Jonathan Crone, 1842; Francis Dean, 1840; M. A. DeLeon, 1834; Robert A. Dodson, 1859; William Donaldson, 1818; Frederick Dorsey, 1824; Joseph P. Gazzam, 1834; Alexander M. Gibbons, 1868; John W. Gloninger, 1841; James Hall, 1846; Thomas McKean Hall, 1820; William W. Handy, 1819; Horace H. Hayden, 1840; William Helmsley, 1845; Samuel Hogg, 1819; George Holcomb, 1826; Henry Huntt, 1824; Richard Inge, 1823; Edmund P. James, 1842; Samuel K. Jennings, 1818; Richard Mackall, 1838; Ennalls Martin, 1818; Samuel B. Martin, 1838; Anthony A. McDonough, 1841; Ephraim McDowell, 1825;

lowing circumstanecs: Professor Davidge had always been in the habit of taking private students by whom he was much venerated and beloved.* His instructions were given on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, and were spoken of as "conversational meetings," or "Medical and Chymical Conversations."† Lately he had associated Professor De Butts with himself in these extra-mural courses. In 1824 the class had grown so large that it could not be accommodated in private offices, and Craig's Schoolroom had been engaged for its meetings. There was doubtless some jealousy in the feelings with which these private courses were regarded by the other members of the Faculty. But the grounds of opposition, as stated, were these: that they were unauthorized by the Regents; that they imposed double fees and double duties; and that those in charge assumed to teach branches assigned to their colleagues, and thus came into conflict of opinion with the latter, creating parties and fomenting dissensions among the pupils.‡ The majority, feeling that their prerogatives were infringed upon, appealed to the Regents for redress. The Board of Regents decided against the minority and unanimously resolved "that no Professor should, during the session of the classes, deliver any lecture to the pupils of the College and receive compensation therefor, except officially *ex cathedra*."§ This decision gave great umbrage to the two Professors against whom it was directed, who

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Maxwell McDowell, 1818; David L. McGugin 1844; Campbell Morfit, 1853; Peter Mowry, 1825; Samuel C. Muir, 1819; Joseph Ennalls Muse, 1838; Howard D. O'Neil, 1867; John Owen, 1818; David Porter, 1826; Wilson G. Regester, 1880; George Roberts, 1818; James Roberts, 1834; Thomas Robertson, 1822; William Rogers, 1834; Henry P. Sartwell, 1841; William Savage, 1826; James M. Smith, 1856; Joseph Speck, 1846; Richard G. Stockett, 1826; J. B. Tilden, 1826; John O. Tritman, 1843; J. Walker, 1871; Oscar V. Ward, 1871; George W. Williams, 1834; Otho Willson, 1834; John O. Witman, 1843; Thomas Fannin Wood, 1868; Thomas H. Wright, 1819; Peregrine Wroth, 1841; Wilson Yandell, 1823.

The honorary non-medical degrees have been given very rarely.

In connection with the Lafayette episode, it may be of interest to note that while this was being written, a handsome portrait of Lafayette was received from the French Ambassador in Washington, M. Jusserand, a gift to the University. For the details of the Lafayette Episode see *Old Maryland*, June, 1906.

*The author met one of these about twenty-five years ago, the late Dr. John B. Blake, of Washington, D. C., a graduate of 1824. He expressed the highest regard and admiration for his preceptor.

†*Fed. Gaz.*, Oct. 20, 1824.

‡Potter, *op. cit.*

§*Id.*

declared that they were restricted by it in their rights. They did not allow the matter to rest here. A movement was secretly set on foot by them with a view to turning the University over to the control of the State. Professor Potter gives a graphic picture of his first discovery of this scheme. He had gone down to Annapolis, in company with Professor De Butts, to look after some matter in the Legislature pertaining to the University—probably to oppose the granting of a charter for the founding of Washington College Medical School. They had spent ten days there performing the duties assigned them, when on the eve of his departure for home, Professor Potter learned of the proposal to change the government of the school. He was "surprised and mortified." No intimation of such a design had ever been made to the Faculty or Regents. He "expressed his abhorrence to his colleague, who was silent." He deferred his departure and remained several days at Annapolis. De Butts was represented as the prime mover in the scheme. There were several plans afloat, and the minds of members were not at all made up as to the best one. In one respect he found them, however, quite unanimous, and that was in the most irreconcilable prejudice against the Regents and Faculty. In this dilemma he appealed to the city's representatives. These were divided in sentiment, one, Mr. Benjamin C. Howard, advocating the change on the ground of expediency; the other, Mr. John S. Tyson, opposing it as unconstitutional. The Speaker took the remarkable ground—in which he was seconded by some of the members—that whatever the Legislature had the power to create it had also the right to destroy. In such a frame of mind, the result was not doubtful. The joint committee of the two Houses brought in a bill taking possession of the University in the name of the State, which, notwithstanding, the adverse opinion of the highest legal authorities, passed both branches of the Legislature and became law.

It is not deemed necessary to give the full text of this Act. The preamble reads: "Whereas, experience has shown that the public good, and the proper government and discipline of the University of Maryland, require

important alterations in the Act of Incorporation, therefore," etc. The Board of Regents is abolished, and the members of the several Faculties, except Professors, discontinued. The government of the institution is transferred to a board of twenty-one Trustees, upon whom are conferred all the duties and powers previously belonging to the Regents, and who are made responsible "for all debts due by the University," and "for contracts heretofore made by the said Regents," just as the latter had previously been. The Governor of the State is made *ex-officio* President of the Board, which has the power to appoint and dismiss the Provost, Professors and Lecturers at pleasure. In case of a vacancy in any Professorship, the remaining Professors are required each to nominate a successor, but the Board is not restricted in its choice to such nominations. The pecuniary affairs of the institution are placed unreservedly in their hands, and they control all expenditures. Vacancies in the Board are to be filled by appointment of the Governor. It is expressly stipulated that the Medical Faculty and its successors are not to be released from the payment of the interest on the $30,000 loan of 1821.*

This act did away with all the Law Faculty except Professor Hoffman, and with the Faculties of Divinity, and Arts and Sciences entirely. The names of the Trustees appointed under the Act were John Eager Howard, Theodorick Bland, Stevenson Archer, Thomas B. Dorsey, Roger B. Taney, Robert Smith, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Robert Gilmor, Dennis Claude, James Steuart, Reverdy Johnson, John P. K. Henshaw, James Thomas, George Roberts, Benedict J. Semmes, John Nelson, John C. Herbert, Nathaniel Williams, Isaac McKim, Henry Wilkins and William Frick. Among these are to be found the most distinguished names in the history of Maryland.

The Regents did not submit quietly to these proceedings of the Legislature. The Act was passed March 26, 1826. On the 17th of the same month a regular meeting of the Board was held at which a resolution was adopted, with but one dissenting voice, that a committee of five should be

*From MS. certified copy of Act, in Records of University.

appointed to obtain the opinion of counsel upon the constitutionality of the Act. Another resolution was unanimously adopted, directing the committee, if the opinion should be that it was unconstitutional, to prepare an address to the Governor and the Trustees, informing them of the fact, and requesting them to defer acting until the Act could be reconsidered by the Legislature, and in the event of the Trustees determining to proceed, to adopt such legal measures as might be deemed necessary to resist the operation of the Act.*

The committee appointed to discharge these duties consisted of Right Reverend James Kemp, Rev. Dr. William E. Wyatt, Messrs. Jonathan Meredith and Edward Pinkney, and Dr. Maxwell McDowell, representing evidently the three Faculties. In accordance with its instructions, this committee selected Hon. William Wirt, the Attorney-General of the United States, John Purviance and Hon. Daniel Webster, as the counsel to be consulted. Their opinion, rendered May 21, 1826, reviews the University from its foundation as the College of Medicine in 1807, showing that it began without funds, that it was maintained upon the individual credit of the Professors, who, disappointed in the receipts of the lotteries, were compelled to borrow large sums from the banks in order to meet the expense connected with the purchase of ground and the erection of buildings, and that the Act of 1826 changes the entire government of the University without its assent or approval. After a careful and deliberate consideration, they had no hesitation in declaring as their decided opinion that the late Act was a manifest violation of the rights created by the Acts of 1807 and 1812, and therefore a direct infringement of that article of the Constitution of the United States which forbids any State to pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts.†

Having obtained this opinion, the committee of the Regents proceeded, on the 22d of May—before the corporation of the Trustees had

*Decision of Court of Appeals, Chief Justice Buchanan, Regents vs. Trustees. Also circular of Regents' Faculty to Members of House of Delegates, 1838.

†From copy of the printed opinion republished by Regents' Faculty, Sept., 1837.

gone into operation—to communicate it formally to the Governor and to each of the Trustees, requesting a suspension of action on their part until the next meeting of the Legislature, when application would be made for its repeal. "Should it be deemed inexpedient, however," they say, "to comply with this request, we are prepared, in behalf of the Regents, to enter into such arrangements with you as will produce the speediest judicial decision upon the constitutionality of the law by the proper tribunal, and for this purpose, we beg leave to say, that any communication addressed to the Rgt. Rev. Bishop Kemp, as chairman of the Committee of Regents, will receive their immediate attention."*

There was no reply to this communication, and on the appointed day the Trustees took formal and unopposed possession of the University. Fifteen days were given to the Professors to decide whether they would apply for reappointment to their former chairs or not.† All of the members of the Faculty of Physic, and Professor Hoffman of the Law Faculty, were duly appointed and accepted their places under the new Board "and from that time until September, 1837, the corporation of Regents ceased to exert its corporate functions."‡ The four Faculties united, however, in making a formal protest against the action of the Trustees.§

During the same session of the Legislature in which the Board of Trustees was created, a law was also passed providing for the disposition of the remainder of the $140,000 authorized by the lottery acts. From the funds first obtained after the passage of the law, $14,200 were appropriated to the use of the Professorship of Law, "to be expended under the direction of the Trustees, in the erection or purchase of suitable buildings, and procuring a library and other accommodations." From the next proceeds $3,800 were appropriated to reimburse the Professors who had erected the Infirmary, conditional upon their transfer of the title of that building to the

*Circular of Regents' Faculty, 1838.
†Potter, *op. cit.*
‡Decision of Court, 1839.
§Potter, *op. cit.*

Trustees, free of all incumbrance except ground rent. Next, $6,500 were appropriated for the purchase of chemical apparatus, $2,000 for the purchase of apparatus for the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and lastly, the residue was appropriated for such use as the Trustees might determine upon.

Of the $14,000 appropriated for the department of Law, $5,000 were paid to the Professor of Law, Mr. David Hoffman, for his law library, and the balance was invested with a view to the subsequent erection of necessary buildings. Meanwhile a building was secured for temporary use at an annual rental of $400.*

The election of Nathan R. Smith as Professor of Surgery, in 1827, ranks as one of the most important events in the history of the University. He at that time held the chair of Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was a rising young surgeon of thirty. Of commanding presence, cultivated and comprehensive intellect and imperious disposition, bold, original, self-confident, brooking no rivals, he was for nearly half a century the central figure in its Faculties. No man ever reigned so completely in its councils as he did. The language of Louis XIV.—*"l'etat, c'est moi"*—might almost have been applied to his relations to the University.

The same year is also memorable for the founding of Washington Medical College—the first rival of the University. The leading spirit of this school was Dr. Horatio Gates Jameson, a native of Pennsylvania, a graduate of the University of Maryland Medical School, class of 1813, a bold, able and original surgeon, and a voluminous medical writer. There were several circumstances which favored the founding of another school at that time in Baltimore. The city was growing rapidly in trade and population, and the country at large was experiencing an unprecedented period of prosperity. The institution already in existence had met with success far beyond the expectations of its founder. There were moreover personal motives operating in Jameson's case. He had been thwarted in a prospect

*Joint Memorial of Trustees of University and Baltimore College to the Legislature, 1830, Pampht.

of a place in the University, which at one time seemed open to him, and for some years his relations with the Faculty of that School had not been friendly—indeed, he claimed that he had been treated with great discourtesy and injustice by its members.* Of course, the knowledge of the want of harmony in that Faculty, which had so seriously threatened its future, must have had its weight. Very naturally the Faculty of the University Medical School did not regard with favor the attempt to found a rival school. It was charged that they referred to Jameson and his colleagues in contemptuous terms, and they appointed a committee to visit Annapolis and oppose the granting of the charter.† This was during the winter session of 1825-26, the same in which the Act changing the government of the University was put through. Their charter was granted, notwithstanding this opposition, and the new College was opened in the fall of 1827 in a building on North Holliday street, between Lexington and Saratoga. At the close of the first session, degrees were conferred on twelve graduates. For a time it flourished and was a formidable competitor of the University Medical School, dividing with the latter the student patronage. In a few years its Faculty purchased ground on Broadway and erected a hospital and college building —the central building of the present Church Home and Infirmary. It numbered in its Faculty some men of distinction—Samuel Annan, James B. Rogers, John P. Mettauer, John R. W. Dunbar, Henry M. Baxley, Charles Bell Gibson, etc.‡ In 1839 a University charter was secured, the College being authorized "to constitute and annex to itself the three other Colleges or Faculties—Law, Divinity, and Arts and Sciences, and such academies, or preparing school or schools as may be deemed essential to the support and maintenance of said Colleges or Faculties." Nothing resulted however from this legislation, none of the additional Faculties being established. In 1849 it was determined to move to the central part of the city, and ground was bought and a building erected on the south-east corner of Han-

*See Jameson's "Synopsis of the Hintze Trial," *Am. Med. Recorder,* Jan., 1829.
‡Jameson resigned in 1835 to accept a chair in Cincinnati.
†See p. 52.

over and Lombard streets, later known as the "New Assembly Rooms." This involved the authorities in such debt that they were unable to extricate themselves, and during the session of 1851-52 both buildings were sold to meet their obligations, and the college was closed. In 1867 it was revived by Drs. Warren, Byrd and others, and had a second career of ten years, when it was merged with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, founded in 1872. Other medical colleges founded more recently in Baltimore were: Baltimore Medical College, 1881; Woman's Medical College, 1882; Baltimore University, 1885; Southern Homœopathic Medical College, 1890; Johns Hopkins Medical College, 1893; Maryland Medical College, 1898.

Mention may be made here of the "Gray legacy." This was a sum of $5,000 which was bequeathed to the Infirmary by Mr. George Gray, a merchant of Baltimore, in 1829, in testimony of his gratitude for care and attention received while a patient in it. This bequest was used by the Medical Faculty for the erection of the corner addition to the institution in 1852, which was secured by a deed executed to the Board of Regents.

An event which was regarded with much interest at the time, and which it was hoped would prove the beginning of a prosperous career, was the opening of the Academic or Literary Department, in 1831. The "Faculty" appointed in January, 1813, had been continued with more or less alterations up to the advent of the Trustees, but had never actually discharged the duties of their office. They were removed by the Trustees, and successors appointed. An effort appears to have been made in December, 1828, to put this department in operation, for "an appropriation not exceeding $400 was made to rent rooms and furnish them in the central part of the city to accommodate the Professors of Geology and Mineralogy,* of History, and of Moral Philosophy, and the Professors of the other departments not connected with the Medical Faculty, and the Professors in said departments were required to proceed to the discharge of the duties of their professor-

*J. T. Ducatel held the chair of Geology and Mineralogy.

ships."* The results of this essay were however extremely meagre, and it was not until 1830 that any real advance was made. In that year, a joint memorial was presented to the Legislature by the Trustees of the University of Maryland and the Trustees of the Baltimore College, asking that the two institutions be united, the latter to surrender its charter, and turn over its property to the Trustees of the University. The College which it was thus proposed to absorb, already mentioned as one of two in Baltimore antedating the founding of the College of Medicine, originated from a union of the academies of Mr. James Priestly, on St. Paul's lane (not to be confounded with the discoverer of oxygen, who lived in Pennsylvania) and Rev. James Knox, corner Chatham or Fayette street and McClellan's alley. It was chartered in 1803; organized in 1804 by Bishop Carroll and others; the first session began in Knox's school, in 1808, and two years later the College was removed to Mulberry, opposite Cathedral street, where a building had been erected by the aid of a lottery. The first class, of five, was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1812. It had a brief career, was reopened in 1821, but again languished.†

In compliance with the joint memorial, the Legislature passed a bill turning over the property and franchises of the College, conditional upon the payment of a debt of $7,000 which rested upon it. This condition was complied with by the Trustees, and due preparations having been made, the department of Arts and Sciences was opened with a Faculty of eleven Professors on the third of January, 1831, by a public address delivered by Mr. John P. Kennedy, Professor of History. This scholarly address was published, and is still well worth reading.‡

It will be remembered that the amount authorized to be raised by the lottery of 1807 was $40,000, and by that of 1816, $100,000—a total of $140,000. The amount actually realized from these enterprises up to 1830 was $77,000. Adding to this the $30,000 loaned by the State, and fur-

*Minutes of Trustees.
†"*Joint Memorial*," 1830. "Life of J. P. Kennedy," by H. T. Tuckerman, N. Y., 1871.
‡See abstract in sketch of Department of Arts and Sciences.

ther sums borrowed or advanced by the Professors, and we have an aggregate of about $117,000. The following statement is given of the disposition of this fund, exclusively for the use of the medical department, as will be observed.*

For lot on which medical buildings stand, with enclosure		$15,600 00
The said buildings		65,000 00
Chemical apparatus		8,300 00
Medical Library		2,600 00
Anatomical Museum		8,000 00
Infirmary—Building	$15,000 00	
Furniture	2,500 00	
		17,500 00
		$117,000 00

In 1833 the Trustees, notwithstanding the opposition of the Faculty, made dissection *compulsory*, thus, it is believed, giving the priority to this institution among the Medical Schools of America in the introduction of this reasonable regulation.

In December, 1836, a new seal was procured, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Trustees, adopted in 1833. It is described as "bearing as a device the arms of the State of Maryland on a shield, with a shield appended thereto by a chain with the words, 'University of Maryland, incorporated A. D., 1812.' "† In March, 1837, Lombard street was opened towards the west, and the University was assessed $63.39 for it.‡

The Trustees had no easy or pleasant task before them when they took charge in the spring of 1826. With an entirely new Faculty they would have had far better chances for success. As it was, they had under them a Faculty some of whom, at least, could never forget their lost rights and privileges. During their eleven years of submission, the latter lost no opportunity to oppose them and seek to thwart them in every way in their management of affairs. From the first, they submitted with but a bad grace, and were only deterred by the most formidable obstacles from testing in the

*"Joint Memorial of Trustees," etc., 1830.

†Minutes of Trustees. The present seal of the University contains only a picture of the main University building, surrounded by the words "Sigillum Academiæ Terræ Mariæ," and the date, MDCCCVII.

‡*Idem.*

courts the law deposing them from their rights. Their positions had been declared vacant by the Trustees, and they were forced to make application for them and receive them back at the hands of the latter. This humiliation brought to them their first realization of the inferiority of their new positions. A feeling of irritation and hostility on their part towards their new masters was altogether natural under the circumstances, and it was heightened by the opinion of the eminent counsel whom they had consulted. The suddenness of the change made it all the more impressive.

It is unfortunate that we are compelled to rely so largely upon the statements of one side in the ever recurring differences that arose between the Faculty and the Trustees. Dr. Potter is a most prejudiced historian of those times, and we can never feel certain that his prejudice does not lead him to misrepresent the truth. It may be that the Trustees lacked tact, and held themselves too much aloof from the Faculty, but it is certain that the latter were in that frame of mind which is ever ready to find fault and to imagine offense. In proof of this, we may compare the attitude of those who received appointments from the Trustees with that of those who had held over from the Regents. We do not find complaints and dissensions emanating from Geddings, Dunglison and Ducatel.

Professor Davidge did not fare better at the hands of the Trustees in regard to his private class than with the Regents. Although he made personal application for the restoration of the lost privilege, December 9th, 1826, and although his application was seconded by the students, the appeal was in vain. This must have been a bitter disappointment, for it was upon this very point that he had been tempted to apply to the Legislature for the Act of 1826.* Potter adds: "They" (Davidge and De Butts) "magnanimously acknowledged their error, and were the first to complain, and repented in sackcloth and ashes."

The following event occurred in December, 1826: A student named Adreon brought a friend into the yard for the purpose of showing him some

*Potter, *op. cit.*

anatomical preparation which he had made. This was against the rules, and he was stopped by the janitor at "the inner gate." An altercation ensued, in the course of which strong language was used by both parties, and the janitor struck the student. The latter did not return the blow, but preferred charges against the janitor of insulting language and personal violence. The case was examined into at the office of Mr. Roger B. Taney, who was then the Vice-President of the Board. The janitor made the most humble apology, pleading that he had a wife and large family dependent upon him, and recalling his good character and services in the position, which he had held "from nearly the commencement of the College." He acknowledged his imprudence, for which there was no justification, and humbly begged for mercy. The sequel leaves us in more than doubt as to his sincerity. The apology, however, was accepted, and he was allowed to retain his position.*

The abolition of the graduation fee was another cause of complaint. In 1827,† the Professors were deprived of the graduation fees, of which they had alone retained possession in the transfer of the revenues of the University. This item of income was claimed by them as a special perquisite of their chairs, and an inalienable right of their office. They looked upon it as due them for the time and labor required in the examinations, and for certifying in the diploma to the standing and capacity of the graduate.‡ It was restored to them in 1833, when it was estimated that the loss incurred by the Faculty amounted to $6,405, viz.: 427 graduates (from 1827 to 1833, inclusive), at $15 each.§ We must not infer from Dr. Potter's words, as we might be justified in doing, that this large sum had been diverted into the treasury of the University; the fact was, that during this period the graduation fee had been abolished, and upon this act of the Trustees we may quote the approval of Dr. Benjamin Lincoln, a prominent

*Minutes of Trustees.

†"Without Shadow of right or law." Prof. Hall, MS. Records of University.

‡Potter, *op. cit.*

§Prof. Hall, MS. Records of University.

teacher of the day: "The only school in the United States, so far as known, which has had the good sense and magnanimity to abolish the 'graduation fee,' is the Medical College of the University of Maryland."*

Professor Potter kept his eye upon the janitor, and so when in December, 1828, he observed that some of the students, instead of proceeding after his lecture to the room of his successor, were in the habit of going to the apartments of the janitor, his suspicions were aroused, and he determined to investigate. Accordingly, one day, he unexpectedly entered the janitor's room and found several students "regaling themselves with spirits and cards." Now, it was against the regulations for the janitor to sell liquor, and he privately reproached him for it. That functionary first denied, then became angry, and wound up by "giving the lie." The Professor preferred charges against him, and demanded his discharge, claiming that he had already been guilty of one offense, and had therefore forfeited all claim to further indulgence. The committee of the Trustees charged with the examination, dictated a letter of apology which, after requiring the janitor to sign, they sent to the Professor. The Trustees also passed a regulation forbidding the janitor in future "to sell liquors of any kind, fruit, nuts, cigars, or tobacco, or to permit the students to play at cards or any other game in his house for money or any other thing." Potter was not satisfied with this action, nor with the note of apology, and wrote a sharp letter to the committee, which they refused to receive and directed to be returned to the writer. They determined, nevertheless, that it was necessary to inquire into the conduct of the janitor generally, as well as in this particular instance. Professors Davidge, De Butts, Smith, Hall, Baker and McDowell, and two of the students, were summoned before the committee and bore unanimous testimony to the capacity, general good conduct and valuable services of the janitor, although Professor Smith thought he had been wanting in respect to himself upon one occasion. The janitor was summoned and examined as to

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*"Hints on the Present State of Medical Education," etc., by Dr. Benjamin Lincoln, Burlington, 1833. Pampht.

this, but the committee was satisfied that he had been guilty of no disrespect; he was accordingly ordered to resume his duties. But the redoubtable Professor had declared war, and nothing would appease him except absolute surrender of the enemy. According to the "Sketch," the janitor threatened him with personal violence, and would have carried out the threat but for the intervention of the Professor's student friends, whom he could scarcely restrain from "sacrificing" the irrepressible subordinate. "I had to go armed," he says, "for the remainder of the session. The class clamored so loudly for justice that the Trustees had to meet and request the janitor 'to beg my pardon, or say he was sorry for what he had said.' He was kept in office till spring, selling whiskey and brandy in defiance of all authority. Early in the spring he offended them, and was ejected for another offense, after annoying me, as the instrument of their revenge, for half the session."* The author of the "Sketch" has fallen into an error here, for we have it upon record that, although Professor Smith made a second complaint the following spring, it was not until three years later (January, 1832) that the janitor was forced to resign his position. This was in consequence of another complaint made by one of the students, and accompanied by a request from the Faculty for his immediate removal. His resignation was accordingly presented and accepted, and the Dean was instructed to take charge of the keys until the vacancy could be filled.†

During the session of 1829-30, Professor Smith "converted to his own use a part of the dissecting room without the knowledge or consent of the Demonstrator." The latter objected, and the Trustees ordered restitution to be made. This discomfiture of the high-spirited Professor of Surgery could not have failed to leave some bitterness of feeling on his part towards the Trustees.

It will be remembered that the Act appointing the Trustees provided that they should assume entire charge of the pecuniary affairs of the institu-

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*Potter, *op. cit.*

†Trustees' Minutes.

tion, and pay off all of its debts, with one single exception; this was the interest on the $30,000 loan of 1821, amounting to $1,500 annually. The members of the Faculty of Physic were required to give bond for the regular payment of this interest, and they continued to pay it until the winter of 1842-43. It is hard to comprehend what justification could have been found for the imposition of this burden upon the Faculty. The money had been borrowed for the erection of Practice Hall, the purchase of a Museum, and the completion of Anatomical Hall and the Dissecting Room in the main building, and for the payment of the debts overhanging the corporation; and it had been faithfully devoted to this purpose under the direction of a "commission" appointed by the same Legislature which had made the loan. The University having, therefore, been benefited by it, and not the Professors in their private capacity, it seems clearly to have been a debt of the corporation which the Trustees should have assumed like any other debt. The Faculty, being now deprived of all control over the income of the corporation, had lost the means of paying it upon which they had doubtless relied, and were compelled to make it up from their private resources. In justice to the Trustees, however, attention should be called to the fact that the Act of 1826, by which they had received their appointments, stated in express terms that the Medical Faculty and their successors were to be held bound to the payment of the interest of this loan, and the Trustees were in no degree responsible for this action. It is of interest to note here that, notwithstanding the burden of this interest, the Faculty were not deterred from assuming the bond for the payment of the annuity of $1,000 to Professor Maxwell McDowell, in 1833, whom they desired to get rid of.*

The Infirmary constituted another source of dissatisfaction. The building had been erected, not by the Board of Regents, nor by the Faculty, but by several of the Professors, who had contributed liberally from their private means, and when these had failed, had borrowed money from the

*The graduation fees, restored to the Faculty in 1833, nearly sufficed to make up the amount due on this bond.

banks to meet the expense, and the deed to it stood in their names. Yet the building had been seized by the Trustees and held, despite the protest of these gentlemen, who were required to contribute their services to it as attending physicians without compensation. The establishment having thus been taken possession of by agents of the State, the several Professors to whom it belonged made out a bill against the Trustees for the entire amount of the private funds which they had expended in its erection and maintenance. The latter refused to pay any portion of this claim, and an appeal was made to the Legislature, which passed an Act requiring them to make a settlement. "With great reluctance," the Board then appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Gwynn, McCulloh and Williams, to investigate the accounts of the University and report what, if any, sum was due the Professors for funds advanced. Professor Hall was appointed on the part of the Faculty to confer with this committee. After a protracted and exhaustive examination, extending back to the year 1807, the committee reported on the 11th of October, 1830, that $15,474 were due the Professors.* According to Professor Potter, there was a suit still pending in 1838 for the recovery of this debt, in whole or in part.

The management of the Infirmary was severely criticised. Professor Potter contrasts the entire absence of expense for offices, stationary, etc., under the Regents, with the extravagance of the Trustees' government with respect to these items. The latter, for example, had a secretary, the son of the Vice-President, who received $250 per annum. Later, the chairman of the committee on the Infirmary received $200 for his services; still later, as the income of the Infirmary increased, the same officer was given the title of "Superintendent," and $400 a year, and at last he became "Governor," with $800 salary.† This officer had absolute control over the affairs of the institution. Patients were admitted and discharged by his command; he

*Potter, *op. cit.* I have followed Professor Potter, but according to Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe, a member of the Board of Regents, in a report made in 1852, the Infirmary was transferred to the Trustees in 1832, on the latter assuming the debt due the bank which was then threatening its sale.

†Mr. Solomon Etting held these offices, and no doubt deserved all he got for his wise and economical management of affairs.

appointed the subordinates; he purchased the supplies and medicines for the inmates; he handled all the funds, and paid out money, and one of the senior students served as his secretary. According to Professor Potter, the medicines were inferior in quality, and were purchased wherever they could be gotten at the lowest rates. The Professors were compelled to use their own instruments, and they could not obtain even so necessary an article as leeches.*

Potter goes so far as to charge the Board with the most discreditable conduct. For instance, he states, that in order to get rid of opposition, "the schemers in the Board" had its number reduced by the following device: Three of the members were Judges of judicial districts in the State, and were "true friends of the school." In order to get rid of them, a resolution was passed that absence from four successive meetings vacated a seat. Then finding that these gentlemen had been absent three meetings, the fourth was appointed on a day on which the Judges were to sit, and thus they were expelled from the Board. Again, the Regents had made a contract with Messrs. Yates and McIntyre, lottery brokers, which stipulated that they should pay over to the Regents $2,000 every four months until the privilege was exhausted. Although the amplest security was given and the terms strictly and honorably complied with, the Trustees annulled this solemn obligation and substituted a specific annual sum.

The charge was also made against the Trustees that they ignored the wishes of the Faculty as to the appointment of Professors. With reference to this, it may be said in their behalf, that they were not bound by the Act appointing them to conform to such wishes.† But, as a matter of fact, they did comply with every request of the Faculty upon this subject up to May, 1837, except in the case of Professor Ducatel, the wisdom of whose appointment was not questioned by his colleagues.

As may be inferred, Potter was the most bitter against the Trustees

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*Potter, *op. cit.*

†Acts of Legislature, Chap. LXII, 3.

of all the members of the Faculty, and naturally the most obnoxious to them, "because," as he says, "uniformly, without reserve, at all times and in all places, exposing their acts."* The affairs of the University were freely discussed with the students, who naturally sided with the Professors and laid the blame on their opponents. The Trustees are said to have "declared that should either of the Professors, in their intercourse with the students, speak disrespectfully of them or their acts, they "should forfeit their chairs and be expelled from them." To this Potter says that he made reply publicly, that "if they would let him appear before their Board he would give them the opportunity to resort to still more extreme acts of tyranny."*

Early in 1837 the Faculty endeavored to secure the passage of an Act by the Legislature giving its members seats in the Board of Trustees, "with power to vote on all matters appertaining particularly to the medical department, and on the appointment and removal of a Provost, Professor, Lecturer, tutor, demonstrator, or other officer connected with said department, or on questions relative to their duties or the duties of any of them, or on the establishment, alteration or abolishment of a professorship, lectureship, or any other office in said department, but not to vote on fiscal questions or on business of other departments."† The Trustees, of course, opposed this measure, and presented a memorial giving the reasons why it should not be passed. They carried their point, and it was rejected.

But the circumstance that particularly precipitated the crisis was the appointment of Dr. Henry W. Baxley to the chair of Anatomy, as the successor of Professor Geddings. Dr. Baxley first became connected with the Faculty in 1834, as Demonstrator of Anatomy, succeeding Dr. Samuel Lyon. At that time Dr. Augustus L. Warner had a private dissecting room on Cider alley, just in the rear of the College building, but, on his election to a chair at the University of Virginia, it passed into the hands of Dr. William N. Baker, a graduate of the class of 1832, and a son of Professor

*Potter, *op. cit.*
†Copy of proposed bill, MS. Records of University.

Samuel Baker. Young Baker had been well educated and possessing a fine address and marked social qualities, was a general favorite. His students were warmly attached to him, and his dissecting rooms were more frequented than those of the College. Dr. Baxley, on the other hand, was devoid of sociability, and stood much upon his dignity, and the prerogatives of his office. A spirit of rivalry readily sprang up between the two classes, and as Baker had such personal attractions and was so much liked by the students, with whom the members of the Faculty kept up the most friendly relations during the difficulties with the Trustees, and especially because he was the son of one of their colleagues and of a founder of the school, it was not long before the Professors began to give the preference to young Baker.

In February, 1835, Dr. Baxley had the misfortune to have a difficulty with one of the students. In a communication which he addressed to Professor Geddings on February 3d, he complains of the conduct of a Mr. Gilmer, of Virginia, at the previous day's lecture on anatomy. He charges this gentlemen with "taking *his* seat, a seat appropriated to the Demonstrator of Anatomy, and which he had been accustomed to use during the session, and refusing to give it to him." He says that the offense was all the more censurable because committed in the presence of the entire class and of the Professor. On being refused his seat he says that he left the room. He desires to know "what course he should pursue." He received a reply to the effect that Mr. Gilmer disclaimed any intended disrespect, and said that he was not aware of the seat having been appropriated and that had it been solicited in a proper manner he would have given it up. In answer to this Dr. B. said that he simply presented himself before the seat, which he had been in the habit of occupying every day, and which Mr. G. had relinquished on a similar application in manner on a former occasion. He was now directed, however, to "go on." He added that he would have considered it an improper surrender on his part of the rights of the station which he held, and a culpable indifference to the respect due to that station from the

pupils of the school, to do other than plainly intimate a consciousness of those rights and the determination to require that respect to be observed. He accordingly replied: "I will occupy this seat, sir!" to which, receiving the answer, "No, you won't, sir!" he retired as above stated, intending, if necessary, to bring the matter to the attention of the authorities of the University, "alike competent and disposed to secure becoming subordination." He adds that he has heard that Mr. G.'s conduct before and after the transaction did not accord with his statements to Professor Geddings, and he must therefore request a written disavowal from him, or a written statement of that disavowal by the Dean, Professor Dunglison. The latter, as being probably most easily obtained, was accordingly given, and affairs were thus in appearance accommodated for the time.* But it is probable that this affair left unpleasant impressions, and although we find no other record of any open difficulty during Dr. Baxley's incumbency of office, he seems to have been on suspiciously intimate terms with the Trustees, and this was sufficient to cause the members of the Faculty to look upon him with distrust, and to give rise to the charge by Professor Potter that Geddings had been "banished by intrigue, injustice and envy."†

It was known to the Faculty that Dr. Baxley was the choice of the Trustees for the chair vacated by Professor Geddings at the close of the session of 1836-37. They unanimously favored the appointment of Dr. Baker. Baxley had now become so offensive to them that they had determined not to remain in the Faculty if he were admitted to it. At a meeting held in the Infirmary, on the 2d of May, 1837, the "arbitrary and injudicious acts of the Trustees, and the unconstitutionality of the Act of 1825" were discussed. At a later meeting, Professor Hall reported the opinion of counsel on the probable success of a suit, and urged that one be entered upon. It was now unanimously resolved that, if the Trustees should make an appointment to the chair of Anatomy of "an individual" proposed by them,

*MS. Records of the University.
†Potter, *op. cit.*

in direct opposition to the nomination of the Faculty, the Professors should resign, and the resignations were placed in the hands of Professor Hall, the Dean, to be used in accordance with the resolution. As soon as the official announcement was received of the obnoxious appointment, the resignations were delivered to the chairman of the Board. Drs. Potter and Hall, senior members of the Faculty, in resigning their appointments under the Trustees, expressly retained those formerly held from the Regents under the charter of 1812.*

Having thus declared themselves independent of their late masters, no time was lost in reorganization. The two senior members constituted the nucleus, the direct successors of the last Faculty under the Regents, and they elected Professors Smith and Griffith to the same chairs in the revived Regents' Faculty which they had just resigned. Professor Hall was made Dean, and as Secretary of the old Board of Regents, was directed to call a meeting of that body, a majority of whom were still alive. In accordance with the notice, the Regents met and resolved to obtain further advice from counsel as to the legality of holding lectures under the old charter. The gentlemen consulted, Messrs. Martin, Mayer and Evans, declared that the Faculty of the Regents was the legitimate faculty, and as such had full authority to lecture and confer degrees. The Faculty of Law entirely concurred in this opinion. Committees were appointed from the Faculties of Medicine, Law and Arts and Sciences, to co-operate in the management of the impending suit, Drs. Potter and Hall representing the Faculty of Physic.

The counsel selected by the joint committee to carry on the suit were Messrs. Meredith, Evans, Mayer and R. N. Martin, all prominent lawyers of that period. They were requested to have the suit docketed as soon as possible during the current term of the Baltimore County Court. A retaining fee of $150 was proposed and accepted by all except Mr. Evans, who declined any fee for his services.†

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*Minutes of Regents' Faculty, 1837-39
†Minutes of Regents' Faculty.

Any account of this period would be incomplete without some allusion to the "outrage" committed on the night of the 21st of September, 1837. This was a successful attempt by the Regents' Faculty to get possession of the University buildings. From depositions taken subsequently by the Executive Committee of the Trustees,* and especially from the statements of the janitor, the following account of this transaction is obtained: Professor Samuel G. Baker called at the house of the janitor, Thomas Maguire, within the University walls at the northern extremity of Practice Hall, and finding him out, left word with his wife that he wished to see him at seven o'clock. Accordingly, at that hour Maguire repaired to the Doctor's office, where he was told that the latter would soon be in, and asked to take a seat. He waited there until 8 o'clock without seeing anything of the Doctor. On returning then home, he was surprised to find the outer gate fastened. He rapped, and his name was demanded by a voice within. He gave it, and was told that he could not enter. The gate was then opened, and he saw Professor Smith within. Professor Baker now came out and walked with him down the alley to the tavern at the corner of Paca and German streets. Here they met Professor Hall. The two Professors then told him that the steps they had taken were adopted in accordance with the advice of their counsel, and with the object of getting possession of the property of the University. He then went to the Infirmary and reported to the Governor of that institution what had taken place. Here he found his wife and a woman who lived with them. These two had been sent out on various pretexts when the premises were seized, and being unable to get back, had gone to the Infirmary. The Trustees were convened the next morning, when Mr. Nelson was directed to examine into the proceeding and make arrangements for the recovery of the buildings from "the trespassers," and Messrs. Reverdy Johnson and McMahon were employed as assistant counsel. The property was held until the afternoon of the 23d, when the janitor was told by Professor Hall that they had determined to give it up for the present and

*Minutes of Trustees.

let the matter take its regular course in law, and that he could get the keys. He then went to the gate and saw two of the students shutting up his house. They offered him the keys, but he refused them, preferring that they should be left, as agreed upon with Professor Hall, at a neighbor's. He then went for Mr. James W. McCulloh, one of the Trustees, and Professor Baxley, and accompanied by them got the keys and examined all the buildings. They found some articles missing from the Museum which had been claimed by members of the Regents' Faculty as private property. They also found in one of the rooms of his house three vessels that had contained liquors, and a coarse bowie-knife made out of a part of an old sword, which one of the young men afterwards called for. This account was corroborated by other witnesses. Thus ended this brief reign of hostilities, and fortunately without the shedding of any blood. Had there been any resistance on the part of the janitor or Trustees, or any attempt to recover possession by force, it is probable that the historian would not have been able to chronicle so happy a termination of this affair.

For the next two years there were, therefore, two Universities of Maryland—that of the Regents, extra-mural and not recognized as yet by law, and that of the Trustees, in possession of the buildings, and recognized and supported by the State. The Faculty of Physic of the former opened their session of 1837-38 in the old Indian Queen Hotel, on the south-east corner of Baltimore and Hanover streets. There was a very noticeable reduction in the total number of students attending the institution as represented by its two divisions. The patronage was mostly local and with the Regents' Faculty, students from the counties and other States being diverted by the distractions here to other cities.* The introductory lectures in the two schools were delivered by Professors Samuel G. Baker and Henry Willis Baxley, respectively. The former dwelt upon the subject then uppermost in the minds of himself and colleagues—the University and its recent difficulties. He refers to the enthusiastic interest manifested in the Regents'

*Memorial of Trustees, Feb., 1838.

school, and the widespread sympathy for it of the community, and compares the entrance of the Trustees to Burr's visit to Elennerhasset, so eloquently depicted by Wirt in the trial of the former. He speaks of "a few master-spirits of faction," admitting into their secret conclave an inferior officer of the school,* whose pliancy adapted him to any service, and gravely and deliberately planning an entire revolution in the Medical School.

The Trustees opened their session about the same time, according to Potter "to a beggarly array of empty benches."† The Faculty consisted of Henry Willis Baxley, of Baltimore, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; Henry Howard, of Montgomery county, Maryland, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Robert Edward Dorsey, of Baltimore county, Materia Medica and Therapeutics; M. A. Finley, of Washington county, Maryland, Principles and Practice of Medicine; John Frederick May, of Washington City, Principles and Practice of Surgery; William R. Fisher, of Baltimore, Chemistry; Ellis Hughes, of Annapolis, Demonstrator. A circular of the Regents' Faculty, issued in 1837, refers to these gentlemen, rather derogatively, in the following words: "The chairs in which the Professors recently labored are now occupied by strangers, having in vain been offered to almost every prominent medical man in Baltimore and to many in other places." But this slur was undeserved, for they were quite the equals, if not the superiors, of the Regents' Faculty. Baxley was recognized as a teacher, surgeon and writer of ability, and held chairs subsequently in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Washington University Medical School, and the Medical College of Ohio; Howard held a chair in the University of Virginia for twenty-eight years; May was a distinguished surgeon of Washington, and long connected with the Columbian College Medical School, and Fisher was a gifted and eloquent chemist, a leading spirit in the Maryland Academy of Science and Literature, and later a Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

*Evidently referring to Professor Baxley.
†Potter, *op. cit.*

During the following winter the Regents' Faculty presented a memorial to the Legislature praying for the repeal of the Act of 1826, and to this the Trustees offered a counter-memorial, in which, whilst acknowledging the failure of their session, they declared that "the character and talents of their Faculty were such that the University by another session would fully resume its former standing."*

The suit against the Trustees was first tried in the County Court and decided in their favor. An appeal was then taken, and early in 1839, the famous decision of the Court of Appeals was rendered reversing the action of the lower court. The case was tried before Judges Buchanan, Stephen and Spencer, the other three Judges comprising the bench (Archer, Dorsey and Chambers) taking no part, being debarred by the fact that they had been members of the Board of Trustees. The Regents were represented by Messrs. Evans Mayer, Martin and Meredith; the Trustees by Messrs. Reverdy Johnson and Nelson.† The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Buchanan.

The question was as to the constitutionality of the Act of 1825. The Court declared that the University had none of the characters of a public corporation, as had been claimed. It was not created for political purposes, and was invested with no political power. It was not an instrument of the State, created for its own uses. Its members were not officers of the State, nor were they subject to State control in its management, and none of its property or funds belong to the State. The State was not its founder, it was merely its creator by virtue of the Act of Incorporation. In its creation the State gave it the capacity to acquire and hold property, and whatever property the corporation has is its own, to be managed and disposed of by the Regents for the uses of the Institution in such manner as they may judge most promotive of its interests. No donations or endowment by the State could make it public, but it nowhere appears that any such have been made. The interest-bearing loan of 1821 can scarcely be called an endowment; it is

*Minutes of Trustees.
†University Records.

rather of the nature of a loan to a private corporation. The authority to raise money by lottery certainly was not; it was a mere privilege costing the State nothing. But if it was a public corporation, its debts were the debts of the State, contracted by the State's own officers, which the State was bound to discharge instead of lending money for that purpose and taking security for the payment of interest on it. The corporation is as much private as the individuals were before the Act of Incorporation was passed. The charter of the University is a contract between the State and the corporation. The Constitution of the United States says no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. The franchises of the University are vested rights and cannot be taken from the Regents by any act of the Legislature without the assent of the corporation. The State had plighted its faith that the franchises should remain inviolate. If the State had the right at will to revoke this grant, it had the same right in relation to railroads, canals and other corporations, which would not be pretended. The Act of 1825 aims to strip the corporation of Regents of all privileges and powers conferred upon it by the act of its creation—to destroy the old and create a new corporation in its place, giving to the latter all the powers and privileges of the former, with others additional and important. It deprives the corporation of Regents of the capacity to acquire and hold property; it even goes so far as to take from them the property they had already acquired and give it to others, whom it connects with the political power of the State, by making the Governor President, and authorizing him to fill vacancies. Not only the Constitution of the United States had been violated, but the fundamental principles of right and justice. The Legislature has no right, without the assent of a corporation, to alter its charter, or to take from it any of its franchises or property; these are private property, regarded as such by the law, and are under the safeguard of the same principle that protects and preserves the property and rights of individuals. Vested corporate and individual rights rest for protection on the same principle. The Act of 1825 was a judicial act, a sentence that condemned without a hearing. It is neces-

sary to declare judicially a forfeiture before the Legislature can act. The franchises can only be surrendered by deed to the State. Those of the Professors who accepted appointments under the Trustees merely joined another corporation, there was no evidence that they offered to resign from the corporation of Regents, or of any acceptance of their resignations by the said Regents. The acceptance of positions under the Trustees did not amount to resignations of those under the Regents, and did not dissolve or suspend the latter corporation. Therefore, the Act of 1825, being contrary to the Bill of Rights and to the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Maryland, was null and void.*

This decision, as will be seen, settles many points with reference to the status of the University, and gives a singularly clear idea as to its scope and functions. The subject is rendered so simple and clear that it seems strange that any other view could have been entertained, and yet, as we have seen, not only the Legislature but eminent lawyers were led into error regarding it.

Immediately after the decision was rendered, the Regents met and prepared a memorial for presentation to the Legislature, then in session, asking the State to direct its agents, the Trustees, to surrender their property. But the Trustees were still unwilling to abandon the fight, and determined to resist to the last. They seem to have apprehended another "outrage" by the Regents' Faculty, for on the 15th of January, 1839, they passed a resolution authorizing the employment of "watchmen and other proper guards for the protection of the buildings and premises." They also presented on March 1st to the Legislature a memorial,† in which they say that, as agents of the State, they hold "certain fee-simple and leasehold property, viz.: The Medical College and its adjacent buildings, the Infirmary purchased in 1832 by the Trustees with State funds for $12,000, together with the lot adjoining thereto, also purchased with State Funds by the Trustees

*Printed opinion of the Court. Pamph.
†Minutes of Trustees.

in 1833 for $6,000, and the Baltimore College, surrendered and conveyed to the Trustees in 1831, the whole property being valued at $87,916.67; as also certain personal property derived from the State funds, to the amount of $18,000; excepting therefrom a special bequest of $5,000 by Mr. Gray to the Trustees for the use of the Infirmary in 1833, and a few articles of minor importance. They therefore pray the State, in view of the preservation of its rights in its own property, thus acquired and held, not by any legislation, to surrender up the possession of the same, as asked by the Regents, but to leave the rights of others thereto to be inquired into by the tribunals."

The two memorials were referred to a joint committee of the two houses, which brought in a lengthy report, reviewing the origin of the questions at issue, recognizing fully "the individual merits and hazards" of the Professors in founding and maintaining the institution, and recommending the passage of a bill restoring the property to the Regents in accordance with their "just request." This bill was accordingly passed, but in doing this the Legislature required the Regents to "certify to the Treasurer of the State that the property and estate of the University shall never be disposed of or converted to any other use than that of Medical Science or the Arts and Sciences generally, without the consent of the General Assembly of Maryland," which, in the event of a violation of this obligation, shall have power to "take possession of and control and direct the said property and estate for the purpose of promoting general science." There was much debate in the Board of Regents as to compliance with this requirement. It was finally decided to issue the certificate, Messrs. Meredith, Hoffman and Hall voting in the negative.

The Legislature also passed an Act the same session, making valid all the diplomas granted by the Faculty of Physic from 1826 to 1839 inclusive.*

On the 1st of April, Mr. Solomon Etting, the "Governor" of the Infirmary, resigned, and on the 6th of the same month Dr. Ashton Alex-

*When it was found that the State had no control of the University, there was some suggestion in the Legislature of a "State University," but it was not carried out.

ander, Provost of the Board of Regents, addressed a communication to Mr. Nathaniel Williams, transmitting a certified copy of the Act of the Assembly above referred to (act of restitution), together with a copy of the certificate required of the Regents by the 5th section of the same, at the same time notifying him that the Regents had appointed Charles F. Mayer, Esq., A. B. Cleveland, M. D., and R. W. Hall, M. D., a committee with authority on their behalf, "to receive all the estate, real and personal, including all stocks, monies, evidences of debt and choses in action, in the hands or under the control of the Trustees, and that the said Committee would be in attendance at the University, April 10th, at 10 a. m., to accept the transfer." Mr. Williams replied on the 8th that the Regents, or a portion of them, had taken actual possession of the College and Infirmary some days before,* and that he had not therefore deemed a formal transfer necessary; that the stocks, money and evidences of debt were in the possession of the Treasurer of the Trustees, who was ready to hand over the same "on the suit in chancery of Potter and others against the Trustees, and the two suits brought by the Regents against him, all in the Baltimore County Court, being entered satisfied or stricken off;" and that the only chose in action belonging to the Trustees was an unsatisfied judgment in the said Court against David Hoffman, Esq., which was in charge of William Gwynn, Esq.†

On the 9th of April the committee met Mr. Joseph B. Williams, the Treasurer of the late Board of Trustees, and received from him the following: "1. A certificate of stock of the State of Maryland, signed by George Macubin, Treasurer Western Shore of Maryland, date 8th December, 1829, for $5,000, bearing interest at 5 p. c., redeemable after the 31st of March, 1844, being the proceeds of a bequest of $5,000, made by George Gray in favor of the Trustees of the University of Maryland for the Baltimore Infirmary. 2. A certificate of stock of the State of Maryland,

*There was some hesitation on the part of the Regents in taking possession when Mr George W. Miltenberger and two other students went to the back gate and rapped. The janitor was called out and the party slipped in and locked the door on the inside. The Faculty were then notified and came in. The Trustees made no attempt to eject them (oral communication from Professor Miltenberger).

†Minutes of Trustees.

dated May 11, 1837, for $1,000, with 5 p. c. interest, redeemable after 1843. 3. A certificate of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for $6,000, July 25th, 1836, bearing 6 p. c. interest. 4. A certificate of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for $4,000, August 4th, 1836, bearing 6 p. c. interest. 5. One thousand seven hundred and ninety-one dollars and forty-nine cents, balance of money remaining in the said Williams' hands."* We thus perceive that personal property (stocks and cash), to the amount of $17,791.49 was transferred to the Regents, together with real estate (College building, Practice Hall, Infirmary building and lot adjoining, building of the School of Arts and Sciences, and the grounds upon which these various buildings were situated) estimated to be worth $87,916.67. The funds were invested in good interest paying stock, and the real estate was in good condition and free from incumbrance.

Thus ended the reign of the State's representatives—the Trustees,—and the institution reverted to its former position of a private corporation controlled by its faculties. There were many who thought this an unfortunate event, and we may well indulge in reflections as to what might have been. If a great State University could have been built up, it would undoubtedly have reflected credit upon Maryland and promoted the cause of higher education here. What has been done in the West and South might have been done equally as well here.

The Trustees displayed energy, capacity and forbearance, and defended themselves with vigor and intelligence. In their memorial to the Legislature, dated March 7, 1837—objecting to the admission of members of the Faculty of Physic to their Board—they declare that at the time of their advent the institution was in a state of anarchy, and that the charter was ignored; in confirmation of which statements they point to representations made by members of the Faculty of Physic themselves, and to the report of the joint committee of the two houses appointed to examine into the state of the University. According to this report, although $100,000 had been

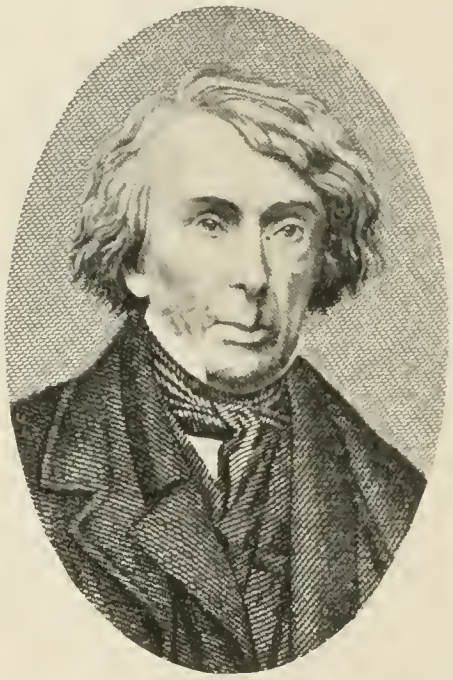
*Minutes of Trustees. Potter says: "All attempts to secure from the Trustees a statement of accounts were in vain." *Op. cit.*

expended, only two of the four Faculties—those of Medicine and Law—had gone into operation, whilst all the funds had been applied by the Faculty of Physic to their own benefit, none being appropriated to the other departments; the charter was radically defective, and the Regents met irregularly and at long intervals, and had neglected to make rules and regulations for the discipline of the University as required by the charter. They point to the advantage of having an independent board to manage the affairs of the institution—"a board free from the influence of personal interest, and therefore looking to the promotion of the general good, removed from the operation of prejudice or partiality by official station, and therefore unbiased in extending justice to all those employed in performing the detailed duties necessary to the fulfillment of the whole design; a government which now prevails and has been found to be productive of the happiest results in all the Universities of this country." The then prosperous condition of the University with refernece to pecuniary affairs, they say, was admitted by the Faculty of Physic, who yet intimated that the gradual diminution of the classes had been due to their misgovernment. In answer to this, they say, that the classes during the previous eight years had varied but little, and they attribute the loss of patronage previous to that time to the resignation of Professor Pattison, whose personal popularity had attracted so many, and to the rapid multiplication of medical schools. In answer to the objection by the Faculty to their requiring all students to take the ticket of the Demonstrator of Anatomy once, at least, before graduation, on the ground that this obtained in no other school in the United States, they quote Professor Dunglison to the effect that most of the schools require one year's attendance in the Clinics, and some the same on Practical Anatomy, in addition to two courses of the Professor of Anatomy. In the University of Edinburgh, the candidate for the degree of M. D., was required to have attended one course of dissections and one of anatomical demonstrations, and two of these were required for the degree of surgeon.*

*According to the *Historical Sketch of the Edinburgh Anatomical School*, by John Struthers, 1867, practical anatomy was not absolutely imperative at the University of Edinburgh until 1833. It was not until about 1848 that the schools of this country began to make it compulsory.

But as the Demonstrator in the University was also a "lecturer," there had been no choice in the matter, since the charter prescribed attendance as a duty. As a matter of simple justice, too, it was demanded, since the Faculty had required that the Demonstrator should pay one-seventh of the current expenses of the school.

We must acknowledge that these objections are very powerful and had it been an abstract question we could hardly hesitate as to our decision



HON. ROGER B. TANEY, CHIEF JUSTICE OF U. S., PROVOST, 1826-39.

in the premises. But there had been a great wrong and injustice perpetrated by the State and no amount of argument, no mismanagement could outweigh these. The Regents had the field, and it was their business and nobody else's, and that settled the matter.

Roger Brooke Taney was the son of a planter, and was born in Calvert County, Maryland, March 17, 1777. He was descended from early Roman Catholic settlers of the State, of which communion he was a most devout member. He graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in

STATUE OF ROGER B. TANEY, CHIEF JUSTICE OF MARYLAND.

1795, read law at Annapolis, having for a fellow student Francis Scott Key, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. He was elected to the House of Delegates from his native county in the same year, being the youngest member of that body. He moved to Frederick City in 1801, and in 1806 married a sister of Francis Scott Key. He rapidly built up a lucrative practice, and in 1811 successfully defended General Wilkinson, Commander-inChief of the United States Army, before a military court, for which service he refused a fee. In 1816 he was elected a member of the State Senate. He removed to Baltimore in 1823 and became the head of the bar of this city. From 1826 to 1839 he was Provost of the University of Maryland. In 1827 he was appointed Attorney-General of Maryland, and in 1831 President Andrew Jackson gave him the same position in his cabinet. He was the trusted and confidential adviser of President Andrew Jackson, and was involved in the bitter party strife connected with the veto of the bill for the removal of the United States Bank, being the only member of the cabinet who favored the veto. Nominated as Secretary of the Treasury, he was rejected by the Senate June 23, 1834, but received ovations in Baltimore and Frederick two days later. He wrote Jackson's farewell address in 1837. On the death of John Marshall, he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, his appointment dating from March 15, 1836. In 1857 he gave his opinion in the famous Dred Scott Case. This was the name of a slave belonging to a Missouri master, who on his return from a residence in Illinois sued his master, and the case was taken for decision to the Supreme Court. The points raised were: Was he freed by this residence in a Free State, and could a negro of African descent, whose ancestors were imported as slaves, be a citizen of the United States? The case was dismissed before the Court for lack of jurisdiction. The Chief Justice's opinion was delivered at great length. In it he made statements regarding the negro race which roused the people of the North to a high pitch of resentment and excitement, and from this time the Chief Justice, if not his Court, was practically in abeyance. In 1861 he boldly attempted

to release a prisoner from Fort McHenry and to attach the commandant for ignoring his writ, but the military authorities ignored his action. He freed his slaves and provided for the aged among them while he lived. He was undoubtedly one of America's greatest lawyers. Bronze statues at Baltimore (as seen in illustration) and Annapolis, and a sympathetic memoir by Samuel Tyler, LL., D., 1872, attest the reverence of Maryland for this her foremost son. St. John's gave him the degree of LL. D., in 1859. He died at Baltimore, October 12th, 1864, aged eighty-one years and six months, and was buried at Frederick City. His epitaph says: "He was a profound and able lawyer, an upright and fearless judge, a pious and exemplary Christian. At his own request he was buried in this secluded spot near his mother."

The following constituted the Board of Regents at the time of the restoration:*

Provost: Ashton Alexander, M. D.

Faculty of Theology: Professor—William E. Wyatt, D. D.; B. Kurtz, D. D.; George Roberts, D. D.; John C. Backus, D. D.; James Hamner, Stephen Hill, John G. Morris, D. D.

Faculty of Law: Professor David Hoffman, LL. D.; Jonathan Meredith, George Winchester, Hugh Davy Evans, Charles F. Mayer, George W. Dobbin, William Wilmot Hall.

Faculty of Arts and Sciences: Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, John P. Kennedy; Professor of Political Economy, Charles Hanson; Professor of Mathematics, D. J. Capron; Professor of Natural Philosophy, A. B. Cleveland, M. D.; Principal of Academy, William Hamilton, Esq.; two vacancies.

Faculty of Physic: Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Nathaniel Potter, M. D.; Professor of Surgery, Obstetrics, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence, Richard Wilmot Hall, M. D.; Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Samuel George Baker, M. D.; Professor of

*Apr. 4, 1839, Regents' Min. Book "B."

Chemistry and Mineralogy, William E. A. Aikin, M. D.; Professor of Anatomy, William N. Baker, M. D.; one vacancy.

The Regents, being once more in possession of their property and rights, set to work to repair the fortunes of the institution, shattered by the recent dissensions. The Faculty of Physic issued a circular announcing its restoration, and urging the friends and alumni of the school to unite in helping to build it up again. A marked and immediate improvement in the size of the medical classes attests the success of these efforts. The following figures show the numbers in attendance and the graduates from 1838 to 1841: 1838-39 (Regents' class), 24 students, 7 graduates; 1839-40, 60 students, 14 graduates; 1840-41, 91 students, 30 graduates.*

At the time of the restoration, the Faculty of Physic was in arrears to Dr. McDowell for two installments of his annuity,** viz.: for 1837 and 1838, and he was pressing them for payment, having obtained judgment on the Faculty's bond in the Baltimore County Court in September, 1838. The Faculty induced the Regents now to pay this indebtedness out of the funds of the University; on the ground that two of those who had signed the bond, viz.: Messrs. Potter and Hall, had claims against the institution greater than their share of the bond. At the same time the Regents paid the counsel fees incurred in the recent suit, and appropriated $2,140 for needed repairs to the College and Infirmary buildings. In order to meet these expenses, certain of the stocks which had been received from the Trustees were disposed of. The Infirmary continued for several years a source of much anxiety. In April, 1840, the Board of Regents was forced to adopt the temporary expedient of issuing certificates of indebtedness to its creditors, "as no funds were available and they were unwilling to mortgage or sell the property of the University." So crippled were the finances at this epoch that the janitor was even notified to cease acting, as there were no means of paying his salary. On motion of Professor Aikin, a committee was appointed to solicit aid from the citizens for the University.† At

*Matriculation List, MS. Records of University.
†Regents' Minute Book.

a meeting held by the Regents, November 4, 1842, there was some talk of mortgaging the property of the University in order to pay the increasing debt of the Infirmary, which amounted at this time to $3,340, with but $448 in the hospital treasury. This debt had accumulated within two years, for there was none at the restoration, and yet it represented only "ordinary" expenses. It shows that the wise and economical management by the Trustees did not deserve the harsh criticisms of the Potter "Sketch." The Board passed a vote of censure upon the managers of the Infirmary for this evidence of gross mismanagement, and authorized a ground rent to be created for the purpose of meeting these new obligations. The embarrassment was further increased by the State failing to pay any interest on its stock. But, on the other hand, the Medical Regents were much cheered up by the passage of a resolution by the Legislature the following winter, releasing them from further payments of interest upon the $30,000 loan made by the State in 1821. They record their appreciation of this "generous act" in the catalogues of this period. The interest, amounting to $1,500 annually, had by this time nearly equaled the principal of the loan.

On the 27th of March, 1840, for the first time since their institution, "ordinances" were adopted by the Board of Regents for the government of the University. Previous to that date, strange as it may seem, the proceedings of the Board appear to have been carried on without any other rules than those which the judgment of its members at the time imposed. Frequent attempts were made to secure action on this important matter, and it is curious to note in the minutes of the Board the evident indisposition to deal with it. The first committee on a code of laws, of which mention is made in the Regents' minutes, was appointed May 29th, 1815. In March, 1818, this committee having failed to report, a new committee was appointed. Again in March, 1821, it was found necessary to appoint a third committee, which finally, on October 29th, of the same year, presented a report upon which, however, no action was taken. During the government of the Trustees, affairs were conducted in a more orderly manner, and it is

probably owing to their example that one of the first acts of the Regents, on their restitution in 1839, was the appointment of a committee to prepare ordinances. On the 3d of January, 1840, a report was presented and "discussed," and a substitute was offered; both report and substitute were "laid on the table." They were taken up March 12th, and referred to another committee. After being discussed March 20th and 27th, the amended rules were at last adopted on the latter date, with but one dissenting vote. After all this "to do" over them, they seem to have been almost a dead letter, and the meetings of the Board were held very irregularly, sometimes after intervals of several years.

The first impeachment of a member of the Board of Regents took place in 1843. For several years prior to this there had been complaints on the part of the students of the inadequacy of the lectures of Professor Richard Wilmot Hall, the Professor of Obstetrics, etc. His pecuniary embarrassments were also said to be very great, and so distracting as to prevent that attention to his professorial duties which their satisfactory discharge required. In May the members of the Faculty of Physic, Aikin, Smith, Chew, Rohy and Steuart, addressed a letter to him requesting his resignation, and assigning as the ground for the request their loss of confidence in him. They also took away from him the department of hygiene, to which, as was alleged, he had devoted undue attention during the course, to the neglect of the more important departments of his chair.* Hall protested against this latter indignity, claiming that it was a violation of the charter. He returned a spirited reply to the letter, upbraiding his colleagues with ingratitude, telling them that he held such letters in contempt, and had refused himself on previous occasions to sign them. Such a precedent, he said, could only become a source of discord and a vehicle of insult and injustice, under dictates of personal dislike or trifling causes. He said that he could prove by documentary evidence that he had spent more than $28,000 on the University, and he claimed vested rights in it.†

*Hall's Impeachment. Pamphlet.
†Professor Hall's letter, MS. Records of University.

The charges were drawn up by three members of the Faculty and presented to the Regents. They were: "1. Refusing to comply with the regulations of the Faculty. 2. Incompetency. 3. Loss of the confidence and respect of the profession."

The first charge related to a regulation of the Faculty requiring that all the receipts from students' fees, etc., should be turned over to the treasurer, who, after deducting the amount necessary to pay the McDowell annuity (now several years in arrears), and meet the other expenses of the institution, should turn over the balance remaining, if there were any, in due proportion to the several professors.

The Regents in answer stated that the charter only provided for the vacation of a chair upon a formal impeachment, and with the assent of *three-fourths of the whole number of Regents;* and that the grounds of impeachment, which were not stated in the charter, must be determined by the Board. The charges were referred by the Board to a committee of three of their members, all of the Faculty of Law, Messrs. J. H. B. Latrobe, Chairman; George W. Dobbin, and Charles F. Mayer, with instructions to examine witnesses, take their sworn testimony, and present the same to the Board without comment.

The trial excited great interest in the profession of Baltimore. Professor Hall appeared to court it. A large number of physicians (forty-three according to him)* testified before the committee and their evidence shows that much personal feeling had been aroused. Dr. John Buckler and others of his former students gave the accused credit for "original views" on puerperal fever, eclampsia, placenta prævia, and non-support of the perinæum, which were subsequently the current and accepted views of the profession on these subjects, but were then at variance with the opinions of the profession.†

The testimony was gathered and returned to the Board, whereupon the vote of those present was taken, showing fourteen to two in favor of the

*His letter MS. Records of University.
†Hall's Impeachment. Pamphlet.

first and second charges, and thirteen to three in favor of the third charge. This not being the requisite three-fourths of the entire Board required by the charter, the result was favorable to the defendant.*

Professor Hall looked upon Professor Nathan R. Smith, as the chief instigator of his impeachment, and his feelings were so wrought up that a personal encounter resulted. This took place at the Infirmary when the two happened to meet. Professor H. carried a cane, with which he leveled a blow at his adversary, who, seizing the handle, drew forth the sword which it contained. The latter then had his assailant at his mercy, but magnanimously refrained from making use of his advantage.

It is interesting to note the institution at the University in April, 1844, of a course of lectures on Pharmacy under the auspices of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, incorporated three years before. This was in consequence of a proposal made by a committee of the College, suggesting a course of at least sixteen lectures in one of the lecture-rooms of the University, provided permission were given the College to occupy a small room for its meetings and for the arrangement of its cabinet of specimens. The proposal was accepted by the Faculty of Physic, and a chair of Theory and Practice of Pharmacy was instituted by the College, the first professorship of pharmacy in America. Dr. David Stewart, an alumnus of the School of Medicine, held this chair and continued to lecture until 1848, when the course was discontinued.

Dr. Ashton Alexander, Provost of the University, resigned in 1850, and was succeeded by Hon. John P. Kennedy.

Ashton Alexander was born in 1772, near Arlington, Alexandria county, Virginia. The town of Alexandria was named after his ancestors, who owned large tracts of land in its vicinity, and his father commanded

*The Regents' Minutes, after announcing the result of the vote, are singularly silent regarding this impeachment. The late Judge Dobbin was unable to supply any information. The late Professor Aikin told me that the defendant was cleared by one vote, that of his brother, who was a member of the Board. The number of members of the Board (belonging to the several Faculties) is not known. Professor Aikin seemed to have changed his mind regarding the case, for although his name was attached to the charges, he told me that the trial ought never to have taken place, and he thought Professor Hall had been treated with great injustice.

a company of cavalry in the Continental Army at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. He studied medicine under Dr. Philip Thomas, of Fredericktown, Maryland, and graduated as M. D., at the University of Pennsylvania in 1795, the subject of his thesis being: "The Influence of One Disease on the Cure of Another." While a student in Philadelphia he was an inmate of the family of Dr. Rush. He first settled in North Carolina, but in 1796 removed to Baltimore. He was one of the incorporators of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1799, and its first Secretary. Other positions held by him were: Commissioner of Health, 1804, and again, 1812; Attending Physician, Baltimore General Dispensary, 1801-03; Treasurer of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 1801-03; Consulting Physician, Baltimore Hospital, 1812; President, District Medical and Chirurgical Society, 1819-20. He was twice married, first in 1799, to a daughter of his preceptor, Dr. Thomas, and again in 1855, to Miss Merryman (his first wife having died). He was chosen Provost of the Board of Regents on its revolt from the Trustees in 1837, and held that office until 1850, when he resigned. He died at Baltimore in February, 1855, of pneumonia, in his eigthy-third year, being the last surviving charter member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. Dr. Alexander was a man of fine presence and of dignified and courtly manners, a successful and popular physician, and one who prospered financially.

Under date March 24, 1850, in a letter to a friend, Mr. Kennedy refers facetiously to his election and to the ensuing commencement: "I found myself one morning, by some process of which I was certainly ignorant, Provost of the University of Maryland. I learned afterwards that old Doctor Alexander, who has been a sort of *locum tenens* ever since the death of Bishop Kemp, had resigned this post, and that, the Regents coming together to make a new election, first debated the point whether they would give it to Bishop Whittingham, and decided, thereupon unanimously in the negative, holding that one laymen was worth a dozen priests.' Then came the question what laymen? or, as I suppose from what followed, the secre-

ASHTON ALEXANDER, M. D., PROVOST, 1839-50.

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tary must have written it, what *laud-man?*—which question suggested the author of the memoirs of Wirt. So forthwith they went to work and made a unanimous job of it. Now, Sir, think of Macaulay, Provost of Glasgow, and then you have one of Plutarch's parallels—*quod notae.* The election preceded the Commencement, which was to be held in a few days; and this threw me into a vortex of business among the learned clerks of the College, where I had to sign some diplomas and do sundry other professional things most strangely incongruous with all my habits, even to the breaking up of my billiards for two or three evenings. Think of a Provost with his coat off at billiards! Then I had to meet the young gentlemen the evening before Commencement, to give them the light of my provostial or prefectial countenance at a social entertainment; then the next day, Tuesday last, a grand glorious churchful of beautiful girls, with the Germania band and a great array of Regents and Faculties, and seventy-two diplomas to distribute with suitable words of encouragement and sage advice delivered Provost-wise – all of which I went through to the minutest point of customary observance, without flinching. In the midst of this public display, up rose a reverend clergy, to say that a most grateful duty had been assigned him; and thereupon he began to expatiate upon the singular merits of some great unknown, whose incredible virtues had entitled him to a kind of College apotheosis, which was appropriately given in as a resolution of the Regents, conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws upon John Pendleton Kennedy. There I sat all the time, expecting to hear the eulogy wound up with the name of Bishop Whittingham, at least, if not Pius the Ninth.

"They had kept this part of the ceremony a dead secret from me, and seemed to enjoy very much my surprise, which I took occasion to express in 'a neat and eloquent response,' as the papers have it; and so ended that morning; after which I took my dinner and went to billiards with an increased earnestness, by way of disabusing my mind of the humbug I had been practicing before the world.

"I don't know whether I have done right in accepting this post, which

in many respects is incompatible with my character. There is a make-believe in all these masquerades, which requires a better actor than I am to play off well before the world. That, however, I should not mind so much, because, by force of study, I may reach the art necessary; but such a position in some degree, binds me to the profession of some principles of conduct or deportment which I have been accustomed all my life to hold in utter neglect. I have a Theological Faculty to look after as well as the Medical, and a Law Faculty and the Arts and Sciences, which again are connected with a College; all of which puts upon me the necessity of a certain sobriety both of walk and opinion, which nature has utterly denied me, and which I shall not condescend to counterfeit; so that if you ever hear that I have brought scandal on the learned bodies, say that I made a protest early to you against the responsibility of it. I shall see how it works, and then determine how long to hold it."*

In October, 1869, the School of Law was resuscitated through the instrumentality of Messrs. George W. Dobbin and John H. B. Latrobe, the surviving members of that Faculty, who filled up their number by the election of Messrs. George William Brown, Bernard Carter, H. Clay Dallam and John P. Poe. Mr. George W. Dobbin was elected Dean, and Hons. Robert N. Martin and John A. Inglis, both of whom had filled with distinction high judicial positions, were chosen professors. Instruction began on the first Monday in February, 1870, and continued until the following June, the class numbering twenty. The second course began in October, 1870, and the first Commencement was held in June, 1871, six candidates then receiving the degree of LL. B. For several years the lectures were held in the building of the School of Arts and Sciences, on Mulberry street, but on the opening of Cathedral street, a different arrangement was necessitated, as this building lay in the bed of that street and was therefore condemned. It was therefore sold to the city, and with the funds

*The Life of John Pendleton Kennedy by Henry T. Tuckerman, N. Y., 1871.

HON. JOHN P. KENNEDY, SECRETARY OF NAVY, ETC., PROVOST, 1850-70.

thus derived a building was erected on the Lombard street lot, at the south-east corner of it, which was formally occupied on February 28th, 1884.

In 1870 Hon. John Pendleton Kennedy, Provost, died, and was succeeded in that office by the distinguished lawyer, Mr. S. Teackle Wallis.

John Pendleton Kennedy was a native of Baltimore, and was born October 25, 1795. He graduated at Baltimore College in 1812, and was in the engagements at Bladensborg and North Point two years later; he was admitted to the bar in 1816. He was a member of the House of Delegates from 1820 to 1822, and a member of Congress from 1838 to 1844. In 1846 he was a Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland; in 1852 he became Secretary of the Navy, and from 1850 to 1870, as already stated, he was Provost of the University of Maryland. It was mainly through his efforts while Secretary of the Navy that Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, and the second Arctic expedition of Dr. Elisha K. Kane, were undertaken. He opposed the secession of Maryland during the Civil War, issuing an appeal in support of his opinion which was pronounced "one of the most statesmanlike and patriotic expositions of the subject." He visited Europe several times, and was United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1867. He made the acquaintance of most of the literary men of his time, and was especially intimate with Thackeray. His home in Baltimore was a literary centre, and he gathered around him a number of gentlemen for purposes of social enjoyment and literary recreation. This little coterie, known as "The Monday Club," consisted of four doctors of law, four of divinity, four of medicine and four gentlemen of superior literary attainments and reputation. He distinguished himself at these meetings by the brilliancy of his conversation and wit. He received the degree of LL. D. from the Universities of Maryland and Harvard. He died at Newport, Rhode Island, August 18, 1870. Mr. K. was a distinguished and prolific author as well as statesman. He wrote much for the press, and in 1818, in association with Peter Hoffman Cruse, he founded a periodical under the name of the *Baltimore Red Book*. He wrote the

following novels, which gave him his chief celebrity as an author: *"Swallow Barn, a Story of Rural Life in Virginia"* (1832); *"Horseshoe Robinson, a Tale of the Tory Ascendency"* (1835), and *"Rob of the Bowl, a Legend of St. Inigoes"* (1838), in the last describing the province of Maryland in the days of the second Lord Baltimore. He also wrote, at Thackeray's request, the fourth chapter of the second volume of *"The Virginians,"* describing Virginia scenery, with which he was so familiar.

Literature with him was more a pastime than a pursuit, and possessing the advantages of wealth from his youth up, he never looked upon it as a source of emolument, and was careless of the success and reputation of his literary ventures; yet for vigor of thought, freshness of style and felicity of expression, he may be placed by the side of the best writers in the English language. A uniform edition of his complete works in ten volumes appeared in 1870.

The late Hon. George W. Dobbin thus wrote of Mr. Kennedy: "In a long and useful life, blessed with fortune and leisure, he was distinguished for his genius and acquirements, and for a nobleness of nature which directed them to the good of his fellowmen. The fascinating productions of a genial and fertile imagination, flowing through a graceful pen, the severe labors of the philosopher and the unselfish statesman, the admiration bestowed on a winning oratory, which made solemn themes attractive and dignified those which in less skilful hands would be considered trivial, attested through his whole career the homage which genius directed by judgment and cultivated with assiduity must ever earn. To mental endowments of the highest order were added in him the adornment of a general goodness which shone with graceful ease in all his intercourse with the world, and commingled in blended harmony the learning of the closet with the softening courtesies of the highest refinement. Though it might well be supposed that in a life so prominent in the public eye as his, many occasions would arise in which the asperities of conflicting opinion might have engendered animosities culminating in detraction and abuse, yet in his case it was not so.

None will be found to take one stone from the fabric of his noble fame by attributing to him any but the purest motives."

On accepting the position of Provost Mr. Wallis wrote as follows:

"Baltimore, Sept. 24, 1870.

"Gentlemen:

"I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, announcing to me on behalf of the Regents my election to the office of Provost of the University of Maryland. I feel the honor to be a distinguished one, and it is made doubly grateful to me by the unanimity with which you say it has been conferred. I have, therefore, much gratification in accepting it, and you will oblige me by making my acknowledgment to the Regents for the kindness of their preference.

"It has given me great pleasure to notice the recent and successful reorganization of the Law Department of the University under the most favorable auspices, as well as the fresh development which has been given to the scope and resources of the Department of Medicine, already so distinguished among the scientific schools of the country. These evidences of vitality and vigor in so venerable and popular an institution are especially welcome at this moment, when the progress of our community in population and material prosperity demands and encourages a corresponding movement in professional and scientific education. It is little that I can hope to contribute personally to the consummation of ends for which so many able hands are sedulously laboring in their allotted spheres. I shall, nevertheless, feel myself further honored by your permission to do what I may.

"With thanks for your courteous expressions, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"S. T. Wallis."

A department of Dentistry was instituted in the year 1882, authority having been granted by the Legislature by a supplement to the charter of the University, of which the following from "The Laws of Maryland" of that year is a copy:

"Chapter 88. An Act supplementary to the Act of November ses-

sion, eighteen hundred and twelve, chapter one hundred and fifty-nine, entitled 'An Act for founding an University in the city or precincts of Baltimore, by the name of the University of Maryland,' and authorizing the Regents of said University to grant degrees, diplomas and certificates to students of Dental Surgery, Pharmacy and other cognate branches of Medical Science in said University. Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the Regents of the University of Maryland be and they are hereby authorized to admit to the degree of Doctor or Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Pharmacy or any other cognate branch or department of Medical Science, any of the students of the said University, who, after having passed through such course of study and such examination as shall have been prescribed therefor by the Faculty of Physic of the same, shall be recommended by said Faculty to said Regents as meriting such degree; and the said Regents shall have power to issue diplomas and certificates of such admission to the said students in the same manner and form, and to the same effect prescribed and authorized by the thirteenth section of the act to which this is a supplement as to other degrees. Section 2. *And be it enacted,* That the degree of Doctor or Licentiate in Pharmacy referred to in the first section of this Act shall not be conferred upon any one who has not served an apprenticeship of four years with some competent pharmacist, and shall have attended at least two full courses of lectures in the theory and practice of pharmacy, and at least one full course in qualitative analysis, and shall be at the time of receiving the degree at least twenty years old." Approved March 21, 1882.

It began with seven chairs, five being held by members of the Faculty of Physic, viz.: Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Chemistry and Surgery (oral). There were two dental chairs, one of Principles of Dental Science, Dental Surgery and Dental Mechanism, held by Ferdinand J. S. Gorgas, M. D., D. D. S., the other of Operative and Clinical Dentistry, held by James H. Harris, M. D., D. D. S.; both of these gentlemen having recently resigned from the Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental

Surgery; there were also eleven demonstrators. In an announcement of this department issued at this time, the rapid advancement of dental surgery as both an art and a science, and its recognition as a specialty in medicine are adverted to. "Hence it is in the highest degree desirable that dental students should be educated as doctors of medicine. The advantages, therefore, of the connection with a University fitted to give a thorough training in collateral branches, is obvious to all."

A Dental Infirmary and Laboratory Building was built on the Greene street side of the University grounds, and was completed in time for the session of 1882-83. It was two stories in height, the Laboratory occupying the first floor, the Infirmary the second. In 1884 this building was enlarged by the addition of wings, and in 1889 there was a further extension of the north end along Cider alley. Practice Hall was also turned over to this department for didactic lectures.

The success of this project was immediate and marked. It will be followed in detail in the section dealing specially with this department.

On the 11th of April, 1894, the University lost its head, Maryland's foremost citizen, Severn Teackle Wallis. Mr. John P. Poe thus speaks of him in relation to this institution: "At the commencements he was invariably the central figure, and by the singular aptness, felicity and beauty of his remarks to our graduating classes lent a grace and charm to these annually recurring occasions, which none who enjoyed the pleasure of listening to them can ever forget. At the meetings of the Regents, he always manifested the deepest interest in every matter that concerned the University, and by his wise counsel, discriminating judgment and broad and enlightened views, secured the admiration, as by the elegance of his manners, the unexcelled attractiveness of his conversation and the sincere cordiality of his friendship he won the affectionate reverence of his associates. When death came at last to quench the light of his brilliant and cultivated intellect, to silence the fervid utterances of his most eloquent tongue, and put an end to the insatiable cravings of his lofty spirit for what was most enlightened in

law, most elegant in literature and most pure and elevating in politics, we all realized the difficulty in the way of finding a suitable successor to such a rare combination of natural endowment and superadded graces and acquirements."*

Severn Teackle Wallis was born in Baltimore on the 8th of September, 1816. His family on both sides were residents of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and he bore the name of his maternal grandfather—Severn

HON. SEVERN TEACKLE WALLIS, LL.D., PRESIDENT PEABODY INSTITUTE AND MD. HISTORICAL SOCIETY, PROVOST, 1870-94.

Teackle, of Talbot county—a captain in the Revolutionary army. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, receiving there the Bachelor's degree at the early age of sixteen. Two years later his Alma Mater conferred upon him the Master's degree, and in 1841 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Immediately after his graduation he entered upon the study of law in

*From address delivered at 25th Anniversary of Reorganization of School of Law, Feb., 1895.

S. TEAKLE WALLIS STATUE, BALTIMORE.

the office of the distinguished jurist and lawyer, William Wirt. Upon the death of Mr. Wirt, in 1834, he continued his law studies in the office of Mr. John Glenn, who later became Judge of the United States District Court. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar.

His fondness for Spanish, which he learned to speak with the greatest fluency and correctness, led him to pay a visit to Spain in 1847, and again two years later, when he was commissioned by the United States government to report upon the title to public lands in Florida. The results of these visits were two volumes by him on Spain, her institutions and people. He revisited Europe in 1856 and 1884.

In 1858 he took part in the reform movement which restored order and good government to the city in 1860. On the outbreak of the Civil War his sympathies were with the South. He became a member of the Legislature, which met in Frederick City in the spring and summer of 1861, as a result of a participation in which he was arrested on the 12th of September of that year, and continued a prisoner until November, 1862. A year of this period was spent at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor. Being naturally of a delicate constitution, Mr. Wallis suffered keenly from the privations and discomforts incident to this confinement, but he bore himself through it with unfailing fortitude and dignity.

Returning after his captivity he devoted himself to his profession, and continued in its active practice until the inroads of disease and old age made this impossible. He died at his residence in Baltimore on the 11th of April, 1894, and was buried in his lot in Greenmount Cemetery.

Mr. Wallis never married, although he was a man of deep personal attachments and strongly domestic in his tastes and habits. He loved his home, his books and the society of his friends, whom he delighted to have about him, and who found him at all times the most charming of hosts and companions. He was remarkable for his wide range of knowledge, classical and linguistic, for his ready wit, and his delicate sense of personal and professional honor. He was ever foremost in the defense of the right, and

his power of satire and invective against evil doers was like a besom of destruction. Although a partisan in politics, he would never surrender his personal independence to party, and he was prominently identified with the movement for reform, and was President of the Reform League of Baltimore up to the time of his death. He held public office but once. After the death of Mr. I. Nevitt Steele, he was by unanimous verdict recognized as the head of the Baltimore bar and its brightest ornament. Among foreign honors which Mr. Wallis held were corresponding membership in the Royal Academy of History of Madrid, and Fellowship of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians of Copenhagen. A memorial edition of Mr. Wallis' writings, including his poems, was published in four volumes in 1896. Among his writings particularly admired are his addresses to the graduating classes of the University of Maryland, and his discourses on George Peabody (1870) and Chief Justice Roger B. Taney (1872). His poem, "The Blessed Hand," which was inspired by the Southern Relief Fair, held in Baltimore in 1865, is a gem of the first water. He was President of the Maryland Historical Society, and also of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Institute.

The present Provost, Bernard Carter, LL. D., who is regarded as the successor of Mr. Wallis in the leadership of the Bar, was elected to the position in June, 1894, and worthily holds the primacy of the corporation.

Bernard Carter is a native of Prince George county, Maryland, and is descended from the well-known Carter family of lower Virginia, and the Calvert family of Maryland. He was born on the twentieth of July, 1834, and was educated at St. James' College, in Washington county, Maryland. He received the degree of Bachelor of Law from Harvard University in 1855. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1865, when he argued the case of the steamer "Louisiana" (reported in "Wallace's Reports"), in such a manner as to be complimented by the reporter of the court for his excellent argument. In 1869 and 1870 he was a member of the City Council, and it was chiefly through his personal

exertions as chairman of the building committee that the new City Hall was constructed so economically. In 1867 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the present constitution of the State, and was appointed on the Committee of Revision and Compilation, the highest compliment the Convention could bestow. He was also city solicitor under several Mayors. In 1878 he was elected to a chair in the School of Law, which he held for five years.

In politics Mr. Carter has always been a Democrat. He enjoys a large and lucrative law practice, the result of fine talents well improved and of a private character above reproach. He has been for many years the chief counsel for the Pennsylvania system of railroads. He has always been an indefatigable student of his profession, preparing his cases with great care and thoroughness. Even at the age of seventy-two his activity is incessant, and he seems both mentally and physically to be as alert and capable of work as ever he was. He has the same bright eye, springy step and cool and mature judgment that have always distinguished him. He has crossed the ocean a number of times to Europe, which seems to be his favorite and almost his only pastime. His tastes are simple; he cares nothing for club life, preferring the companionship of his family, his friends and books. Surrounded by these he passes his leisure at his beautiful home on Eutaw place. He is a man of striking presence, erect of carriage, quick of step, and over six feet in height; he is noted for his courtly and beautiful manners. As a speaker, he is fluent and graceful, with a distinct, agreeable and well-modulated voice and a dignified and impressive manner. He is a devout and devoted Episcopalian, and a member of the vestry of St. Paul's Church; he often takes a leading part in the church convocations and conventions, and is considered the leading ecclesiastical lawyer of the State. He has six sons and three daughters; several of the former have followed him in the choice of a profession. For several years before becoming Provost, he held a chair in the School of Law.

We have thus brought the history of the institution down to the pres-

ent time, and we will conclude this section of our subject by first a glance back over its past, and then a description of its present condition and its future prospects as a *University*.

In its origin we are at once struck with the fact that it began as a School of Medicine. This is not unique, as some suppose, for we can point to Salernum and Montpellier as having had a similar mode of origin (and we might in this connection refer also to Bologna beginning as a school of law, and Paris as a school of divinity), but it is extremely unusual, and has undoubtedly been a drawback to its success. The Academic or literary department is the rounding off or complement of the general education of the students and must ever be the basis of all University life. It also furnishes a feeder from which the professional schools receive many and their best-trained students. The want of it, therefore, for so long a period of our history has been a most serious defect in the organization and conduct of this institution. It has caused it to be incomplete, undeveloped, lacking in its full stature, and to it we owe the fact that our University has not received recognition as such in the official publications of the State and of the United States, and has not succeeded in gaining a place among the great Universities of the country. After nearly a century of existence we are as a University practically where we were when we began. It is easy, of course, to take a superficial view of the situation and to attribute our failure to the lack of an endowment. But why have we not had an endowment? There can be no doubt in the mind of any one impartially considering our history, that the essential cause is to be found in our charter. That instrument is radically and fatally defective in not providing for government by a board of Trustees. Universal experience shows the wisdom in such cases of a body apart from the teaching corps, invested with supreme authority and entrusted with the management of the institution's interests as a whole. Our charter places this supreme authority in an unwieldly Board of Regents composed of the members of the various Faculties. The result has been that this body exercises no control over either the financial or other affairs of the

institution. It meets but rarely and in a perfunctory way, and leaves the management of each department to the Faculty thereof. When we find that it is *without a treasurer,* we realize what a small part it takes in the life of the institution. The funds do not pass into any central hands but into those of Faculty Treasurers. Thus there is no provision made for the expenses of University government or salary of Provost, in consequence of which the latter officer takes no active part and exercises no active control in the working of the institution. What the institution loses by the want of an efficient, active, enthusiastic head, recognized as its representative, and ever striving to advance its interests, is well appreciated by all who take an impartial view of its affairs. We have only to consider for a moment what Harvard would be without its Elliott, Yale without its Hadley, Columbia without its Butler, Princeton without its Wilson, Pennsylvania without its Harrison, Virginia without its Alderman. No collection of varied human interests can be expected to exhibit that co-operation and efficiency which are essential to life and development, without a directing and guiding head, and we might as well expect a campaign to be carried on without a general, a ship to make a voyage without a captain, a country to be governed without its king or President.

We will now take a general view of the University as it is to-day. There are two Colleges, or Faculties—Law and Medicine—the latter having attached to it subordinate departments of Dentistry and Pharmacy. The School of Law consists of a teaching Faculty of thirteen, two of whom are Judges of the City Courts. Mr. John P. Poe is the Dean. The lectures are all delivered after 4 p. m. The course of study extends over three years of eight months each, but a student who passes the examinations satisfactorily may graduate in two years. Instruction is by lectures, reading and catechising. The degree of Bachelor of Law is conferred and a thesis is required. Students are required to argue cases in the Moot Court. The Law Building is situated upon the University grounds, corner of Lombard and Greene streets, and consists of a lecture hall and a reading room. The number of

students during the session of 1905-06 was 240; the number of graduates, 28. The total number of graduates since the reorganization in 1869 is 1,204. The total expenses for the three years' course (including library fee) are $232. There is a library of 1,600 volumes which also contains the principal law reviews.

The School of Medicine is the largest and most important department of the University, and the only one having an unbroken career from the incorporation of the University in 1813. The course is one of four years, of eight months each, and graded. A preliminary training is required in accordance with the rules of the American Medical College Association, of which this school is a member; this corresponds with a four-year high school course. There are sixty-four instructors in the teaching corps. Laboratory instruction is a prominent feature of the course, there being laboratories of Chemistry, Physiological Chemistry, Normal Histology and Embryology, Pathological Histology and Bacteriology, and also a Clinical Laboratory. Clinical instruction is conveyed in the University Hospital, and its Lying-in Department, just across the street (both owned by the Faculty of Physic); also in the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital, the Hospital for the Relief of Crippled and Deformed Children, and Bayview Hospital, in the staff of all of which members of the Faculty are to be found, and in the large out-patient or dispensary department. Bedside instruction is an important feature. There is a library of 7,000 volumes, 4,200 pamphlets and forty-six current journals, which is open during the year. The total fees for the four years are $570, with a reduction if paid in advance. The number of students during the session of 1905-06 was 340, with eighty-three graduates. The total number of graduates in the ninety-nine years was 5,412. The buildings devoted to the purposes of this school are situated on the University grounds, corner of Greene and Lombard streets, and consist of the main building, containing the great Chemical and Anatomical Theatres, Dean's office, library rooms, museum, and rooms for apparatus, preparation, etc.; Practice Hall, four stories in height, in rear of

the Law Building, containing dissecting rooms and various laboratories; and the third floor of the new Laboratory building on Greene street, containing the department of Pathology and laboratories of Pathology and Physiological Chemistry. The new University Hospital, 175x175 feet, one of the largest College hospitals in America, is on the corner diagonally opposite. It contains one hundred and ninety beds, has a students' building adjoining, accommodating thirty internes, and also has a nurses' building for the accommodation of the pupils of the Training School for Nurses. There were 28,150 visits paid to the Out-Patient Department last year. The Lying-in Department is just across the street from the University Hospital, and contains thirty beds. The Legislature of Maryland has just appropriated $60,000 to the University, for the benefit of the hospital. It is purposed with this to build an addition on the west, where the Faculty of Physic already owns three dwelling houses.

The Dental Department occupies the New Laboratory Building on Greene street. The operating room is 100x33 feet. There are several laboratories and a fine museum. There is a graded course of three years, each session lasting seven months. There are thirty-three instructors in this department. Six of the eight Professors are also connected with the Faculty of Physic, giving the instruction the completeness and thoroughness of university methods. The department being a member of the National Association of Dental Faculties, conforms in all respects to the rules and regulations of that body; therefore, matriculants are required to pass an examination corresponding to that required at the close of the second year's course in a high school, or to furnish an equivalent certificate. This preliminary examination is in the hands of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. No scholarships are granted, and students must enter within the first ten days of the session to obtain credit therefor. The fees for the three years' course are $355. The total number of students for 1905-06 was 150, the number of graduates 42. The total number of graduates since

the foundation of the department in 1882 is 1,206. F. J. S. Gorgas, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., is the Dean of this department.

The Department of Pharmacy occupies for its special uses apartments in the Laboratory Building. Chemical lectures and laboratory courses are also given in the other buildings. There are eleven instructors, two of whom are also members of the Faculty of Physic. During the session of 1905-06 there were seventy-one students in attendance, of whom twenty-four received the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy (Phar. D.) at its close. The total number of graduates in this department, since its foundation, is 1,085. The School is a member of The American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. The course required is two years of eight months each. A preliminary entrance examination in rudimentary branches is required of those who cannot present a certificate of proficiency. The entire fees amount to $220.

The very recent merger of St. John's College, Annapolis, as the Department of Arts and Sciences will be noticed at length in connection with the Sketch of the latter.

Connected with the University Hospital is a Training School for Nurses (of which Miss Nettie Flanagan is Superintendent, and members of the Faculty of Physic are lecturers). The class of 1905-06 numbered fifty-five, and there were thirteen who received diplomas. The total number of graduates since its foundation in 1889 is 140.

The course is a three-year one, and four months of this time are required to be spent in the Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children, whose Chief Surgeon is a member of the Faculty of Physic.

In addition to the buildings already mentioned, two others are expected to be added to the resources of the School of Medicine as soon as some details relating to title are satisfactorily adjusted. These are Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church South, situated on a third of the corners of Greene and Lombard, and the parsonage immediately adjoining it. The need of a public hall where meetings of various sorts, concerts, smokers, and

entertainments may be held, has been urgently felt for sometime at the University, and this church building, by its convenience of site and size, will exactly fill this want, whilst the Sunday-school room on the ground floor may possibly be found suited for the use of the growing library of the School of Medicine (possibly a general library of all the departments). The parsonage has been suggested for the use of an additional number of internes, who are much needed in the hospital. We are also informed that the second house west of the students' building has recently been acquired by the Medical Faculty—the first having been owned by it for some years. Finally—since the above lines were written—the Faculty has acquired possession of the fourth north-west corner of these streets and the four houses there situated, three being held in fee. A College dormitory, for the use of students, will probably be erected upon this site within the present year. These evidences of activity and pushing ahead, on the part of the Faculty of Physic especially, augur well for the future, and we hope to see them extend to the other departments and to the entire University.

We can thus count nine buildings either in actual use or shortly to become so, for the various purposes of the University. An institution of the size and rank of the University of Maryland requires many and commodious buildings for its varied activities, and even with these nine we shall still feel greatly cramped. We urgently need more space; more ground for growth. Our buildings are becoming planted too close together and one of the questions that will demand the urgent attention of our authorities is how to enlarge our campus or secure additional ground for building. There are other buildings, too, which we need very greatly—especially a gymnasium and a general utility building for the use of the Provost and Regents, the University records, and administration, etc.

Of *University* organizations we have quite a number, notwithstanding the backwardness of that side of our life. The Board of Regents heads the list with Professor John P. Poe, as Secretary, meeting annually and at the call of the Secretary. The General Alumni Association, founded January

21st, 1903, meets quarterly, and has now over two hundred members. Its object is indicated in its motto, "*Toti non partibus,*" and much has already been accomplished through its efforts in uniting the various departments and in stirring up a University *esprit de corps*. To it we owe the "University" Endowment Fund and the Charles Frick Research Fund, the University button, and the official adoption of the University colors by the Board of Regents. Through it has been adopted a University Latin ode, and the movement for securing an academic department, and for the development of the University, has been set on foot. Very recently it has started a movement for a University of Maryland Club, which has been received with enthusiasm by the alumni, and promises to be a success, and it is fostering the organization of branch University Alumni Associations in various States. Its membership is open to all alumni of the University, including those of the Maryland College of Pharmacy and St. John's College, upon registering their names with the Secretary and paying the annual dues, one dollar. It is chartered under the laws of the State, and its President is J. Harry Tregoe, LL. B.

The movement for a permanent endowment fund was set on foot in 1893 by the Alumni Association of the School of Medicine. The first contributions to it were made in 1897, and it grew slowly. In 1903 it was taken up with renewed vigor by the General Alumni Association, and a special charter was obtained from the Legislature, which authorizes the Board of Trustees "to receive and hold funds for the University at large, or any other departments in like manner and upon the same conditions" as it had previously done for the department of medicine alone. The Board is independent and self-perpetuating, filling its own vacancies, and is limited by the terms of the charter to the expenditure of the interest of the Fund, and that in its discretion for the promotion of the welfare of the institution. The Board, as at present constituted, consists of Hon. Henry Stockbridge, President; J. Harry Tregoe, LL. B., Secretary-Treasurer; Messrs. Clayton C. Hall and Allan McSherry, and Drs. Samuel C. Chew, Thomas

A. Ashby, Joshua W. Hering, Harry Adler and Eugene F. Cordell, all being alumni of the University. The total amount of subscriptions to date, paid and unpaid, is about $9,000, a considerable part of which is invested in first mortgage five per cent. University bonds. An earnest effort is being made to raise this Fund to $100,000 by the Centennial in May, 1907. The interest of the Fund for 1904 was appropriated by the Board to research work in the Pathological Laboratory, which was carried on under the direction of Professor José L. Hirsh, Professor of Pathology, and has been published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. It is interesting to note in this connection that Harvard University, with all its millions, has deemed it expedient, within the last few months, to found a permanent Fund, similar to this one, founded by our alumni in 1893. At a mass meeting of alumni, held January 22, 1907, over $6,000 were added to the Endowment Fund.

On December 20th, 1904, a "Library and Historical Society" was founded in Chemical Hall, of which Dr. Cordell is President. It embraces all departments of the University, and has for its objects "The investigation and elucidation of questions of literary, scientific and historical character, and the fostering of the various libraries of the University."

There is a University Athletic Association, which embraces baseball, football, basketball and relay and track teams. Our basketball team won the championship of the State in 1904-05, and the others have done themselves credit on the athletic field, and athletics is now well represented in our institution, although the want of a gymnasium, a cage and a field, are serious obstacles to success. There is also a Musical Association which three years ago gave a notable concert under the direction of Professor Theodore Hemberger, and an attempt has been made at the formation of a Mandolin and Banjo Club. The Young Men's Christian Association is in a flourishing condition, and last session raised a considerable sum of money through a series of entertainments, for the purpose of fitting up its rooms.

The publications are a University monthly, bearing the name of *Old*

Maryland, founded at the beginning of 1905, and devoted to the interests of the University generally. Dr. Cordell is its editor, with associates from the various departments. It has met with a warm reception among the alumni, and promises to advance materially the welfare of the University. Its motto is *cresco merendo.* The Students' Year-Book, founded under the title of *Bones, Molars and Briefs,* in 1897, appeared during the summer of 1905 under the new title, *Terra Mariae.* It is a very creditable production, especially the last two issues. The Alumni Association of the Department of Dentistry publishes a monthly, *The University Orist,* of which Timothy O. Heatwole, M. D., D. D. S., is editor. It began in January, 1904. There is also a monthly publication in the School of Medicine, known as *The Hospital Bulletin.* It is published by "The Hospital Bulletin Company of the University of Maryland," and is edited by a committee of the Hospital staff. The first number appeared in April, 1905.

The contemplation of the first century's existence of our University is not one which can afford satisfaction to its friends. We have built up successful professional schools, but we have not yet built up a University. That side of our life is neglected and dwarfed, and the reasons therefor have been given. Our authorities have allowed the School of Arts and Sciences to languish and to die, and that at a time when the field was free and it should have succeeded. We cannot expect that recognition as a University which is our due and should be our unceasing aim, until we have revived our Academical department. There are but two ways in which that can be accomplished: 1. Starting it anew. 2. Affiliating with ourselves some collegiate institution already in existence. The first seems impracticable in view of our lack of funds; at any rate, it could only be accomplished by the aid of some generous citizen who would supply the necessary means, and such a thing is nowhere in prospect or at all likely. Among the various institutions already in existence, St. John's College at Annapolis seems to offer us the best opportunity for affiliation, and a proposal to that effect is actually at this time under consideration. The suggestion of a union with

St. John's has led to the further query, whether the Maryland Agricultural College and perhaps other technical institutions also might not be brought into such a combination, and indeed, whether we might not wisely seek the aid and patronage of the State in founding once for all a great State University. This idea has met with wide favor among the alumni of the University, and seems to be approved by the authorities of the Colleges that have been heard from. Indeed, it grows more and more acceptable as we consider it. It offers to us the solution of many of the most perplexing problems that beset us. In it we see the realization of Trustees, and of an effective head, of an academic foundation and through the finances of the State of that which is equivalent to an endowment. Our University is peculiarly fitted to fill this rôle. It already bears the name of the State, and it is free from competition and antagonism with these other institutions whose support it needs to complete its organization. It is an ambition to aspire to to seek to become a great State University—the capstone, as it were, of the public educational system of the State. We are assured that there is a strong sentiment in this community, especially outside of Baltimore, in favor of such an institution. That the standing of our institution would be very greatly enhanced, who can doubt, when he reflects upon the augmented influence, the perfected organization, the financial betterment it would secure for us? Nor are we trying a new thing: the example of the Trustees' government—one of the most glorious periods in the career of the institution—is before us for encouragement and instruction. Nor does it detract from that example that the courts decided their rule was illegal; history remains the same, and it is the more to their credit that, under such disadvantages and opposition, they achieved such splendid results. True, the change would cause the loss of authority in the Regents, but this can hardly be regarded in the light of a sacrifice on their part, in view of the greater honor for their chairs, the increase and greater security of salary, and the promotion of the growth and welfare of the University which it will secure. An advantage of the change would be that it would enable us to place all

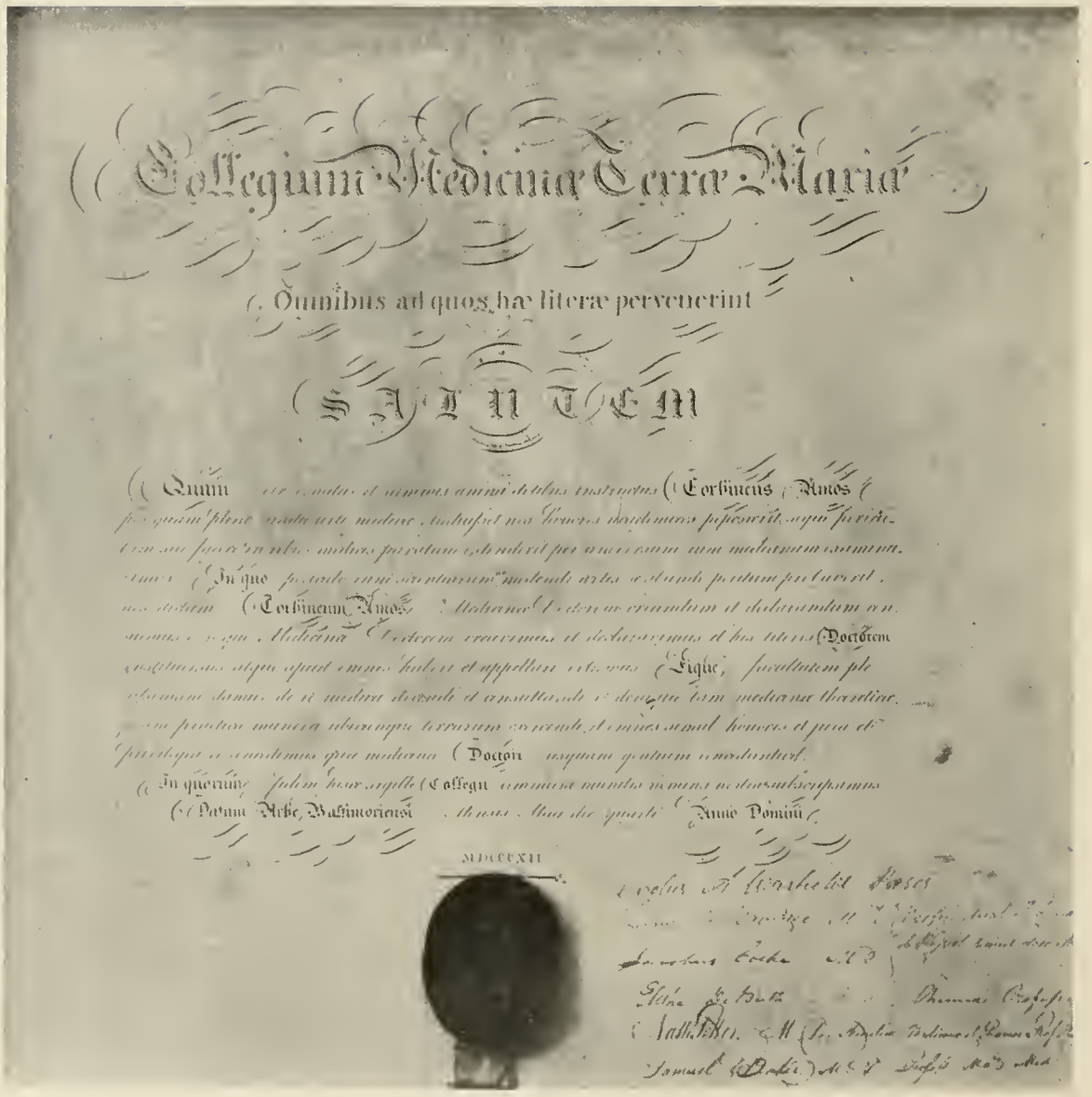
our departments upon an equal footing: it is an anomaly that the schools of Dentistry and Pharmacy should be mere appendages to the School of Medicine. There is no subject upon which the agreement seems to be so general as upon that of the necessity of trustees. A central board of managers, composed of business men accustomed to the direction of large financial interests commends itself to us immediately, both from an executive point of view and as furnishing by the instrumentality and influence of its members that bond with the community and with the wealthy and public-spirited that is needed to secure large gifts and endowment. And if we add to this the services of an indefatigable and influential representative, giving up all his time and talents to the promotion of the interests and advancement of the institution, we secure the highest advantages, which must impress its career with immediate and rapid growth. Such an individual would repay many times for his salary by the results of his exertions.

The present period is a most important epoch in the history of this institution that seems to call for stirring comment. We are about to close the first century of our existence as a University, and to enter upon another. Let us strive to make this occasion memorable for all time to come. Let us celebrate it by all the pomp and ceremony due to so venerable an institution. Let us stir up in each other new devotion, and make fresh sacrifices to the cause of our Alma Mater. Let us hasten ourselves to give and to induce others to give to that one hundred thousand dollars we have in our hearts promised for an endowment fund. Let us correct without delay the faults of that antiquated and radically defective instrument, our charter, that has been so long about our neck like a veritable shirt of Nessus. Time and opportunity are slipping from our grasp while we are looking idly on. Others are straining every nerve and are reaping the benefits of their exertions in streams of contributions and benefactions. Shall it be left for us of the *University of Maryland* alone to continue this exhibition of apathy and helplessness?

All graduates of this University, of whatever department, are required

to give their formal assent at the public Commencements to the following pledge, read to them by the Provost: "You receive these diplomas, gentlemen, under the charter of the University, as' honorable and perpetual testimonials,' upon condition only, that so long as you shall exercise the privileges which they confer, you will diligently and faithfully discharge the duties of your calling, that you will abstain from irregular and unprofessional practices of every sort and bear yourselves, toward society and your brethren, with charity and honor: will you pledge yourselves so to do?"

SEAL OF "OLD MARYLAND."



Collegium Medicinæ Terræ Mariæ

Omnibus ad quos hæ literæ pervenerint

SALUTEM

Quum [illegible] Corbineus Amos [illegible] In quo [illegible] Corbineum Amos [illegible] Doctorem [illegible] Figue, facultatem [illegible] Doctori [illegible]

In quorum [illegible] Collegii [illegible]

Datum Arbe Baltimoriensi [illegible] Anno Domini

MDCCCXII

MEDICAL DIPLOMA, 1812.

II.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

II. SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

WE HAVE already traced this Department up to the period when on April 22, 1813, the Board of Regents of the University met and organized. The Medical continued to be the only active department until 1823, when Mr. David Hoffman, the Professor of Law, began his lectures.

During the session of 1812-13 a gold medal was instituted, to be conferred annually upon the student writing the best thesis in the Latin language. According to the report of a committee of the Faculty,* it was designed "as an expression of the estimation in which the College of Medicine of Maryland holds classical learning, and as an encouragement to medical students who may attend the institution to acquire it." It was conferred, for the first time, upon John D. Sinnott, in 1813, the graduating class then numbering ten. It was given for the last time in 1837, Dr. E. J. Chaisty being the recipient. From a similar motive, the announcement was made at this time that graduates in arts and sciences would be exempted from the payment of the graduation fee.

The session lasted four months, from November 1st to February 28th, and at first the lectures were all delivered in Anatomical Hall, except those of the Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy. Not until the session of 1815-16 was a separate room provided for the accommodation of the Professors of Theory and Practice, Institutes, Surgery, Materia Medica and Obstetrics. This was derived from "an alteration of the Library,"† and was situated in the front of the building, west of the hall (the present Dean's apartment).

At the beginning of the session of 1813-14, the University sustained a severe loss by the death of Professor Cocke.

Niles' Register, Aug. 24, 1813.
†Communication from "Viator," *Niles' Register*, Sept. 15, 1815.

James Cocke was a native of lower Virginia, and belonged to a wealthy and influential family. He was born about 1780. He enjoyed superior advantages of education, being a pupil of Sir Astley Cooper, at Guy's Hospital, London, and graduating at the University of Pennsylvania in 1804. His inaugural thesis was entitled, "An Attempt to Ascertain the Causes of the Extraordinary Inflammation, which attacks Wounded Cavities and their Contents," 8 vo., pp. 36, and attracted considerable attention from its original views. In it he ably defends the propriety and practicability of ovariotomy, the first advocacy of this operation in America according to Quinan. It was published a second time in 1806. He settled in Baltimore about the close of 1804 or beginning of 1805, and entered into partnership with Dr. Davidge early in 1807, lecturing on Physiology to a private class of medical students. He assisted in founding the College of Medicine of Maryland, and also the University of Maryland, and held the chair of Anatomy therein from 1807 to 1813. He married Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Kent County, Maryland. [1810, Quinan.] He died of "fever," on the 25th of October, 1813, at the very hour, strange to say, at which he was to have delivered the opening lecture of the course in the new building.* His will is on record in Baltimore and is dated October 24. He was buried in Kent County.

Dr. Cocke exhibited marked ability as a lecturer and surgeon, and had before him a brilliant future. In 1805 he reduced a dislocation of the humerus of seventeen weeks and three days standing, a feat from which he obtained great éclat, as it was probably the longest duration of this accident with successful issue on record at that day. He possessed also marked business capacity, and his colleagues gave him the credit of devising the ways and means of carrying on the work of the College. E. H. Worrell, a pupil of his, speaks of him in his Latin thesis, as "*Exemplar raræ virtutis,*" and there can be no doubt that his loss was a most serious one to the profession of Maryland and to her rising University.

*Potter, *op. cit.*

LECTURE TICKETS, 1812.

Professor Cocke was succeeded in the chair of Anatomy by Professor Davidge. The chair of Institutes became temporarily vacant, but was revived in 1814, when Dr. John Owen, of Baltimore, was elected to fill it; he declining, owing to his engagements in the militia, Dr. Maxwell McDowell was chosen, who delivered the first course of lectures in it during the session of 1814-15.

On the 6th of April, 1812, Dr. William Gibson, at the early age of twenty-four, was elected to the chair of Surgery, and he continued to hold the chair with brilliant success until chosen to a similar position in the University of Pennsylvania, in 1819. His lectures were largely didactic, as the facilities for clinics were still very limited. Yet he occasionally performed operations in the presence of the classes at the Maryland Hospital, on Broadway, of which he was consulting surgeon, and at the Almshouse, where he and Professor Baker had accepted appointments as Attending Surgeon and Physician respectively, on condition that their students should have the privilege of clinical instruction there. The Almshouse was then (and until 1822) in the city, and only at a distance of a few squares from the University, viz., at the head of Howard street, near the present site of Madison. A certain number of the students held positions as residents of the Maryland Hospital. The late Dr. Samuel P. Smith, of Cumberland (class of 1817), was one of these from 1814 to 1816, having learned of the position while serving with the troops from Western Maryland in the vicinity, during the defense of Baltimore. It is interesting to note that in excavating for the foundations of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, which occupies the site of the Maryland Hospital, the plate was discovered upon which the certificates of these internes were printed.* Dr. Gibson also had a private surgical institution which was established by the authority of the Legislature in 1817; it was located "on Madison street extended, out the Falls turnpike, a short distance from town."

Dissections, interrupted for a time by the mob of 1807, were carried

*Baltimore *Sun*, June 15, 1889.

on regularly, at any rate from the period of the occupation of the College building. They were not made obligatory until many years after this, and they were conducted only in the day time. The building was not completed until 1821, and during that interval the room to the east of the entrance was used as a dissecting room. We have no account of any Demonstrator until several years after the occupation of the buildings. The classes were small, and perhaps one was not deemed necessary. Mr. Alexander Clendinen, of South Carolina, a graduate of the class of 1815, in his inaugural thesis on the "Surgery of the Dislocated Shoulder Joint," 8 vo., pp. 52, states that he dissected six subjects, and performed experiments in order to elucidate the phenomena of this luxation and the method of its reduction, and also that "the Professor of Anatomy had first demonstrated to him a third head of the coracoid muscle." Dr. James Bain, a graduate of the year 1816, testified at the trial of Professor Hall, in 1843, that "he dissected for two years for Dr. Davidge." It is believed that Dr. John Buckler, of the class of 1817, performed the same duty, and it is certain that Dr. John G. Godman, of the class of 1818, did. Both of these held the position of Lecturer on Anatomy, which involved the oversight of dissections. Dr. William Howard was Adjunct Professor of Anatomy under Davidge, 1820-21. From 1821, the date of the appointment of Duncan Turnbull, of Scotland, our information is exact, and we have the names and years of service of all the Demonstrators to the present time.

The "Library" was founded in 1813 by the purchase of the books of the late Dr. John Crawford from his widow. This was accomplished by a subscription of $500 made for the purpose by the members of the Faculty. A minute of the Faculty of December 11, 1813, acknowledges the donation from Jeremiah Sullivan, Esq., of the "Encyclopædia Brittanica," the binding to be paid for by him. It was opened for the use of students in 1815, when the following account of it was given: "Though not the most extensive of the kind, it is competent to most of the useful purposes of the medical pupil. While it contains many of the most useful works, it presents the curious

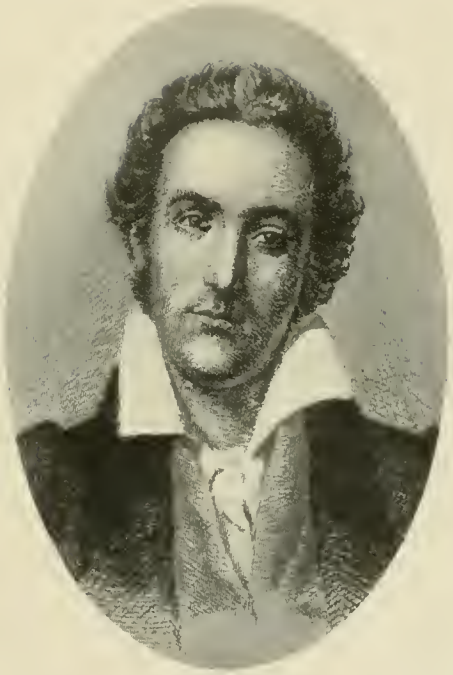
SUN PARLOR, UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

inquirer with some of the rarest of both ancient and modern times, a few of which (I believe) are not to be found in any of the collections in the country."* In a report of the Faculty to the Board of Regents, dated May 3, 1819, it is stated that "the debt due for the buildings and appurtenances, together with the amount expended for apparatus, library, etc., is now about $15,000."† In a list of disbursements of the funds of the University contained in the "Memorial of the Trustees of the University of Maryland and Trustees of Baltimore College to the Legislature of Maryland," Baltimore, 1830, $2,600 are charged to the account of the "Medical Library." The Trustees' Records contain a notice of books purchased for the Medical Library in April, 1837. During the régime of the Trustees (1826-39) a branch was maintained at the Hospital for the use of the attending physicians and students, and an annual appropriation of $50 was made for the purchase of new books. There is no continuous record of the collection, only a scant notice of it now and then. Since the writer's first connection with the University, in September, 1866, it has occupied the room where it now is—east of the hall. In 1890 there were about 1,000 volumes, many of the rare ones being stored in drawers in the museum. In 1891, a large increase took place by the gift of the library of Dr. T. Barton Brune, an alumnus. This generous and valuable donation of some twelve hundred modern and select works was made by Dr. Brune's widow as a testimonial of her deep interest in the hospital and its internes, she having spent several of her early married years there while her husband was resident physician. For several years after this, the druggist at the hospital held also the position of librarian. In 1903 we were the recipients through his widow and son (Dr. L. Wardlaw Miles) of some seven hundred volumes forming part of the library of the late Professor Francis Turquand Miles. Among these were many of the most recent works on anatomy, physiology and nervous diseases, subjects which Dr. Miles taught in this

*"Viator," *Niles' Register*, Sept. 15, 1815.
†MS. Records of University.

University, and in which he was specially interested. In 1905 Mrs. Dr. Alfred H. Powell gave us two hundred and seventeen volumes of her late husband, together with his instruments, many pictures, bones, shelving, etc. During the three years from July 1, 1903, to June 1, 1906, nearly two thousand seven hundred volumes have been added, and the growth of the library has been marked. At present we have about six thousand nine hundred and eighty volumes, four thousand two hundred pamphlets, forty-six current journals; also a number of portraits. There is a very copious and complete card catalogue. It is a member of the Association of American Medical Libraries. The fee for active membership, which is open to all physicians is two dollars. The two rooms occupied by it are becoming very much crowded, and further growth will soon require larger quarters. It is open during the year, except the last half of August.

The year 1818 was signalized by the graduation of John D. Godman, the distinguished anatomist and naturalist. During the preceding session, through an accident to Professor Davidge, whose assistant he was, he had been called upon to continue the course for several weeks, the only instance on record in the annals of the University where a student has lectured to fellow students. Godman's ability had been recognized for some time, and he was himself aware of it. He therefore gladly embraced the opportunity so unexpectedly offered to display it upon a larger field. He threw himself into his task with all his energy and enthusiasm, and gave to the dry subject a charm which it had never had for his audience before. According to the tradition handed down, so close was the interest and attention that a pin could have been heard to drop during the delivery of his lectures, and could the class have had their way, he would have been permanently invested with the chair. No opening presented itself, however, and after graduating he settled in the vicinity of Baltimore. Although finding little to do in this out-of-the-way place, he did not remain idle, but utilized his time in the prosecution of researches into natural history, which formed the basis of his subsequent work on that subject—the first in America. When the chair of



J. D. GODMAN, M. D.

PROF. WM. GIBSON, M. D.

Anatomy in the University became vacant in 1819, by the departure of Professor Gibson, he hoped to secure it. But although his fitness for the post had been so amply demonstrated and was freely acknowledged, his youth was considered to be an insuperable obstacle, and Granville Sharp Pattison secured the prize. Godman then boldly repaired to Philadelphia, where he organized a very successful school of anatomy. After a varied and brilliant career as teacher and author, he died of consumption in 1830, at the age of thirty-six, "one of the most accomplished general scholars and linguists, acute and erudite naturalists, ready, pleasing and instructive lecturers and writers of his country or era."*

In 1819, as has been said, Professor Gibson severed his connection with the University to enter upon a larger sphere of activity in Philadelphia. By the death of Professor Dorsey a vacancy had occurred in the chair of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. The place was offered to Gibson, who declined it. So great was Gibson's reputation, however, and so eager were the Philadelphians to have him, that they actually displaced the great surgeon Physick from the chair of Surgery to that of Anatomy, and that against his will, in order to create a vacancy for Gibson. This is sufficient evidence of the reputation the latter must have had, and the estimation in which he must have been held.

William Gibson was born in Baltimore—a twin—March 14th, 1788. He was educated at St. John's and Princeton Colleges, and then spent a short time at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, where he declared to his fellow students that he would one day succeed Professor Physick in the chair of Surgery. In 1806 he went abroad and entered the University of Edinburgh. He was graduated M. D. there in 1809, the title of his inaugural thesis being *"De Forma Ossium Gentilitium."* This work, based upon researches in the Monro Museum, made to determine the racial differences in the human skeleton, brought him much credit and pointed to his great promise. The same year he went to London, where he

*Richardson, "Lives of Eminent American Physicians and Surgeons" by Gross.

became a pupil of Sir Charles Bell, and met many distinguished people. In 1810 he returned to Baltimore and at once took a prominent professional position here. Early in 1812 he was made Professor of Surgery in the Medical School. During the summer of that year he performed the first ligation of the common iliac artery. This was upon a man who had received a gunshot wound of the abdomen during the political riots in Baltimore. Two convolutions of intestine were wounded, and each opening was closed with a ligature and returned. Although death occurred on the fifteenth day "from ulceration of the artery and peritoneal inflammation," the case established his reputation as a surgeon.* During the War of 1812 he held a surgeoncy in the Maryland troops. In 1814 he went again to Europe, and, being in the vicinity, was present at the Battle of Waterloo, and was there slightly wounded. In 1819 he removed to Philadelphia, having accepted the chair of Surgery, vacated by Professor Physick, in the University of Pennsylvania. He held this position until 1855, when, having acquired a fortune, he retired.

In the Philadelphia chair he sustained and increased the reputation of his earlier years. He was a clear, agreeable and emphatic lecturer, with distinct and melodious voice, well-chosen language, and an attractive style of enunciation. His demonstrations of surgical anatomy were simple and easily understood, those relating to the neck, hernia and lithotomy being especially good. He had a large collection of models, casts, pictures, bones, tumors, apparatus, etc., many of his own preparation, with which to illustrate his lectures.

As an operator he was rapid and dexterous. Many of his cases and operations are on record. He possessed great mechanical ingenuity, being a fine artist and skilful worker in wax. At the age of eighty he still worked in his shop. He painted, knew how to stuff birds, and played with skill upon several musical instruments, especially the violin. He was very fond of fishing and botanizing. He was a distinguished ornithologist and expert

Am. Med. Recorder, Vol. 3, p. 185.

boxer, having been taught to spar by professional pugilists. He retained throughout life a strong taste for the classics, and possessed a remarkable memory, being able in his old age to repeat hundreds of lines from Virgil. He kept a daily journal for over sixty years, which at his death amounted to one hundred and fifty volumes. In religion, he adhered to the Episcopal Church. He was twice married, having several children by each wife. One of his sons, named after his friend, Sir Charles Bell, became a distinguished surgeon and Professor in the Washington University and Richmond Medical College.

In person, Dr. Gibson is represented to have been heavily built, with broad shoulders, a round face and ruddy complexion. He enjoyed splendid health. He was very vain of his personal appearance, and more so of his reputation as a surgeon and teacher. Dr. Ashhurst describes him as "walking into the amphitheatre, gloves and riding whip in hand, having just ridden in from his country home to meet his class, and after lecturing with all his accustomed force and vigor, riding back again to enjoy his rural repose."* Dr. Busey, of Washington, tells how, after a summer spent in Europe, "he returned late in the autumn of 1847, with a large outfit of broadly striped waistcoats and trousers to match, which he wore on successive lecture days, until he had exhibited to the class the entire wardrobe of the latest English fashionable wearing apparel. The class received him every day during these successive dress exhibitions, with prolonged rounds of applause, which he attributed to their personal admiration and received with profound gratitude. His fancy clothes were a startling departure from the professorial style of dress in vogue at the University at that period.†

On retiring from his chair at the University of Pennsylvania, he removed to Newport, Rhode Island, where he spent his latter years. He died at Savannah, Georgia, while on a visit to the South, March 2d, 1868, aged eighty.

As Mumford well says, Professor Gibson was an all-round man, a

*Proceedings of College of Physicians of Phila., 1887.
†Personal Reminiscences, Washington, 1895.

scholar, sportsman, artist, athlete, musician, traveler, genial accomplished man of the world, and delightful companion.

He was a prolific writer. In 1814 he brought out an American edition of "Dr. Charles Bell's System of Dissections," two volumes, Baltimore, 12 mo., "dedicated to the gentlemen attending the University of Maryland." He published many valuable articles in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*. In 1824 appeared the first edition of his "Institutes and Practice of Surgery," a work in two volumes, octavo, "being outlines of a Course of Lectures." This work, which was marked for its excellent style and accurate descriptions, went through eight or nine editions, each amended and improved. In 1840 appeared his "Rambles in Europe, with Sketches of Prominent Surgeons and Physicians, Medical Schools, Hospitals, Literary Personages and Scenery," 12mo., pp. 309.

Dr. Gibson's first great operation, which brought him at once fame, has already been referred to, viz.: ligature of the common iliac, next to the aorta, the largest artery in the body. He was the first in this country to perform supra-public lithotomy, and among the first to perform lithotripsy. He devised the operation of linear extraction of cataract in 1811 (Gross). He tied the subclavian artery in its third division for hemorrhage of the axillary wounded in the reduction of a dislocated shoulder joint, excised ribs, removed a wedge-shaped portion of bone for ankylosis of the knee-joint, establishing a false joint (Druitt), and extracted the ball which General Winfield Scott received at the Battle of Lundy's Lane. He performed Cæsarean section twice upon the same woman, saving the life of the mother and both children. He invented an apparatus for fracture of the lower jaw, devised an instrument for facilitating the operation of staphylorhaphy, and modified Physick's tonsillotome. He also divided the recti muscles for strabismus as early as 1818. He operated then upon three cases with partial success, but meeting with an unfavorable result in a fourth case operated on after his removal to Philadelphia, upon the advice of Professor Physick he

abandoned the experiment. Strohmeyer's monograph, recommending division of the muscle for strabismus did not appear until 1838.*

In later life Dr. Gibson received from his Scotch Alma Mater the honorary degree of LL. D.

During the session succeeding Professor Gibson's removal to Philadelphia, Professor Davidge discharged the duties of both surgical and anatomical chairs. His preferences were evidently for the latter, in which he was given an able assistant in Dr. William Howard, later of the United State Topographical Engineers, who was appointed Adjunct Professor.

Meanwhile, an outlook was kept for a Professor of Surgery, and an aspirant for the place was soon found in Granville Sharp Pattison, of Glasgow, Scotland, who came over to Philadelphia, it was said, in consequence of a domestic difficulty with one of his colleagues in the Andersonian Institute of the former city. Failing to secure in Philadelphia a position commensurate with his wishes and aspirations, and his pecuniary wants becoming pressing, he readily embraced the offer of the chair of Surgery in the University of Maryland. There was then also a fine opening in Baltimore for a first-class surgeon as Davidge was commencing to fail, and Jameson had not yet come prominently to the front.

Pattison had brought over with him the anatomical collection bequeathed to him by his master, Allan Burns, and he advertised himself and it extensively in the medical journals and newspapers throughout the country. Pattison's advent was regarded as a great accession by the Faculty, and his influence in its councils was paramount. He succeeded in disposing of his collection to the Faculty for the sum of $8,000, and shortly after, in 1821, when the $30,000 loan was effected from the Legislature, Practice Hall was erected for its accommodation. Pattison seems to have infused new life into the University. At his arrival it was burdened with debt, without prospect of payment, and the building was unfinished and badly

*The Early History of Ophthalmology and Otology in Baltimore, H. Friedenwald. *J. H. H. Bull*, Aug.-Sept., 1897.

needing repairs. The means were speedily secured for liquidating the debt and completing the buildings, and the classes augmented very rapidly.

The Museum, thus inaugurated with so much expense and éclat, has continued to this day to be a feature of the school, but has suffered much at times from neglect. Of the character of Professor Pattison's collection we know but little more than that it consisted "of upwards of one thousand selected morbid and healthy specimens, and in variety, excellence and number was far superior to any other in America." It was duly deposited in the "handsome hall, elegantly furnished," which had been erected for its reception, and for sometime constituted the chief attraction for visitors to the University. The apartment in which it was placed displayed it to the best advantage, being spacious and well-lighted. The cases were arranged against the walls, and the specimens were all numbered and catalogued. The first notice of any addition to it was in March, 1823, when Captain C. G. Ridgely presented "a collection of minerals from Peru and Chili, also curiosities of the Incas." About the same time General John Spear Smith made a second donation of minerals. In 1832 the Trustees appropriated $250 to it, for the purchase of articles abroad by Professor Geddings, who in the following year acknowledges their liberality, through which "important additions have been made to the Museum and Library." The Prospectus of 1839 "offers to the student of pathological anatomy a large and valuable Museum, founded upon the Cabinet of the late Allan Burns. * * * to which numerous additions have been made, especially beautiful preparations of the lymphatic system, superficial and profound, procured from Italy. The Museum contains magnificent models of the eye and ear in wax, which will greatly facilitate the study of the minuter parts of those delicate organs." In 1841 numerous and valuable additions to the Anatomical Cabinet were received, and $65.35 were appropriated for the purchase of alcohol. In 1846 we find this notice: "The extensive and costly Anatomical Museum founded by the late Allan Burns has been, during the last session, greatly enlarged by the addition of numerous valuable

PRACTICE HALL.

morbid preparations, and it will be rendered still more efficient by the arrival of a complete set of the celebrated pathological models by Thiebert, ordered from Paris by Dr. Smith. They will be the only set in this country on this side of the mountains, and will represent every form of diseased structure more accurately than can be done by any other mode of preparation, and are intended to render the lectures on surgery vastly more instructive than they could be made otherwise." In 1848 we are told that "During the past session a considerable collection of French models has been ordered, and a large number of drawings and casts has been added." In 1855 the Museum was placed in charge of Dr. Christopher Johnston, Lecturer on Experimental Physiology and Microscopy ("lately returned from a prolonged residence abroad"), and an appropriation was made for its proper maintenance in accordance with his suggestions. In 1861, under the direction of Professor William A. Hammond, it was enriched by a collection of skulls, by French models, and by additions to the Materia Medica Cabinet. Microscopes were also provided, together with one of the largest collections of microscopical specimens in the country, containing specimens of all the tissues and structures entering into the composition of the body. The next year the Museum, "ever an object of anxious care to the Faculty," received valuable osteological specimens illustrating comparative anatomy. In September, 1888, Dr. Charles W. Mitchell described the condition of the Museum in the following words: "The Museum of the University has been sadly neglected during the past few years, but efforts are now being made to classify and put in order the specimens it contains, and additions are now being constantly made from the dead houses of the University and Bay View Hospitals. The material at hand will be employed throughout the session in my lectures on pathology, when fresh and preserved specimens will be exhibited to the class. The Museum at present contains about six hundred specimens, consisting of new growths, preparations of diseased joints and bones, monstrosities, illustrations of gross pathological lesions of viscera, etc. The most valuable specimens are those of joint pathology."

The writer has found it very difficult to get reliable information as to the present condition of the "Museum." According to Professor Winslow (in a recent address, 1906): "About, 1891, Dr. J. Holmes Smith, whilst Demonstrator of Anatomy, rescued many of these preparations, and with great labor and skill renovated them, and they now form useful and unique specimens, which cannot be duplicated in this city." At the opening of the Library and Historical Society in December, 1894, Professor Smith was kind enough to demonstrate a number of the original Burns specimens to Professor Osler and others. Professor Hirsh stated recently that the pathological specimens under his charge were removed from the "Museum" in 1904, and now number about two hundred and fifty.

One of the most important events during this period was the erection of the Baltimore Infirmary (now known as the University Hospital). While clinical teaching did not occupy the prominence then that it does now, the need of hospital facilities was early apparent to the Faculty. An occasional clinic was given at the Maryland Hospital on Broadway and at the Almshouse, chiefly surgical, Professor Gibson being the Consulting Surgeon at the former. The Hospital had one hundred beds in 1812, the centre building being then completed. The Almshouse also afforded a large amount of clinical material. The Baltimore General Dispensary was in successful operation, but was not used for teaching, and the idea of college dispensaries did not suggest itself until long after this period.

For the college hospital a site was chosen in the immediate vicinity of the College building. It is described as extending from a point on Lombard street seventy-eight feet west of the corner of Greene street, running west seventy-five feet, then south to Whiskey alley, 174 feet, then east seventy-five feet, then north 174 feet, completing the parallelogram. The lease was dated July 10th, 1823, and was for ninety-nine years, renewable forever. It was drawn by John S. Skinner in favor of Professors Davidge, Potter, Hall, De Butts, Baker, McDowell and Pattison, as tenants in common. The property was subject to a ground rent of $200, which the lessees had the

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

power to extinguish at any time during the continuance of the lease by the payment of $3,000 to the lessor, his heirs or assigns. The building was erected by Mr. John Sinclair at a cost of $11,589; the furniture, permanent and movable, cost $2,520 additional, making a total of $14,109. This amount was derived first from the private resources of the Professors; they were aided by a loan of $7,000 from the Bank of Baltimore, and by a mortgage upon the building of $4,800. All this was done by the Professors in their individual capacity. The Infirmary was, therefore, their private property; it did not belong to the corporation—the Regents, nor was it under their control, although it was the design to turn it over ultimately to them.*

The foundation of the Infirmary building was laid June 10th, 1823, and the institution was ready for the reception of patients September 20th following. There were four wards, one of which was reserved for eye cases, instruction in Ophthalmic Surgery being a prominent feature of the course. The capacity of the building was estimated at one hundred and sixty beds—doubtless an exaggerated statement. There were two resident students, each of whom was required to pay $300 per annum, in advance, for board, washing etc. There were four clinical lectures weekly, two medical and two surgical, and the students were at liberty, if they so desired, to attend at the daily visits of the physicians and surgeons. The visits of the medical and surgical staff were paid at noon daily, and the resident students were required to accompany the professors in their rounds. Only acute cases were at first admitted, the charge for whom was $3 per week, which included everything. The histories of patients were written out on admission by the house students and read at the next visit of the medical attendant. No operations were allowed to be performed without consultation. The operating theatre (later, after the changes made in 1852, converted into a chapel) was in the rear, but attached to the main building. It was surrounded by elevated seats, "capable of accommodating several hundred students." One of the early regulations was that the Bible should be read

*MS. Records of University.

each day audibly in each ward. The Governor of the State was the President of the institution, and the Mayor of Baltimore, Vice-President. A number of prominent citizens constituted its Board of Managers, and the Examining Board of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland were ex-officio consulting physicians and surgeons.* By the end of the first decade four more wards were added, and the number of beds was *ninety*. There were sixty to seventy patients in the buildings on the average, and there were four resident students. At first the income fell below the expenses, but in 1830 there was a net revenue of $2,000. The Gray bequest was then yielding $300 per annum, and the Marine Department brought in from sailors $4,000 per annum.† In 1832 the Infirmary was purchased from the Faculty by the Trustees for $12,000, which was $5,500 less than the cost, according to a statement made by the Trustees themselves.‡ In 1833 the adjoining corner lot was also bought in fee simple for $6,000. Its dimensions were 78 feet front and 169 feet 5 inches in depth. In 1846 the office of Resident Physician was created, Dr. James Morison, of Massachusetts, being its first incumbent; prior to that the senior student had had charge. An Assistant Physician, or "Clinical Reporter," was first appointed in 1860. In 1852 a committee of the Regents, of which Mr. George W. Dobbin was chairman, report the College and Infirmary buildings in good repair. At this time Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe was asked for an opinion as to the right to use the Gray legacy in extending the hospital. The reply being favorable, the addition on the corner lot above mentioned was erected, by which a number of private rooms urgently needed and a clinical-amphitheatre were provided. The capacity of the institution was thus increased to one hundred and fifty beds. There were eight resident students. In 1866 Dr. W. Chew Van Bibber took the first steps for the inauguration of an outpatient department or dispensary service, in connection with his clinics on diseases of children and venereal diseases. In 1870 the students' building,

*Newspapers of the day.
†Notes by Prof. Hall, Mar. 11, 1838, MS. Records of University.
‡Joint Memorial of Trustees to Legislature, 1830.

adjoining the Infirmary on the west, and capable of accommodating twenty-four students, was erected. Previous to this the resident students had had accommodations in the hospital building. In 1874 an appropriation of $30,000 was secured from the Legislature, conditional upon the free education of State students. With this it was determined to create an obstetrical department. Practical instruction was here instituted in this important branch, for which the only accommodation hitherto had been the female wards. Thus arose the large three-story wing on Greene street, still standing, although no longer devoted to its first use. This addition greatly increased the clinical facilities of the institution, which were now claimed to be double those of any other in the city. The resident students particularly profited by the increase of advantages. In addition to the lying-in department, a department of diseases of children was established by the transfer of the inmates of St. Andrew's Home for Children. In 1878 it was stated that "about 1,200 patients had been received and treated in the wards of the Infirmary during the year, and 15,000 patients had been examined and prescribed for in the Dispensary department." The following year that part of the Infirmary on Lombard street was thoroughly overhauled, additional private rooms were provided, and the Dispensary department was improved to adapt it better to the uses of the large patronage which it had secured from the poor, and the numerous special departments into which it had developed. There were now two paid physicians in the institution, receiving $600 and $100 per annum salary, respectively. In 1886 a movement was set on foot for the establishment of a "Free Lying-in Hospital" in the vicinity of the University. This was consummated in May following, by the purchase of a large residence building on the opposite side of Lombard street from the Infirmary. This is under charge of the Professor of Obstetrics, his chief of clinic, and three resident physicians. It receives an annual appropriation from the State of $2,500. The advantages afforded by this institution are readily seen from the official statement that, during

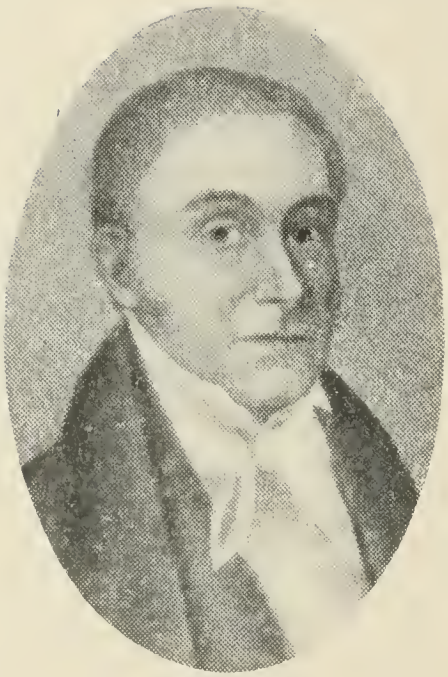
the session, 1904-05, the graduating students saw an average of twenty cases of labor each.

During the session of 1889-90 a training school for nurses was instituted at the hospital, for which a large addition was constructed in the rear of the building in the summer of 1890.

The growth of the classes, which had been slow up to the close of the war with Great Britain, showed a steady increase after 1815. Between 1820 and 1825 the increase was enormous, reaching its climax in the latter year. Not until recent years has the number of students then recorded been exceeded. There is some doubt as to the exact figure; Dr. McDowell, the Dean, declared that he did not know, and many who attended lectures never matriculated. A statement in *Niles' Register* gives it as 303, while Potter, in his *Sketch,* estimates it as even higher—320. As of interest, for comparison, it may be stated that the University of Pennsylvania had 480; Transylvania, at Lexington, Kentucky, 235; all other schools less. Harvard had 101 in 1823-24. There was no break in the continuity of the sessions because of the War of 1812, nor has there ever been one in the whole career of the School.

Both the charter of the College of Medicine and that of the University prescribe the writing and publication of a thesis as a condition of graduation. Neither is enforced at this time. The first requirement continued in operation until quite a recent period; the latter was carried out until 1817. Some of these printed theses are still preserved, and do great credit to their authors' scholarship and ability. The unprinted theses have recently been deposited in the Library; they have not been assorted as yet, and it is not known whether they are complete or not. For comparison, we may add that the publication of a thesis was required at the University of Pennsylvania until 1805. It seems to be still in vogue in the Universities of the continent of Europe.

The degree of Bachelor of Medicine continued to be given, in accordance with the charters, after one year's attendance on lectures and examina-



Ephraim McDowell, M. D.

tion, but the number of those applying for it does not appear to have exceeded one or two a year. It never became popular, most of the graduates preferring to remain through two sessions and take the full degree. Honorary degrees were for many years frequently conferred at the annual commencements on certain physicians who, by their attainments and length of service, seemed to merit the honor. Among the most distinguished of these was Ephraim McDowell, of Kentucky, the ovariotomist, who received the honorary M. D. in 1825.

The early commencements were held in Anatomical and Chemical Halls. The following interesting description of one which took place on April 23, 1823, was given in the *American:* "Chemical Hall was fitted up very handsomely for the occasion, and crowded at an early hour by a highly respectable audience, made infinitely more interesting by much of the youth and beauty of the city and neighborhood, the gay decorations of whose dresses relieved the sombre solemnity of the scene, and produced a charm and an interest which the society and approbation of *woman* alone can impart. The procession entered the hall at 11 o'clock, and took possession of the seats allotted to them. First, the graduates, two and two—the Dean of the Faculty of *Divinity,* followed by the Professors, two and two; the Dean of the Faculty of *Law,* followed by Professors in the same manner; the Dean of the Faculty of *Arts and Sciences,* attended in the same way. Then the Dean of the Faculty of *Physic.* On Professor DAVIDGE (the father of the institution) and Professor *Pattison* making their appearance, they were received with three distinct bursts of applause by the whole assembly. The Reverend, the *Provost,* followed the *Professors,* and the Regents closed the procession. The Professors having taken their chairs with their respected Dean (Dr. DE BUTTS) at the head of the table, Dr. *De Butts* read the 'Mandamus,' and the Right Rev. Bishop followed by prayer. The young gentlemen were then asked a few questions by the learned body, touching the subject of the different theses; and having received their degrees, the commencement concluded with solemnity." The

paper goes on to speak in complimentary terms of the appearance and conduct of the students, which were such that the mere fact of being a student at the University "is considered by our best society as a sufficient passport to their houses and hospitality." It was no wonder, then, that the community felt the deepest interest in the prosperity of their leading institution, and contemplated "with pride and exultation" the high rank to which it had attained—a rank second to none other, at least in the New World.

About 1823 occurred the Pattison-Cadwalader duel. It has been difficult to elicit the particulars of this affair, which is not mentioned in the newspapers nor in works upon American dueling. Our knowledge of it depends very largely upon tradition, although the writer has gleaned some facts from those who were contemporaries of the participants, and were placed in positions to learn the truth with regard to it (especially the late Miss Troup, who was an inmate of Dr. Davidge's house).

The circumstances leading to it date from Pattison's arrival in this country. His failure to get the much-coveted chair at the University of Pennsylvania led to an estrangement between him and the Professors there, which gradually deepened into the most bitter hostility. Professor Nathaniel Chapman, for some reason, became the particular object of his aversion. His removal to Baltimore and connection with the rival Baltimore school, served only to fan the embers of his wrath. On October 12th, 1820, he wrote to Chapman, asking if the latter was responsible for the statement that he was the author of an anonymous letter received the previous winter by Chapman through Dr. Eberle. Although he demanded an immediate answer, Chapman made no reply. Pattison determined to proceed to Philadelphia at once for the purpose of demanding satisfaction, and sought the aid of Dr. Patrick Macaulay, of Baltimore, as his second. By the advice of the latter, he postponed his departure, and on the 17th Macaulay addressed Chapman by letter, telling him that the letter which Pattison had sent had been written by his advice, and that he had twice persuaded Pattison to delay going to Philadelphia, and asking for some explanation as to

Chapman's conduct and intentions. To this letter Chapman replied on the 19th. He began with an account of Pattison's candidacy for the chair of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania. A vacancy had occurred, he said, in the chair of Anatomy there, by the death of Professor Dorsey, to which Professor Physick had been transferred by the Trustees on May 1st, 1819. This transfer, which was made against the wishes of Physick, was designed to open a way for Gibson. Pattison had been apprised of it by his brother, who then resided in Philadelphia, and had been advised to become a candidate for the position. Accordingly, he forwarded his application and letters of recommendation. On the vote being taken, he was defeated, Physick and Chapman strenuously supporting Gibson. He was notified of his defeat on landing in New York. He, however, settled in Philadelphia, opened a private school, and sought to secure some connection with the University. He declined a chair at Transylvania University, with a salary of $1,500, to which he had been elected, and also an offer from Baltimore. He received many attentions from the profession in Philadelphia, and his prospects for advancement seemed bright, but his arbitrary manner, and a claim to anatomical discoveries which were found to belong to another, estranged his new-found friends, and he was compelled, a few months after his arrival, to accept the Baltimore offer, which still remained open to him. Chapman went on to speak of the motives which led Pattison to leave his native country. He said that it was in consequence of an odious deed and an incensed public opinion; that he had seen the proof of a trial by which Dr. Ure, one of Pattison's colleagues in the Andersonian Institution, at Glasgow, had obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground of improper relations with Pattison.* For these and other reasons, Chapman refused to have any intercourse with Pattison.

On the receipt of this letter by Macaulay, Pattison's rage knew no

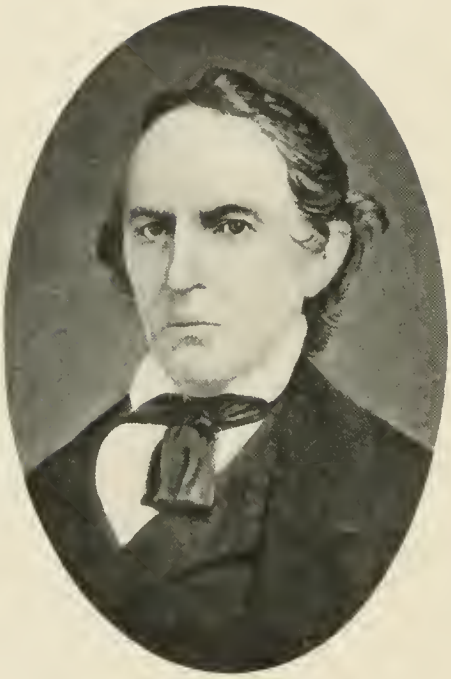
*In September, 1821, Chapman published an "Official Transcript of Proceedings in case of Divorce of Andrew Ure, M. D., v. Catherine Ure, for Adultery with Granville Sharp Pattison," a copy of which is in the Md. Historical Society's Library. The trial took place January 30, 1819, in the consistory court at Edinburgh.

bounds. On the 23d, he went to Philadelphia and posted Chapman as a liar, coward and scoundrel. He was forthwith arrested, but after a short detention was released—Chapman claimed through his intercession.

Pattison vigorously defended himself against the charges that had been brought against him. He endeavored to shield himself by attacking the jurisdiction of the court in Edinburgh before which the case had been tried, and by making it appear that the difficulty was merely one between the rival schools of Baltimore and Philadelphia. He had the good fortune and address to enlist the sympathy of his colleagues and a large part of the community here in his behalf, and, presenting his side of the case to a committee of prominent citizens, he was exonerated from all blame. At this time (according to his own statement) Pattison was not twenty-eight years old, and claimed not to be "a professed duelist."

Chapman endeavored to justify his declination of the challenge in a pamphlet which he published in November, 1820. He said that he had received no formal challenge, but even, if he had, the disparity of age (Chapman was a little over forty), the inequality of social condition, the claims of a numerous family, and the obligations imposed by his public station, would have prevented his acceptance. "It really would seem," he added, "under any circumstances, not quite fit to have introduced my course of lectures with the spectacle of a duel. The parents and friends of the several hundred young men confided to our care require of us very different things, and, assuredly, had I yielded on this occasion, I should have had to encounter the heaviest censure and perhaps a more decisive step from those discreet and elevated men under whom I have the honor to hold my appointment. With Mr. Pattison it is entirely different. He is an adventurer, with a tainted reputation which he hoped to repair," etc.

The discussion, thus begun continued for some time, Professor Gibson, among others, taking part in it and handling roughly Pattison's claims to anatomical discovery. But, as appears, it was not until four years after Pattison's arrival in America, that this difficulty involved anything more



JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

BUST OF JOHN BUCKLER.

serious than a battle of words. It was then that General Thomas Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, became accidentally involved in the quarrel by resenting an insult offered to Chapman by Pattison in his presence. He and Chapman were brothers-in-law, having both married daughters of Colonel Clement Biddle. The result was a challenge and a hostile meeting of which few details have come down to us. The duel took place somewhere in Delaware, and both parties displayed great coolness and unflinching courage. Cadwalader was severely wounded, the ball of his opponent's pistol entering his "pistol arm" near the wrist, traversing the entire length of the forearm and lodging in the ulna; it remained there throughout his life, causing great irritation, impairing his health, and as was believed, actually shortening his life. Pattison escaped without injury, but a ball passed through the skirt of his coat near the waist. According to Miss Troup (before mentioned) Davidge was present as "surgeon" on this occasion.

In the summer of 1826, Professor Pattison went abroad, ostensibly on account of his health, which was said to have been impaired by the climate of America. He never returned to Baltimore, and the following year he received an appointment in the University of London. Professor Davidge assumed charge of both chairs, Anatomy and Surgery, with Dr. John Buckler as Adjunct Professor in the former department.

Granville Sharp Pattison was born near Glasgow, Scotland, about 1792. At the age of eighteen he was assistant to Professor Allan Burns, upon whose death he succeeded to the chair of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery in Andersonian Institution, a medical school which had been recently organized at Glasgow. He is said to have enjoyed considerable éclat as a youthful lecturer. In the summer of 1819 he came to America under the circumstances that have already been mentioned, and opened an anatomical school in Philadelphia. He was an unsuccessful applicant for a chair in the University of Pennsylvania, and declined the chair of Anatomy in Transylvania University, Kentucky. In 1820 he accepted the chair of Surgery in the University of Maryland. He is said to have lead a gay life

while here. He made no great figure as a surgeon. He claimed that his income while in Baltimore, from his chair and practice, exceeded $10,000. In 1826 he went to London, and in July of the following year, on the organization of the University of London, he was made Professor of Anatomy in that institution. Later his duties were extended to include surgery. From the very first his lectures appear to have been entirely unsatisfactory to his students, many of whom refused to attend them, and preferred serious charges of incompetency against him. Among the specified complaints were, that he had an impediment in his speech, that his voice was monotonous, his grammar and knowledge of classics defective, and his anatomical acquirements superficial. During the session of 1830-31 the dissatisfaction became so great that his colleagues "offered to pay him an annual stipend out of their own salaries for a certain number of years, if he would retire." He refused their offer, regarding the amount proposed as too small. The expedient was next tried of appointing Professor Bennett to teach those subjects in his department which were most complained of; but neither did this avail, and on July 23d, 1831, "he was dismissed from his chair, as recommended by a select committee of the council."* In 1832, he arrived in New York, on his way to Philadelphia, having been elected Professor of Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College. He retained this position until 1841, when he joined in founding the Medical Department of the University of New York. He occupied the chair of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy in that institution until his death, which took place November 12th, 1851, after a short illness, from obstruction of the ductus communis choledochus. Professor Pattison was the editor of *The Register and Library of Medical and Chirurgical Science*, Washington, 1833-36; he edited with notes two editions of Burns on the "Surgical Anatomy of the Arteries of the Head and Neck;" also Masse's "Anatomical Atlas," New York, 1845, 8 vo., and Cruveilhier's "Anatomy." He also published controversial pamphlets, 1820-21, and lectures and papers in the *American Medical Recorder*.

Lancet, 1831.

PROF. GRANVILLE SHARP PATTISON, M. D.

Professor Davidge held the chair of Surgery until 1827, when he was succeeded by Dr. Nathan R. Smith, Professor of Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. The chair was first offered to Benjamin W. Dudley, the great Surgeon of Transylvania University, who declined.* Smith had a competitor in Richard Harlan, one of the surgeons of the Philadelphia Almshouse, and a well-known naturalist, but Davidge threw his influence successfully in the scales for him.

The annals of the University contain the record of another duel, which took place between students of the University. It occurred at Bladensburg, near Washington, the famous dueling ground of those times, on February 2d, 1828, and resulted fatally to one of the participants.† As with the Pattison-Cadwalader affair, there is scarcely any written record of the event, and so reliance has had to be placed upon the verbal statements of several elderly persons whose memory recalled the event.‡ It was generally agreed that its real cause was a rivalry for the affections of Miss Mary Polk, Dr. Davidge's beautiful step-daughter. The two students concerned were Samuel J. Carr, of South Carolina, and William Bond Martin, of Maryland, and they had been room mates and warm friends until a trifling difficulty apparently converted them into deadly enemies. Owing to some delay in the receipt by Carr of a remittance from his friends at the South, the expense of purchasing fuel for their room had devolved upon his friend. The latter, after waiting sometime, demanded payment for the amount advanced. This led to sharp words, which resulted in Carr's declaring that the other was no gentleman. The hot young blood of those days recognized but one way in which such an insult could be treated. A challenge was sent by Martin and accepted by Carr. General Walter Gwynn was the second of the latter, Frederick Pinkney of the former. Pistols were chosen. It is said that strenuous efforts were made by the friends to accommodate

Balto. Gazette, Aug. 15, 1827, and Dudley's own statement (Pampht.)

†*Balto. Gazette* and *Daily Advertiser*, Feb. 4th, 1828.

‡The late Drs. Alexander H. Bayly, of Cambridge, and James Armitage, of Baltimore, especially. The former attended lectures with Carr.

matters, and that Carr, both before and after reaching the field, expressed his willingness to repay the debt and make such reparation as he considered consistent with his honor. But the success of these praiseworthy efforts was thwarted by the unreasoning opposition of the brother of the challenger, who would hear of nothing but satisfaction by the code. Carr was an expert marksman, and had had previous experience in such encounters. When his adversary, therefore, refused upon the field to accept the terms which he offered, he exclaimed, "Then die if you will! I shall put a ball through you right here," pointing to his forehead. He was true to his word, for at the first fire young Martin reeled and fell into the arms of his second, his brain pierced by a ball entering at the very spot which Carr had indicated.

There was much excitement the next day in front of the Fountain Inn, on Light street, when "the mutilated body" of the dead youth was brought there by his second. From Baltimore it was conveyed by steamer to Cambridge, on the Eastern Shore, where the extremely unusual spectacle of a steamer approaching drew large and curious crowds (many of whom had never seen such a strange sight before) to the water's edge. Among the spectators came the father of the dead youth, the Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Maryland, little suspecting that he was going to meet the corpse of his son. The elder brother, who had acted the part of so unwise an adviser, afterwards himself became a distinguished judge in the Baltimore City Courts—Judge Robert N. Martin, and was noted for his integrity of character and extreme conscientiousness, but the event in which he had been a participant dominated his life ever after, and bitter remorse destroyed his peace of mind.

When the facts became known, public sentiment sided with Carr, and it is probable that he would not have been prosecuted had he remained in Maryland. He thought it more prudent, however, to leave the State for a time. The Faculty met after the duel and formally expelled him from the University. He had for some time been an ardent admirer of Miss Polk, who, although bound to Martin by ties of kinship, reciprocated his affection.

and notwithstanding Davidge's opposition she ran away with him on the 30th of September following, and they were married; she was then only about fifteen.

Carr's subsequent history is of interest. In 1829 he was Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, and in 1831 United States Consul to Tangiers. Returning later to Maryland, he resumed his medical studies at the University, the Faculty condoning his offense, attended his second course of lectures, and received his diploma in 1834. The subject of his graduating thesis was "Lepra Tuberculosa," a disease with which he had become familiar during his residence in the East. On graduating he settled on Red River, in Louisiana. He was appointed Military Storekeeper in the United States Army, in 1842, and died at Pikesville Arsenal, near Baltimore, October 24th, 1847, aged forty-five. He is represented as a man of talents and scholarship. After his death, his widow, still a celebrated beauty, married the eminent lawyer, David Dudley Field, of New York. She died only a few years ago at the Carrolton Hotel in this city, preserving traces of her earlier charms to the last. This duel completes the record of such events at the University, and let us hope that no future historian of her annals may find it necessary to add to the melancholy record.*

In January, 1829, Dr. Davidge was attacked with a malignant growth of the face which compelled him to give up his anatomical lectures; his course for the remainder of the session was assumed by Professor Smith. The tumor, which originated in the antrum of Highmore and was spoken of as a "fungus of the antrum," developed rapidly and was accompanied by the most excruciating pain, from which he could only obtain partial relief by enormous doses—a wineglassful—of laudanum. He bore his sufferings with great fortitude, finding comfort in the consolation and promises of his religion. Twice during the brief career of his disease he was taken to Phil-

*During the session of 1866-67, a difficulty arose between two students, Y. H. B. and B. B. B., from the throwing of a snowball by the former. Y. H. B., now a distinguished Professor in St. Louis, informed the writer that he practiced assiduously with his pistol for the expected combat. The affair was nipped in the bud by the Faculty, who threatened to withhold the degree from the participants, if it went further.

adelphia to consult the learned Physick, who, however, could do nothing for him. Death finally came to his relief, at his residence on Lexington street, on August 23d, 1829.

John Beale Davidge was born at Annapolis, in 1768. His father was an ex-captain in the British army, his mother, Miss Honor Howard, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, a relative of Colonel John Eager Howard. He had two brothers, both of whom moved to the West and there became judges. Early losing his father, his circumstances became much reduced. Nevertheless, he resolved to obtain an education, and securing aid from friends and coming into possession of some slaves through the death of a relative, he was enabled to enter St. John's College, and obtain therefrom in 1789 the degree of A. M. He began the study of medicine with the Doctors Murray, of Annapolis, and later entered the University of Edinburgh. From motives of economy he took his degree (M. D.) at Glasgow University, the date of his graduation being April 22d, 1793. About this time he married Miss Wilhelmina Stuart, of the Firth of Solway. After practicing a short time in Birmingham, England, he returned to Maryland and settled permanently in Baltimore in August, 1796. In 1797 a severe epidemic of yellow fever prevailed in the city, which was discussed in the newspapers by the physicians. Dr. Davidge took part in this discussion, and in 1798 republished his views in a volume which attracted considerable notice. He was one of the early attending physicians of the Baltimore General Dispensary, founded in 1801. About 1802 he began to advertise private courses of lectures to medical students, which being continued annually, became merged in 1807 into the College of Medicine of Maryland. From 1807 to 1812 he lectured upon surgery, obstetrics and institutes, from 1812 to his death he held the chairs of Surgery or Anatomy, one or both. In 1805 he delivered an oration before the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the office of orator being then first created. Dr. Davidge was twice married, his second wife being Mrs. Rebecca Troup Polk, a widow, of Harford county, Maryland. He left a son by his first marriage, and

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three daughters by his second. He was a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. He died, as has been stated, in 1829, and his remains were interred in Loudon Park Cemetery.

In person, he is represented to have been short and stout, with blue eyes, a florid complexion, homely, rugged features, small hands and feet, and a graceful carriage. He walked with a slight limp after the fall of 1818. He was scrupulously neat in his dress; his manners were grave, formal and dignified. He had great influence throughout the State, and notwithstanding a certain irritability of temper was much beloved by his acquaintances, and reverenced by his students, who spoke of him as "the Father of the University." He drove a carriage and pair and had a large practice. He spoke with deliberation and in choice language, and was an incessant student, being a great admirer of Dr. Samuel Johnson. Professor Lunsford P. Yandell, an alumnus of 1825, described his lectures as "models of simple elegance."* As a writer, he was stiff, affected and obscure, and fond of using obselete modes of spelling and expression; "he seemed to forget the English idiom," says Yandell, "the moment he took pen in hand." Consequently his writings made but little impression on the times in which he lived, and were soon forgotten. As an operator he was slow and cautious. His most important operations were amputation at the shoulder-joint (soon after 1792),† extirpation of the parotid gland, 1823, successful ligation of the gluteal artery for aneurism, and ligature of the carotid artery for "fungus of the antrum." He also invented a method of amputation which he called the "American."

He had very positive views of disease, etc. He devised a classification of diseases which was pronounced by Yandell as greatly superior in simplicity and convenience to Cullen's, then in use. He held that menstration was a secretion of the uterus excited by ovarian irritation, opposed the support of the perinæum on the ground that "nature is sufficient for her own

Trans. Internat. Med. Congress, 1876.

†Reese, *Cooper's Dicty.*

processes," and objected to the speculum uteri, because it "smacked of immoral curiosity." Hæmorrhage, he believed, was arrested by retraction of vessels, not by their contraction, and the coagulation of blood. He opposed Rush's doctrine of the unity of disease, and severely condemned his sanguinary treatment of yellow fever. He regarded black vomit as a morbid secretion derived chiefly from the liver. In the efficacy of mercury in yellow fever he shared the implicit confidence of the profession of his day: "Perhaps no person ever died after the full establishment of ptyalism." He explained the effect by supposing that "calomel establishes an action in the system the opposite to that of the fever, and since no two general actions can exist at the same time, ptyalism takes the place of the morbid one which ceases." As to the essential nature of yellow fever, he regarded it as indigenous, propagated by the atmosphere, and non-contagious, merely a variety or aggravated form of "bilious remittent." He regarded phthisis pulmonalis as a scrofula of the lungs.

The following are his writings: His thesis: "Dissertatio Physiologica de Causis Catameniorum," Birmingham, 1794; "Nosologia Methodica" (Latin), first and second editions, Baltimore, 1812 and 1813; "Physical Sketches," two volumes, Baltimore, 1814 and 1816; "Treatise on Yellow Fever," Baltimore, 1798; "Treatise on Amputation," Baltimore, 1818; an edition of "Bancroft on Fevers," Baltimore, 1821; a quarterly journal entitled *Baltimore Philosophical Journal and Review*, Baltimore, 1823 (of which only one number appeared), and many articles in the medical journals.

To sum up: Dr. Davidge was a man of upright character and unswerving integrity, of strong moral and physical courage, a good citizen, faithful and affectionate in his domestic relations, an enthusiastic student, a finished scholar. It is a regrettable fact that his relations and services to the University have not suggested to his successors some memorial in his honor in the institution which owes its existence and a large part of its success to him.*

*Mr. Walter D. Davidge, of Washington, D. C., his great-grandson, has an oil portrait of him.

Professor Davidge, with the full consent of the Trustees, had effected an arrangement for Dr. Duncan Turnbull, the former Demonstrator of Anatomy, to deliver the anatomical lectures during the session of 1829-30, but after his death it was ignored, and in September, 1829, public announcement was made of the existence of a vacancy in the chair, and competition was invited. The result was that the position was conferred upon Dr. John D. Wells, of Boston, who then held a similar appointment in the Berkshire Medical Institution, Massachusetts, and so in October the introductory lectures were delivered by a full Faculty. Dr. Wells was not made full Professor until the close of the session, and he did not long enjoy the honor. Returning to Boston after the conclusion of the course, he died there on the 25th of July following, of tuberculosis, "a victim to the cause of science." Professor N. R. Smith paid a glowing and beautiful tribute to his memory, which evidently came from the heart and showed how deeply he had been impressed with the beautiful character and accomplishments of the young Boston anatomist. In perusing these annals we find much that is common to the three men, Cocke, Godman and Wells—youthful enthusiasm, learning, eloquence, amiability and high aspirations, and though their lives were so brief, we may profitably study them and find in them much that is worthy of admiration and imitation.

John Doane Wells was born March 6th, 1799, and received his education at Harvard University, taking his A. B. degree in 1817, and his M. D. degree in 1820. He was elected Professor of Anatomy in Bowdoin College, Maine, in May, 1821. He spent the period from June, 1821, to December, 1822, in Paris, was physician to the Boston Dispensary from 1823 to 1826, and received the appointment of Professor of Anatomy in Berkshire Institution in September, 1826. He was elected Lecturer on Anatomy in the University of Maryland in September, 1829, and full Professor the following May. He died in Boston, July 25th, 1830. In accordance with his request, a post-mortem examination of his body was made by Dr. Warren, revealing tubercles in the lungs, brain and spinal

cord. "To few—very few—" wrote Professor Smith, "has Nature been so bountiful in those gifts which constitute the orator. His language was beautiful, chaste and forcible, and was uttered with graceful ease and fluency. His voice was peculiarly clear and audible, his emphasis and inflexions uncommonly happy. His action was animated and impressive."* Professor S. D. Gross, in his "Autobiography," says that he "conversed with fluency and had delightful manners."

There is an interesting letter extant,† written by one of the graduates of 1830—Dr. James Garry, a native of Ireland, which gives us glimpses of affairs at the School at this time worth reproducing. "I had to sit," he says, "constantly for eight hours every day during four months on a hard bench, attending the medical lectures. I would not undertake the task again with similar health for any honour or emolument I could derive from it. It left me unable to move." Of his final examination, he has this to say: "I passed my examination on the 5th of March last; it was a most trying ordeal. My character was involved and with it my peace, for you know my pride could not well endure a rejection. There was a gentleman rejected on the very day on which I was examined; it stamps a man with great disgrace. I could scarce keep from fainting the half hour previous to my examination. I assure you it was enough to decompose stronger nerves than mine, to be called before a dignified and most learned board of Professors, in order to be examined through the whole circle of medical science: Anatomy, Physiology, Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica, Obstetrics and Chemistry. I stood as good an examination as the best among fifty, though some of them had been studying for years and even practicing. After my trial was over, the Professor of Surgery, N. R. Smith, in whose office I studied, rose and shook hands with me and declared that my examination did me much credit, and so did all the Professors." Then a month later came the Commencement, with its triumphs, but with further exactions, from which the modern

Baltimore Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery, 1830-31.
†In MS.

student is exempt. I received my diploma in company with the other fifty graduates on the 5th of April last. They were handed to us by the Provost, R. B. Taney, in Anatomical Theatre of the University, in the presence of the most beautiful and fashionable assembly of ladies and gentlemen I ever saw. In the meantime the City Band played the most delightful airs. The Professor of Materia Medica delivered a valedictory oration in which he gave many useful hints to the graduates on the course it was now necessary for them to pursue in order to succeed in their career. 'Ah!' I exclaimed, 'if my sister were here, how proud she would feel!'

"Every one of the graduates had to write an essay on some medical subject, and to defend it before the Faculty. We were at liberty to write in any language, but a premium of fifty dollars was offered for the best Latin essay. So I wrote mine in Latin. It was twenty-six pages long, and cost me a great deal of labor, but I was amply rewarded by the applause which it gained me. These essays are deposited in the Library of the University, where visitors may inspect them. The President of a celebrated college was introduced to me here a few days since. He told me he had examined my essay, and that he was proud to become acquainted with me.

"We were obliged to answer the Professor who examined us, any question which he pleased to put to us, in the presence of the meeting, while he held our essay in his hand. This is in order to find out whether we understood the subject on which we wrote. I do assure you that some of the gentlemen fainted before they came in, fearing, no doubt, the criticisms of the audience, but in particular that of the ladies. I affected a smile and conversed with the gent. next me while we sat in waiting for the trial, but I assure you that my heart panted. At length the Professor of Practice informed the meeting that he held in his hand a Latin essay written by James Garry, at which (to me) awful communication, I was obliged to stand up and answer his questions, while my face crimsoned over and every eye and ear were on the watch. It was an honor to be examined first, but one that I could have dispensed with then. All this left me so weak that I

am unable to attend to any business at present, and I fear that I shall not be able during the summer."

The anatomical chair, having again become vacant, was filled by the appointment, as Lecturer, of Dr. Benjamin Lincoln, of Burlington, Vermont. Dr. Lincoln had been a pupil and friend of Professor Wells, who entertained a very high opinion of his abilities as a lecturer and anatomist, and through whose recommendations he obtained positions in both Universities of Vermont and Maryland. His lectures here seem to have given great satisfaction to Professors and students, and the former requested his permission to nominate him for the professorship, but he declined, and early in the spring of 1831 returned to Burlington, preferring, as he said, the obscure New England village, with a mere pittance, to all the honors and emoluments Baltimore could offer.

Again it became necessary to make an appointment, and competition was announced to be open to all comers. Several candidates presented themselves, among whom we find the names of Thomas H. Wright and John D. Readel, of Baltimore; Eli Geddings, then Adjunct Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College of South Carolina; Robley Dunglison, of the University of Virginia; Webster and Caspar Morris, of Philadelphia. The first carried off the prize, it is said, for local reasons. Dr. Wright was a physician of high standing in this community, an able practitioner and the author of many excellent articles in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences,* based upon his experience as attending physician to the Almshouse; but he was not particularly devoted to the study of anatomy, and there was no special reason why he should have been chosen to the position. Turnbull now came again into notice, and for the last time. Wright, having obtained the appointment, proposed that Turnbull should be made Adjunct Professor of Anatomy. Much feeling was excited by this proposition; the students held meetings in favor of and in opposition to it, and the occasion was declared by them to be a "crisis" in the history of the University. The propo-

sition was rejected, and Wright at once (September) withdrew from the Faculty.

Duncan Turnbull was a native of Scotland. He was invited to Baltimore by Professor Pattison, and was made Demonstrator of Anatomy in 1821. He held this appointment till 1826. He took his M. D. degree at the University in 1826. His academic training was defective, but he is said to have wielded an unrivaled knife in the dissecting room. His educational defects were, no doubt, the cause of his not being promoted when repeated vacancies occurred in the Anatomical chair. Being thus foiled in his expectations, he opened a private dissecting room on North Paca, near Fayette street, where he delivered lectures on anatomy and pathology for several years. A year or two after these events he removed to the South, where he died between 1832 and 1840.

Of the place and date of birth of Thomas H. Wright we are not informed. In 1811 he was residing at Elkridge Landing; later he removed to Baltimore, and in 1819 he received the honorary M. D., from the University; in 1827 we find him taking private students. He was physician to the Almshouse for several years, up to 1833, and contributed numerous articles to the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* (of which he was a collaborator) and to the *Maryland Medical Recorder* between 1828 and 1833, based on his clinical and pathological experience there. He died in 1856. He was a man of marked force of character, grave, cautious, conscientious and deliberate, habitually using long words and technical language, one of the last, as Dr. F. Donaldson said, of the old theoretical school.

For the fourth time within two years an election was held, and Geddings, of South Carolina, was unanimously chosen, a man of the highest scientific attainments and profound learning. Another vacancy had just occurred which had deprived the University of one who had shared its fortunes from the earliest period of its existence and had shed great lustre upon it by his eloquence as a lecturer, his skill in experimentation and his deep knowledge of the physical sciences.

Elisha De Butts was born in or near Dublin, in the year 1773; he came of a respectable family, of the class known as "the landed gentry." His father, John De Butts, was an officer in the English army. While he was still a youth, his family emigrated to America and settled in Sharpsburg, Maryland. He attended school near Alexandria, where his uncle, Dr. Samuel De Butts, resided, under whose direction he began the study of medicine. He later entered the University of Pennsylvania and graduated therefrom in 1805, the subject of his thesis being: "An Inaugural Essay on the Eye and on Vision." After practicing for several years on the Potomac, opposite Alexandria, he selected Baltimore as his permanent home. He held the chair of Chemistry from 1809 to the period of his death. In 1830 he was sent to Europe by the Trustees to procure chemical apparatus for the University. While abroad he lectured with great éclat before the Royal Institution of London. He died April 3d, 1831, of pneumonia.

Professor De Butts was tall and spare, and had a cast in one eye. He was an accomplished musician and artist, and possessed also some poetical talent. His conversational powers were remarkable, and he had the happy faculty of simplifying the most abstruse subjects and rendering the driest interesting to his audience. His lectures were prepared with great care, and he kept himself thoroughly conversant with all the advances made in his department. He was of a sensitive and retiring disposition and wrote but little, but there is frequent written mention and many an unwritten tradition of his eloquence and learning. His introductories drew great throngs of citizens to the halls of the University. His health was never robust. He was a vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. So far as has appeared, he wrote only two short articles, viz.: 1. "An Account of an Improvement made on the Differential Thermometer of Mr. Leslie" (1814), *American Philosophical Society's Transactions,* I, 1818, pp. 301-306, with plate; 2. "Description of Two New Voltaic Batteries," *Silliman's Journal,* VIII., 1824, pp. 271-274. The *Federal Gazette,* of Baltimore, spoke of "a highly important discovery" made by him during the

Prof. Elisha De Butts, M. D.

session of 1823-24; it appears to have been connected with electricity. The account of General Lafayette's visit to the University in 1824 says that he "particularly examined the immense galvanic apparatus invented by the Professor of Chemistry, and expressed himself much pleased."

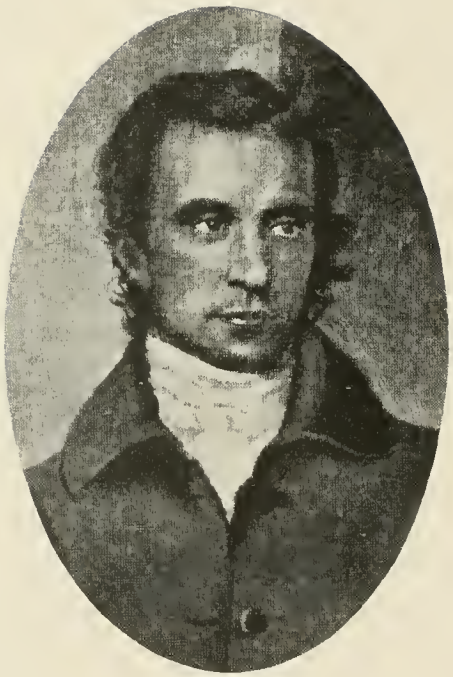
Dr. Henshaw, Rector of St. Peter's Church, later Bishop of Rhode Island, an intimate friend, wrote thus of him: "As a teacher of chemistry, whether we look at the learning and perspicuity of the lectures in which he inculcated the lessons and doctrines of philosophy, or at the brilliancy and success of the experiments by which he illustrated them, he was perhaps unequaled—certainly unexcelled. The community have often listened with admiration and delight to the exhibitions of pure classical taste, the corruscations of a sparkling but chastened imagination, the bursts of commanding eloquence, and the simple but learned reasoning by which his introductory lectures to his annual course were characterized; and the many physicians who have been educated at the University of Maryland will long hold in grateful rememberance the distinguished ability with which this beloved professor implanted in their youthful minds the seed of knowledge. In the case of the deceased the brightest beauties of the understanding were accompanied by the most exalted virtues of the heart. Like Bacon, Newton, Locke and others—the most eminent philosophers, like Boerhave, Gregory, Hey, Good and others—the most distinguished of the medical profession, he sought to have all his talents sanctified by the spirit of religion, and to lay his literary honors at the foot of the Cross. In his estimation, as in theirs, it is the highest honor of man to be the servant of God, the purest and most valuable philosophy is a knowledge of religion and the faith of the Gospel. In the little circle to which only, owing to his retiring habits, he was well known, the memory of his personal virtues will be fondly cherished. To his family his death will be an irreparable loss. The republic of letters will mourn the loss of one of its brightest ornaments, and the Church of God one of her most sincere members and devoted friends."*

*Obituary notice.

The chair made vacant by the death of De Butts was sought by several applicants, all able and well-known men of science: Professors Patterson, of the University of Virginia; Franklin Bache, of Philadelphia, and Jules Timoleon Ducatel, of Baltimore. His mantle fell upon the last named, who already held a similar position in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, then just reorganized, a man in every way worthy of the honor, which he retained for six years with signal ability.

We have an interesting reference to the Lombard street building about this time, in "A Complete View of Baltimore," by Charles Varle, Civil Engineer, Baltimore, 1833, 16 mo.: "The premises are enclosed by a brick wall, 10-12 feet high. The front forms a handsome perystile of eight columns of Grecian Doric, in imitation of the Pantheon. The rotunda has an amphitheatre of sixty feet diameter, capable of accommodating 1,000. It has of late been highly decorated with fine paintings. The library, philosophical and chemical apparatus, as well as cabinet of anatomy, are not surpassed in the United States."

No further changes took place in the personnel of the Faculty until 1833, when there were two resignations, viz.: Professors Samuel Baker and Maxwell McDowell. The former was succeeded by Professor Robley Dunglison, of the University of Virginia; the chair of Institutes remained vacant, the Professors of Anatomy and Practice agreeing to discharge its duties jointly. Professor McDowell's withdrawal was brought about by the inducement of an annuity, the members of the Faculty binding themselves in consideration of it and of the money which had been advanced by him for the expenses of the School, to pay him $1,000 for ten years, should he live so long. Before his resignation was offered a bond was executed to that effect by Professors Potter, Hall, Smith, Geddings and Ducatel, a wise procedure, as was subsequently proven. The last payment of this annuity was made November 20th, 1842. This remarkable step, making up from their own all too inadequate salaries, the full value at least of his professorship, indicates a very low estimate of the services of their colleague. The Trustees



PROF. SAMUEL BAKER, M. D.

repudiated all responsibility of the University for this debt, but conforming to a stipulation made by the Faculty, resolved that the diploma fees (which were at this time restored) should stand pledged for its payment.*

Samuel Baker was born in Baltimore, October 31st, 1785. His father, William Baker, emigrated from Germany in early life and married here a lady of Irish extraction. After receiving a classical education at Washington College, Chestertown, Samuel began the study of medicine under Drs. Littlejohn and Donaldson. He graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1808, offering a thesis on "Chorea." In the same year he married Miss Sally Dickens, the daughter of Rev. John Dickens, of Philadelphia. In 1809 he was elected to the chair of Materia Medica in the College of Medicine of Maryland, a position which he held until the spring of 1833. He was Attending Physician to the Baltimore General Dispensary, the Almshouse, and the Female Orphan Asylum. He was Secretary of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 1809-13. He was President of the Baltimore Medical Society, and later (about 1824-30) of the Medical Society of Baltimore. At the time of his death, which occurred in Baltimore, from heart disease, October 16, 1835, he held a similar office in the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Baltimore, of which he was also the founder. He was for several years Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and as such became the founder of that valuable collection in 1830, $500 being then appropriated for the purchase of books on a resolution to that effect offered by him. He continued to preside over the Board and to take a profound interest in the Library until his death. Two of his sons became Professors in the University. He was a zealous Methodist, possessing great influence in the community, and he had a large practice. There is an oil portrait of him, presented by his daughter, at the Hall of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. Professor Dunglison, his successor, described him as an amiable and excellent physician, courteous, attentive,

*Regents' Minutes.

benevolent, laborious, exemplary and public-spirited, strenuous in co-operating in every proposition for the advancement of the University which he had helped to found, a pattern of religious and moral goodness. Multitudes, he says, crowded to his funeral, testifying to the value and extent of his services and to the excellence of his character.*

Maxwell McDowell was born in 1771 and died at Baltimore in 1848. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, taking the degree of A. M. in 1792. He practiced for a while at York, and then settled in Baltimore, where we find him Attending Physician to the Baltimore General Dispensary in 1810-11. He was Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University from 1814 to 1833. In 1818 he received the honorary M. D. from the University. He was Physician to St. Andrew's Society and Secretary to the Bible Society. From 1836 to 1841 he held the Presidency of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, declining re-election in the latter year. He was prominent in the councils of the Presbyterian Church. He wrote articles on "Treatment of Burns by Cold Water," 1800, and "The Pathology of Diabetes Mellitus," 1840, and a very curious one in which he states his belief—based upon observation—that there is some occult and more direct mode of communication between the alimentary canal and the bladder than by the blood, and he maintained this opinion notwithstanding the absence of any anatomical facts in proof of it.

Prior to this time the students rarely took all the tickets two years in succession. It had been customary from the earliest years of the University to take only four tickets—Anatomy, Surgery, Chemistry and Practice—the first year, and all the tickets the second, or graduating year. At this time a change in the regulations was effected, of which, doubtless, the withdrawal of McDowell was an essential part. The Faculty adopted a resolution requesting the Trustees to make a rule requiring the students henceforth to take *all* the tickets both years. The Trustees acceeded, and this

*Notice in *American Journal of the Medical Sciences.*

PROF. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D.

requirement continued in force until the graded course was adopted. Upon this point, however, the charter (Art. XVII) says very explicitly that any three courses of lectures shall be considered a full term.

Professor Dunglison, whose writings were already beginning to give him a national reputation, was not here long before he had a call to a larger field. This was to Jefferson College, Philadelphia, where, in 1836, he was made Professor of Institutes of Medicine.

Robley Dunglison was born at Keswick, Cumberland county, England, January 4th, 1798. He commenced practice in London in 1819. He received the degree of M. D. at the University of Erlangen, Germany, in 1824, and was called from London the same year to found the medical school of the University of Virginia. He also became chairman of the Faculty of that institution. In 1833 he was called to this University as Professor of Materia Medica, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence. In 1836, as has been stated, he was called to Jefferson Medical College, where a new chair was specially created for him. In 1868 he retired as Emeritus Professor, and died the following year. He received the degree of LL. D. from Yale College, and also from Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and was a member of numerous scientific and literary societies.

Professor Dunglison was one of the most prolific of American medical writers. He published numerous volumes, which were republished many times, and contributed largely to periodical literature. He edited the *American Medical Library and Intelligencer*, a monthly, from 1837 to 1842. His best known work was his dictionary, which went through over twenty editions, being edited after his death by his son. According to Allibone, the sales of his principal works to 1858 exceeded one hundred thousand volumes. S. D. Gross said of him that he was "a beacon light of the world of medical literature, and one of the foremost writers and teachers of history." The date of his death was October 1, 1869.

He was succeeded by Dr. Robert E. Griffith, of Philadelphia, a well-known writer upon Materia Medica and Pharmacy, who held the chair but

one year. Immediately after the close of the session of 1836-37, Professors Geddings and Ducatel presented their resignations.

Eli Geddings was born in Newberry District, South Carolina, in 1799. He received a classical education at the Abbeville Academy, and commenced the study of medicine in that town in 1818. Two years later, after examination, he was licensed to practice by the Examining Board of the State, and entered at once on professional life. He attended his first course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, in the year 1821-22. He removed from Abbeville to Charleston in September, 1824. In 1825, at the close of the first session of the Medical College of South Carolina, he received the degree of M. D. He was now appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the College. For a year, 1826-27, he attended the hospitals in Paris and London. In 1828 he resigned his Demonstratorship and opened a private school of Anatomy and Surgery in Charleston. He delivered courses of lectures to his pupils on Pathology, Practice of Medicine and Surgery, and also Clinical Lectures at the Almshouse Hospital. In 1831 he was elected to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Maryland. About this time he also received offers of professorships at Jefferson Medical College, the University of New York, the Cincinnati Medical College and the University of Louisville. In 1837, at the commencement of the troubles at the University of Maryland, and in consequence of them, he resigned his chair here and returned to Charleston, where a new chair of "Pathological Anatomy and Medical Jurisprudence" had been specially created for him in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. In 1841, on the death of Professor Wagner, he became Professor of Surgery. From 1849 to 1853 he held the chair of Practice, but resumed that of Surgery in the latter year. In 1858 he resigned, but on the premature death of Professor P. C. Gaillard shortly after, was persuaded to assume again the duties of the chair of Practice. During the Civil War, which put a stop to the College courses, he held an appointment as Surgeon in the Confederate States Army, and was a member of a board for

PROFESSOR E. GEDDINGS, M. D.

the examination of medical officers. On the burning of Columbia, at the close of the War, his entire library, which had been sent thither from Charleston for safety, was destroyed by fire. It was one of the finest private collections in the country. About the same time his surgical instruments and apparatus were stolen. On the return of peace the College was revived, mainly through his efforts, and he assumed his former chair. In 1871, owing to advancing age, he was compelled to resign. He was now elected Professor Emeritus, but continued to give clinical lectures until nearly the period of his death, which occurred at Charleston, after a brief illness, October 9th, 1878.

Professor Geddings was a man of vigorous frame and strong intellect, of indefatigable industry, a laborious student. An apparent sternness of manner concealed a warm heart and glowing human sympathy. He upheld inflexibly the honor and dignity of his profession. Dr. William T. Howard recalls a statement of Professor Power, that Geddings was familiar with fourteen languages, and was the most learned man he had ever seen. He occupied the loftiest position as a skilful physician, and enjoyed almost the monopoly of consultation practice in Charleston, where he was regarded as the Nestor of the Profession. He was a copious contributor to the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences,* his book reviews especially evincing critical judgment and scholarship. In 1833, while in Baltimore, he commenced the publication of a quarterly journal, the *Baltimore Medical Journal,* which in 1835 he changed to a monthly, giving it then the name of the *North American Archives of Medical and Surgical Science.* He was a large contributor to the *American Encyclopædia of Practical Medicine and Surgery,* edited by Dr. Isaac Hays, of Philadelphia. He had also prepared the manuscript of a work on the Practice of Medicine, which he was on the point of publishing at the outbreak of the Civil War; it perished in the flames at Columbia with his library.

Jules Timoleon Ducatel was born in Baltimore on June 6, 1796, being the eldest son of Mr. Edme Ducatel, a prominent French pharmacist. After

receiving an academic training at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, he entered his father's store. But this employment did not prove congenial, and for twelve months (1816) he was in business in Havana. Later his father sent him to Paris to complete his education. He spent four years there, from 1818 to 1822, making many distinguished friends and traveling extensively over Europe. In 1824 he married a lady of wealth, but shortly after, meeting with financial losses, he was obliged to utilize his scientific attainments in his support. His first engagement was as Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Mechanics' Institute. He next obtained the chair of Chemistry and Geology in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University of Maryland, and in 1831, on the demise of the lamented De Butts, he was with great unanimity and against most eminent competitors elected to the vacancy in the Medical Faculty. He held this chair until the beginning of the disruption in 1837, when he voluntarily resigned it. From 1832 to 1841 he held an appointment from the Legislature as State Geologist, and in the discharge of the duties of this office prepared a number of reports and maps. In addition to the above positions he also held for some years the chair of Chemistry in St. John's College, at Annapolis. In 1843 and again in 1846 he took part in exploratory expeditions to the upper Mississippi and Lake Superior. He was taken ill after the latter of these, and never recovered his health. He died in Baltimore suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, on April 23d, 1849, aged fifty-two.

Professor Ducatel had an amiable and generous disposition. He was an ardent and enthusiastic student of nature, and was ever ready to impart his knowledge to others. He was foremost in all social and scientific enterprises and was one of the founders of the Maryland Academy of Science and Literature and its President from 1821 to 1837. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the Royal Geological Society of Paris, of the Georgofili of Florence, and of other distinguished bodies. He was a high authority on Geology. His principal works consisted of

PROFESSOR JULES T. DUCATEL.

contributions to *Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts,* the *Reports* above referred to, and "A Manual of Practical Toxicology," 12 mo., first edition, 1832 (burned), second edition, 1833. He also edited for some years a weekly literary paper, and towards the end of his life began the publication of a "Physical History of Maryland."

A few weeks after the secession of the Medical Faculty, Professor Griffith offered his resignation, having received a call to the University of Virginia.

Robert Eglesfield Griffith was a native of Philadelphia. He was born February 13th, 1798, graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1820, and was physician to the Philadelphia Board of Health from 1834 to 1836. He was a well-known and prolific writer on botany, conchology and medicine, and was Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacology in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. On the resignation of Professor Dunglison in 1836, he was called from Philadelphia, where he then resided, to fill the vacancy, and he delivered one course of lectures here on Materia Medica and Therapeutics during the following session. His introductory was published by the class. When the rupture took place between the Faculty and Trustees in 1837, he adhered to the Regents' Faculty, but shortly after accepted an appointment as Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Virginia. He died at Philadelphia, June 26th, 1850, having been in bad health for some years previously. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1828. His best known works were his "Medical Botany," 1847, and his "Universal Formulary," 1848 (second edition, 1856). He also edited the works of Taylor, Christison, Garrod and others.

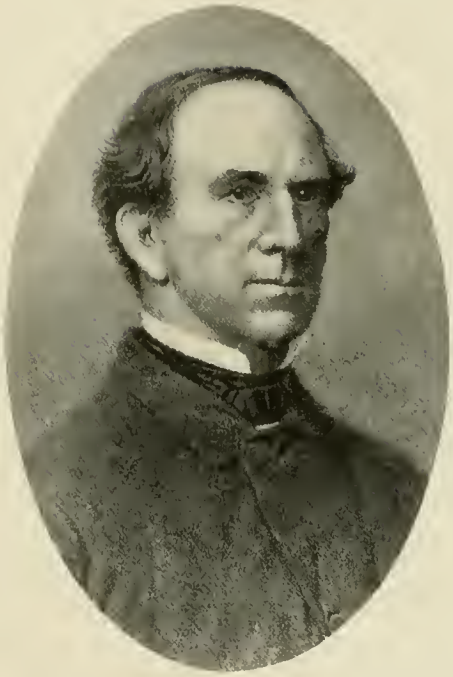
Dr. Samuel G. Baker, a younger son of Professor Samuel Baker, was elected to fill the vacancy in the chair of Materia Medica. The departments of Anatomy and Physiology were assigned, for the ensuing session, to the Professor of Surgery, and Dr. John Byrne was appointed Demonstrator.

An advertisement of the Regents' course was ordered in accordance with these arrangements, and Professors Smith and Baker were constituted a committee to contract with the owner for the use of the southern part of the Baltimore House, situated on the south-east corner of Baltimore and Hanover streets, and formerly known as the "Indian Queen Hotel," and to prepare the same for the reception of the classes. On October 4th, Dr. William E. A. Aikin was elected Professor of Chemistry, and was authorized to purchase chemical apparatus on the credit of the Faculty to the extent of $500. The term of 1837-38 began at the usual time—the last Monday in October. Nearly all the city students attended the Regents' School, but the total number attending both schools was noticeably less than it had been in previous years under the Trustees. The Regents' lectures were delivered in a large dining-room, which was divided into two compartments by a curtain. Professor Aikin occupied the apartment formerly used by the barber, and had a class of thirteen.* The introductory was given by Professor Samuel G. Baker.

Professor Nathan R. Smith resigned his position early in July, 1838, and accepted the chair of practice in Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky. Professor Hall was elected to the chair for the ensuing session, "to give as complete a course as his attention to the department of Obstetrics, etc., would allow, by lecturing every day and on certain days twice." Dr. William N. Baker, a second son of Professor Samuel Baker, was elected Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.†

During the session of 1838-39 twenty-four students attended the Regents' Faculty, of whom nineteen were from Maryland, and there were seven graduates. The numbers in the Trustees' School are not known.‡ The lectures at the Indian Queen were closed somewhat prematurely, as the proprietor began to pull down the old building over the heads of the class.

*Oral communication to author.
†Minutes of Regents' Faculty.
‡Washington College had this session 53 students and 17 graduates (*Amer. Jl. of Med. Sci.*)



PROFESSOR H. WALLIS BAXLEY, M. D.

The session of 1839-40 was held in the College buildings, the Regents being now again in control. The duties of the chair of Surgery were discharged jointly by Professors Hall and William N. Baker. Early in the fall of 1840, before his departure for the West, where he went annually to lecture, Professor Smith delivered a course of lectures on surgery; later in the session Professor William N. Baker delivered a second course on the same subject. Before the close of the following session, Professor Smith resigned his chair in Transylvania University and was reëlected to the full Professorship of Surgery here.

In 1840, in order "to increase the opportunities of the students in acquiring a knowledge of their profession," the term of the lectures was lengthened to six months, although only the last four were "obligatory." This advance is said to have met with "universal approbation," and the Faculty hoped to make it permanent. But, as the other schools did not adopt it, they were compelled in 1844 to return to the four months' term. Still, realizing the inadequacy of this period to meet the demand for increased medical instruction, and anxious to render the curriculum as complete as possible, they again in 1848 lengthened the course to four and a half months, at which it continued until again lengthened some years later.

The year 1841 was notable for the death of the two Professors Baker, of whom

William Nelson Baker, the oldest son of Professor Samuel Baker, was born in Baltimore, January 17, 1811. He graduated in the academic department of Yale College in 1830 and entered upon the study of medicine in this University the following fall. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon him in 1832. He evinced great aptitude for the study of anatomy, which he prosecuted under Dr. Turnbull. On graduating he became associated in practice with his father. When Dr. Augustus L. Warner was called to a professorship in the University of Virginia, in 1834, he took charge of the anatomical rooms, which had been occupied for four years by that gentleman in the rear of the college building, and for two

years, if not longer, lectured to a large private class. In 1838 he became Professor of Anatomy in the Regents' Faculty. He also shared with Professor Hall the duties of the surgical chair. He died February 16, 1841, having just attained the age of thirty. He is represented as having been a man of great personal beauty and attractions, talented, and with every promise of the most brilliant future as a lecturer, anatomist and surgeon.

Samuel George Baker, a younger son of Professor Samuel Baker, was born in Baltimore, October 2, 1814. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on him by Yale College in 1832, and the degree of M. D. by the University of Maryland in 1835. In 1837 he succeeded to his father's old chair in the University (Regents' Faculty). He was the youngest Professor the University has ever had, being at the time of his election but twenty-two. He delivered the introductory to the course the following November. He died August 1, 1841. Like his brother, he was handsome, talented and popular, and these qualities made both much sought after in social circles. Habits of dissipation were thus contracted which early cut short their promising careers. It was the subject of remark that the fatal example of the elder failed to prove a warning to the younger, and but a few months intervened between their untimely deaths.

Their places were filled by the election of Dr. Samuel Chew to the chair of Materia Medica, and Dr. Alexander C. Robinson, of Baltimore, as Lecturer on Anatomy. In 1842 it became necessary to fill the latter chair by a full incumbent. Professor Smith urged the election of Dr. Robinson, while others thought he lacked the necessary experience for so important a position.* In this dilemma, the name of Dr. Joseph Roby, of Boston, who already held professorial honors in New England, was presented with very high recommendations. Dr. George W. Miltenberger, then Demonstrator of Anatomy, was commissioned to proceed to the North to hear Dr. Roby lecture, and on his return presented so favorable a report that Dr. Roby was at once elected and installed in the chair. The new incumbent more than

*MS. Records of University.

PROFESSOR NATHL. POTTER, M. D.

sustained the high reputation which his predecessors had attained, and proved a most popular and successful teacher.

The beginning of the year 1843 was made memorable by the decease of the venerable Professor Potter, in his seventy-third year. He continued in the discharge of his professional and professorial duties up to the period of his brief illness, literally a relic of the past, for he had long survived the stage of intellectual acquisitiveness and aspiration, and had no sympathy with the revolution in diagnosis and pathology that had been steadily progressing for a score or more of years.

Nathaniel Potter was of Rhode Island ancestry. His father was Dr. Zabdiel Potter, a surgeon in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. He was born at Easton, Talbot County, Maryland, in 1770, and was educated at a college in New Jersey. He obtained his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1796, being a favorite pupil with the great Rush, and for many years later his intimate friend. He began practice in Baltimore in 1797, the year after the city charter was obtained. From 1807 to 1843 he was Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in this University. His death was sudden, occurring during a fit of coughing on the 2d of January, 1843.

Professor Potter was of medium height, full figure and ruddy complexion. The portrait of him in the Faculty room has been pronounced to be a faithful likeness by his old pupils. He was an implicit believer in the resources of medicine. He relied especially upon calomel and the lancet, carrying the use of both far beyond what would be considered allowable at this day. He did not put any trust in the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, and is said to have told his pupils that, if nature came in at the door, he would pitch her out of the window. He lectured from his yellow and faded manuscript until stopped by death. His latter years were clouded by pecuniary embarrassment which embittered his existence. He had to give up his residence on Lexington street and take a smaller one on St. Paul street. He was buried

through the charity of his friends in the profession, and his remains repose in Greenmount Cemetery, unmarked by stone or device.

Professor Potter was unquestionably learned in the medical lore of the period prior to about 1830. His fame as a teacher and writer extended far and wide, and his diagnoses and prognoses were prized by his pupils and patients as infallible. He was twice married, but his family is now extinct, the last, an aged maiden daughter, having died but a few years ago.

He contributed much to medical literature, both book and periodical. His principal works were his thesis on "Arsenic," 1796, the *Baltimore Medical and Philosophical Lycæum*, quarterly, 1811, "Memoir on Contagion," 1818, "Armstrong on Typhus Fever," 1821, "Gregory's Practice" (with S. Calhoun), two volumes, two editions, 1826 and 1829, "Locusta Septentrionalis," 1839, *Maryland Medical and Surgical Journal* (coeditor), 1840-43. Besides those already mentioned, he held the following positions: Attending Physician Baltimore General Dispensary, 1802-05; Secretary Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, 1801-09; Dean of the Medical Faculty, 1812 and 1814; President Baltimore Medical Society, 1812, and of the Medical Society of Maryland, 1817; Orator of Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 1817, and Attending Physician to the Baltimore Almshouse.

Professor Roby was called upon to finish the course on Practice, which he did with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his pupils and colleagues. The following spring the chair was filled by the election of Dr. Richard S. Steuart, who, however, resigned without lecturing, in consequence of a disagreement regarding the case of Professor Hall. Professor Hall's impeachment took place this year (1843) and, as stated elsewhere, resulted in his acquittal. Professor Roby lectured again during the session of 1843-44 on Principles and Practice of Medicine. Owing to the dissatisfaction with Professor Hall, the Faculty engaged Dr. William H. Stokes, of Baltimore, who had just returned from Europe, to deliver the lectures

upon his branches, so that for about from 1843 to 1846, two courses of lectures upon these subjects were going on at the same time.

Our University seemed to be in advance of other institutions at this time in the teaching of hygiene and medical jurisprudence. Hygiene first appears as a formal part of the course upon the election of Professor Dunglison in May, 1833, the title of whose chair was "Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence." He was the author of a standard work upon this subject written during his stay here. In 1837 it was added to the chair of Obstetrics, and in 1843 it was taken from Professor Hall on the ground that he gave it undue prominence in his course, to the neglect of more important subjects. It was next attached to the chair of Materia Medica, and the course which Professor Samuel Chew gave on it seems to have been quite a thorough one, to judge by the synopsis in the catalogues. In 1863 particular attention was given to Military Hygiene by the Professor of Institutes. Later it was attached to the chairs of Professors Frank Donaldson and S. C. Chew. Medical Jurisprudence was also taught by Professor Dunglison, and later by Professor Hall, whose synopsis in the catalogues of 1844 to 1846 is quite as full as that of hygiene. It does not seem, however, to have had as much attention as the latter, and soon fell into a long neglect. Since 1892 both branches have been taught under one lectureship by Professor Joseph T. Smith.

Early in 1844 Professor Elisha Bartlett, of Transylvania University, Kentucky, was elected to the chair of Practice. He had held chairs in several of the leading schools of the United States, and was a writer and lecturer of most distinguished ability. During the winter of 1845-46, however, he remained in Europe, and Dr. William Power was appointed to lecture in his place. This he did with such satisfaction, that, on the resignation of Professor Bartlett in the spring of 1846, he received the full professorship.

Elisha Bartlett was born at Smithfield, Rhode Island, of parents who belonged to the Society of Friends, in 1804. He received the degree in

Medicine from Brown University, at Providence, in 1826, and subsequently held professorships in various branches in a number of schools in the North, West and East, nine in all, according to Professor Osler, who wrote a sketch of him. In 1844, he accepted a call to the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in this University. The following May, with his wife, he sailed for Europe, and the next winter they spent traveling about, chiefly in Italy. On his return from Europe he resumed his old chair in Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky. From Lexington he went to Louisville, and from there to New York, lecturing until 1854, when ill-health compelled him to retire to his native place. His illness terminated in paralysis, but his mental faculties remained unimpaired. He died July 19, 1855.

Dr. Bartlett took part in journalistic ventures in early life, but his most famous works were those on "Fevers," 1842, which went through four editions, and which immediately placed him in the front rank of American physicians of his time, and his "Essay on the Philosophy of Medicine," 1844, the most characteristic of his writings. Other lesser works were: "An Inquiry into the Degree of Certainty of Medicine, and into the Nature and Extent of its Power over Disease," "The History, Diagnosis and Treatment of Edematous Laryngitis," and his occasional addresses, in which Osler thinks he was at his best. He wrote in a remarkably clear and polished style.

He was twice elected Mayor of Lowell, served two terms in the Massachusetts Legislature, and was also a member of the Massachusetts Board of Education.

His friend, Elisha Huntington, thus wrote of him: "Never was the Professor's chair more gracefully filled than by Dr. Bartlett. His urbane and courteous manners, his native and simple eloquence, his remarkable power of illustration, the singular beauty and sweetness of his style, all combined to render him one of the most popular and attractive of lecturers. The driest and most barren subject under his touch became instinct with

life and interest, and the path in which the traveler looked to meet with briars and weeds only, he was surprised and delighted to find strewn with flowers beautiful and fragrant. There was a magic about the man you could not resist." Another friend, Dr. Alonzo Clark, of New York, wrote of him: "His acknowledged worthiness, his innate gentleness and modesty, disarmed envy. He left no enemies. His mind and purpose were pure almost beyond example. His high mental endowments were controlled and directed by a considerate judgment and an earnest, benevolent heart."

In 1844 the Maryland College of Pharmacy was put in operation, and lectures were begun in the Medical School building under Dr. David Stewart and others. The subject will be found fully treated in connection with that department.

In the same year, "at the suggestion of H. Colburn, M. D.," a reading room was opened at the University, which was supplied with the principal English and American periodicals. The terms were two dollars for the session. The enterprise had a brief existence.

The first mention of instruction being given in Diseases of Children is in the catalogue of 1845, in which they are said to have been "treated and explained" by Professor Hall. But the subject had been included in Professor Hall's title as far back as 1813.

The first instruction in auscultation and percussion—introduced to the profession by Laennec in 1819—appears to have been given by Professor Power in 1841; but, although sanctioned by the Faculty, the catalogues of that period make no allusion to it. It seems to have made but slow progress in this country, and Professor Potter did not believe in or practice it. Professor William Donaldson, of Baltimore, who died in 1835, is said to have possessed great skill in physical diagnosis. The first official notice of its introduction into the curriculum at this University occurs in the catalogue of 1845. The following is Professor Bartlett's announcement for that year: "In order to facilitate the acquisition of the practical knowledge of the physical signs of disease—so essential to accurate and positive diagnosis—

he will meet the members of his class in small clubs near the commencement of the term, and in this way endeavor to give to each of them individually such demonstrative instruction as may be necessary in order to enable them subsequently to prepare themselves for the profitable use of auscultation and percussion." The subject was taught even more thoroughly by his accomplished successor, Professor William Power, and later by Professors Frank Donaldson, Chew, Howard and others.

The first mention of operative surgery as a branch apart from general surgery is made in 1845, "a full and complete series of lectures" being then given by Dr. Miltenberger.

Up to this time and for many years later, it appears to have been the rule, that a successful candidate for graduation must have received simply a majority of the votes of the Faculty. According to the regulations announced at this time, a failure to do even this did not necessarily take away all hope. If the Faculty were equally divided, the candidate was entitled to a fresh examination, or, if he preferred, he might withdraw his thesis without being considered as rejected. Should the Faculty again be equally divided on the second examination, he could claim the same privileges.

Previous to 1845 the fees were $20 for each ticket, or $120 for the full course; in that year they were reduced to $15 and $90, respectively. The matriculation and graduation fees remained at $5 and $20, and there were also fees of $5 for clinical instruction, and of $10 for practical anatomy (which was not yet obligatory). In 1866 the fees were advanced to $105, and the next year to $120. In 1891, on the institution of a three-year course, the lecture fees were made $80 per annum. In 1894 this amount became $100, and it remained the same on the adoption of the four-year course in 1895. In 1903 the fee was raised to $125, at which it remains at present.

In 1847 a course of lectures and demonstrations was established in Pathological Anatomy under Dr. Miltenberger, Demonstrator of Anatomy. The subject received a great impulse about this time, which was heightened

by the appearance of Sir James Paget's great work. "Histology became rampant," says Flint, "after 1851." In referring to this course, which was obligatory, the Faculty say: "In the present condition of medical science something more is required of the educated physician than a vague impression that 'pain, heat, redness and swelling' constitute inflammation; that tubercle is a 'round' and cancer a 'hard' mass: he must know how to distinguish by their special characteristics the great elementary forms of disease."

The death of Professor Hall in 1847 left a vacancy to be filled in the chair of Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children. There were several applicants for the position, which was secured by Dr. Richard Henry Thomas, of Baltimore.

Richard Wilmot Hall was born in Harford County, Maryland, in 1785, his father being Dr. Jacob Hall, a Revolutionary surgeon. He graduated M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1806, and settled in Baltimore in 1811. He received the appointment of Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics in the School of Medicine in 1812, and was full Professor of the same branch from 1813 to his death. During the political riots of 1812 he saved the lives of a number of the wounded citizens who were left for dead at the jail, by representing them as actually dead. He delivered the annual oration before the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in 1815, the meeting being held in Chemical Hall. He was surgeon to the Fifty-first Regiment of Maryland Militia in 1814. He died on September 14, 1847, after a long illness. His writings embrace, besides a number of shorter articles mentioned in "Quinan's Annals," a translation of Baron Larrey's "Memoirs of Military Surgery," two volumes, 8 vo., Baltimore, 1814.

Professor Hall took a very active part in the affairs of the University, twice holding the Deanship of the Medical Department. He was also for several years Secretary of the Board of Regents. He was usually selected to go to Annapolis to look after the interests of the University in the Legislature, and he represented the Faculty of Physic in their pecuniary

transactions with the Trustees. He was tall and stout, with a florid complexion, and very courteous and attractive manners, and was represented as being very handsome.

The degree of Bachelor of Medicine was conferred for the last time in 1848, Rev. William O. Lumsden, of Maryland, being the recipient.

About this time there was much discussion over the country as to the necessity of reform in medical teaching. The establishment of a National Medical Association (which held its first regular meeting in Baltimore in 1848) gave it fresh impulse, and great pressure was brought to bear on the schools, which, however, produced but little fruit. The Faculty of Physic made the effort to lengthen the sessions to six months, as already stated, and claimed that the school had always been the advocate of improvement and advancement. "Believing that thorough professional training should be extended over a somewhat protracted period," they are "prepared to meet most cordially the recommendations of the National Medical Association upon this point. They, therefore, advise their pupils to devote at least three years to preparatory study, and to attend three courses of lectures." They also gave very hearty encouragement to the two preparatory medical schools that were then in operation in Baltimore, viz.: the Baltimore Medical Institute, under Dr. J. R. W. Dunbar, and the Maryland Medical Institute, under Drs. Frick, Theobald, Johnston and Stewart.

Our University is believed to have been the first in America to make dissection compulsory. This was due to a regulation adopted by the Trustees in 1833, and which was opposed by the Faculty of Physic. On the restoration of this Faculty to power, it did not adopt this reasonable and indispensable requirement until 1848, and even then not without "much reflection." According to the catalogue of 1850, prior to 1849 only one other school, the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, enforced it, and in 1850 only three of the sixteen schools from Maine to Maryland made it imperative. In the same year in which this important step was taken, gas was introduced at very great expense into the dissecting rooms, thus enabling

the students to spend their evenings in them, and saving them the loss of a certain number of lectures. The facilities for dissection at the University at this time appear to have been unsurpassed. The indulgent sentiment of the community with regard to it is repeatedly referred to, and offers a striking contrast to that entertained in 1789 and 1807. Baltimore is spoken of in the catalogues as "the Paris of America," "the surplus even supplying other cities." All along, from 1840 on, the great abundance of dissecting material is constantly claimed among the advantages offered by this city. It is asserted that no Northern city has such a supply, though "possibly one or two at the extreme South" may have it. The source of this supply was the Potter's Field, although at times the private burial grounds were not respected. In 1886 occurred the famous case of Burking, for which the chief culprit paid the penalty of his life on the gallows. It called attention to the possibility of the practical study of anatomy being an incitement to the commission of the most shocking crime, and to the need of some provision for a proper method of supply. The authorities of our University recognized this defect and made repeated efforts to secure the passage of an Anatomy law by the Legislature. At last, in 1890, the defect was supplied by the passage of a law by the Legislature requiring public officers of Baltimore city and county, under heavy penalty, to turn over any unclaimed bodies under their charge to the medical colleges of the State, "for the advancement of medical science."

In 1848 a rule requiring students to attend two sessions of clinical instruction was adopted.

Some idea is given us also as to the teaching at this time in the two principal chairs—Practice of Medicine and Surgery. The chief of the former department (Power), besides giving daily didactic lectures, attended the Infirmary daily and dwelt largely upon physical diagnosis, particularly in diseases of the chest. Among other advantages which the institution afforded was "the opportunity to compare the phenomena of typhoid and typhus fever, and to test their resemblances and differences." The following

language appears in the catalogue of 1849, and shows an immense revolution since the death of Professor Potter, with whom a favorite expression to his class is said to have been, "If nature should come in at the door, she must be thrown out of the window:" "Modern medicine differs from that which has preceded it, mainly in this, that while it esteems at their full value the powers of art, it also regards and wisely regards the powers of nature, teaching the true wisdom of watching patiently, observing carefully, acting cautiously, so that, the operations of nature being clearly understood, the minstrations of art may be judiciously, efficiently and beneficially applied."

Professor Smith also lectured and attended the Infirmary daily. His visits were paid early in the morning—in fact, before day during part of the year—and those students who desired to follow him in his rounds were compelled to be early risers. Those who had the good fortune to attend the lectures of this master will realize the perfect truth of the following description: "Surgery is taught as a reality not as an abstraction. Having been engaged actively in the practice of surgery for nearly thirty years, the Professor has had large experience in the treatment of surgical diseases, and has had occasion to perform repeatedly all the important operations. His instruction is therefore of necessity in great degree personal—the result of what he has seen and done, and not merely of what he has read—a statement of facts and not merely of opinions. Having accumulated a large collection of preparations, casts, drawings, surgical instruments and apparatus, he is prepared to illustrate his course in the fullest manner, and to exhibit to his class the application of all modern improvements in the surgical art." About this time occurs the first intimation of the actual delivery of lectures on the Diseases of Women, by Professor Thomas. This branch, which has since been the field of so many triumphs of American surgeons, was then and for many years later in its infancy, and received but little attention, and that as an appendage to the obstetrical course.

In 1851, Mr. Campbell Morfit made an offer to establish at his own expense, in connection with the medical department of the University, a

"School of Applied Chemistry." The plan of the proposed building accompanied the offer, and indicates great liberality and public spirit on the part of the proposer. It was to be built on the College grounds, and was to cost about $10,000. The offer was declined on the ground that the character of the instruction proposed did not come within the scope of a medical college. As an evidence of their appreciation, however, the Faculty conferred upon Mr. Morfit, who has since become a renowned chemist of London, the honorary degree of M. D.

In 1852 the custom of devoting the first week of the session to introductory lectures, which had been in vogue from the earliest period of the School, was here, as elsewhere in this country, abandoned, and since that there has been no formal opening of the sessions.

The following occurs in a report on the condition of the various departments of the University, made to the Regents, April 5, 1852, by a committee of which Mr. George W. Dobbin—later chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University—was chairman: "At no previous period in its history has the medical department presented better founded claims to patronage than at present, and in point of scientific attainments, talents and faithfulness in the discharge of its functions, and extensive and well-arranged means of illustration, it is not inferior to any college in the country."

About this time an important addition was made to the Infirmary, by which private rooms were provided to meet an urgent need, and the clinical ampitheatre on the corner of Greene and Lombard streets was erected. The Gray legacy was used in making these improvements, and the Regents' Minute Book, April 5, 1852, contains an interesting opinion by Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe regarding the use of this legacy for the purpose. In granting the permission, the Regents wisely provided restrictions by which the property cannot be diverted from the purposes of the legacy. The lot on the south-west corner of Greene and Lombard streets, adjoining the Infirmary lot, on which the addition was built, was owned by the Regents in fee simple,

having been purchased by the Trustees in 1833; it was 78 feet front by 165 feet, five inches in depth. The institution was now said to have a capacity of one hundred and fifty beds, and to be the largest hospital in the city. There were eight resident students and a resident physician. The latter officer was created in 1846, Dr. James Morison, of Massachusetts, being its first incumbent. Before that the senior student had charge. An assistant physician or "Clinical Reporter" was first appointed in 1860.

In 1854 a lectureship in "Experimental Physiology and Microscopy" was founded and placed under the charge of Dr. Christopher Johnston, "an accomplished physiologist and microscopist, who has spent several years abroad, where he enjoyed extraordinary facilities for becoming perfectly familiar with the discoveries and doctrines of modern physiology; possessing, moreover, a great natural aptitude for the acquirement and communication of knowledge, which in the present progressive condition of medical science it becomes every educated physician to know."* These lectures were delivered twice a week, and after the first course became obligatory. In 1861 this department was under charge of Professor Hammond, and microscopes were provided in the Museum for the use of the students, together with "one of the largest microscopic collections in the country, containing specimens of all the tissues and structures entering into the composition of the body," at all times accessible to the students. The Faculty prided itself on being "the first to introduce into the country this method of studying histology."

The other changes occurring from 1852 to the period of the Civil War were as follows: Professor Power resigned the chair of Practice in 1852, and was succeeded by Professor Samuel Chew; Dr. Miltenberger was at the same time advanced from the Demonstratorship of Anatomy to the chair of Materia Medica. Professor Thomas resigned in 1858 and Professor Miltenberger was transferred to the chair of Obstetrics, the chair of Materia Medica being filled by the election of Professor Charles Frick. In

*Cat. 1855.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM POWER, M. D.

1859 Professor Roby's failing health prevented him from lecturing, and Professor Nathan R. Smith assumed the duties of the Anatomical Department during the succeeding session. In 1860, recognizing the hopelessness of his recovery, Dr. Roby resigned and received the appointment of Professor Emeritus, and Dr. William A. Hammond, of the United States Army, was elected to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology. Of the last-named the catalogue of 1860 said, that the Faculty felt assured that he would fully sustain the previous reputation of the School. "Dr. Hammond is well known as a contributor to various medical journals, and has acquired a high position, both in this country and in Europe, by his anatomical and physiological investigations."

In the same year, and after only a brief interval, occurred the deaths of Professor Frick and Dr. Berwick B. Smith, Demonstrator of Anatomy, and son of Professor N. R. Smith. The loss of these talented young men, the former developing in the direction of internal medicine, the latter of surgery, was deeply felt by the University and profession, and their merits and ability were fully accorded at a crowded meeting of the profession held on March 29, 1860. Professor Frick had won his position by merit alone; he was an indefatigable and enthusiastic student; a student not of books only but of nature. He was a born investigator, and his analyses of the blood and his work in urinary pathology are monuments to his industry and genius. He was fast attaining an international reputation. The vacancy in the chair of Materia Medica was filled by the appointment of Dr. Edward Warren, of North Carolina.

William Power was born in Baltimore in the year 1813. He was graduated A. B. at Yale College in 1832, and later passed to the A. M. degree. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. John Buckler, of Baltimore, in 1833, and matriculated at the University in the fall of the same year. In 1834 he was a student at the Almshouse, and in 1835 he took his M. D. degree. From 1835 to 1840 he was in Paris, under Louis and other famous men. On his return he became Resident Physician to the

Almshouse, and after nine months, Visiting Physician. In 1841-42 he delivered two courses of lectures at the Baltimore Infirmary on physical exploration of the chest; these were the first lectures of the sort in the University, and were well attended. His health now gave way, and in 1843 he abandoned teaching and lecturing and went to Cuba. In 1844 his physical condition having improved, he resumed teaching. In 1845 he was appointed Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and in 1846, on the resignation of Professor Bartlett, he succeeded to the full professorship of the chair. He married in 1847. During the winter of 1851-52 he was unable to perform his professorial duties. In January, 1852, he reluctantly resigned his chair in a letter full of pathos, and on the 15th of August following he died in Baltimore, the victim of consumption, in his thirty-ninth year.

Professor Power's life was one of earnest study and noble ambition—a blessing to those who partook of his gifts or dwelt within his shadow. He had unbounded influence over his students. Before his appointment it was difficult to secure resident students at the Infirmary, but after his entrance into the Faculty a year's application in advance was needed to secure a position. In his teaching he did not aim at originality, but at truth. He was quick to confess error. He was an industrious student, and as a teacher, faithful, thorough, earnest, clear, copious and convincing. Although subject to hæmoptysis and habitual dyspnœa, he yet met all the requirements of a useful life. He was the first to teach in his native city, clearly and impressively, the glorious discoveries of Lænnec, and to imbue the students of his day, later the most eminent physicians of Baltimore, with his own enthusiastic love of science. His strength was in his teaching, and especially his clinical teaching, and the University has never lost the effect of his thoroughness and system, his earnest study and noble enthusiasm. He was not a large contributor to medical literature.

Richard Henry Thomas was born in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, June 20, 1805. His parents were John Chew Thomas and Mary Snowden

Thomas. His father served for several years in both houses of Congress. He received both academic and medical training at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in medicine in 1828. He then settled in Baltimore, where he acquired a large practice. In 1831 he was associated with others in the conduct of the Baltimore Medical Institute, in which he delivered lectures and held examinations in obstetrics. Upon the death of Professor Hall, in 1847, he was elected to the chair of Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence in the University, and held it until his resignation in 1858. He died on January 15, 1860.

Professor Thomas was an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, and in that capacity traveled extensively in Europe and America. He was married thrice, and two of his sons became physicians. He lectured without notes. He was of a spare figure, and had a clerical air. Said Dr. C. C. Cox: "As an accoucheur he was always prompt, full of resources and of great dexterity as a manipulator. His goodness of heart was shown in his devotion to the poor and his cordial co-operation in all benevolent enterprises. Few men in any calling have been more respected for sound attainments or more beloved for gentleness of manner and integrity of life."

Joseph Roby, who held the chair of Anatomy from 1842 to 1860, was a remarkable and picturesque character. He is described as having had a spare figure, a face resembling that of Voltaire and a shadowy complexion. He wore glasses and had a thin, weak voice; nevertheless, he used it to such good advantage that there was no difficulty in hearing and understanding him. Holmes describes his eyebrows as "exquisitely arched, sharply penciled, such as it would be hard to match on any living face." He was of a nervous, delicate temperament, inclined towards melancholy; his habits were solitary and unsocial, and he had few friends.

He was a native of Wiscasset, Maine, and was born in the year 1807. Graduating at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, in 1828, he began the study of medicine in Boston under Drs. Jackson and Channing, and distinguished himself as an insatiable reader. The degree of M. D.

was conferred upon him by Harvard Medical School in 1831. Settling in Boston he soon realized his unfitness for the practice of medicine, and took to lecturing. It was as a lecturer that he was best known and made the greatest impress upon his time. Nothing is preserved, however, of this side of his activities, as he rarely wrote down what he had to say, and the few manuscripts he possessed were committed by him to the flames. Tradition asserts that he was a graceful, ready, and polished speaker, and that his language was expressive, and seasoned with wit and pungency. His introductories were famous, and attracted crowds of citizens to hear them. Although he was constantly making new observations in the dissecting room, he never published his observations, and the only things in print written by him are the College Catalogue and a report upon Medical Education.

Roby was an intimate friend of Holmes, was associated with him in the Faculty of Dartmouth College for some time, and for twenty years maintained a constant correspondence with him. Holmes characterizes his letters as spirited and full of tenderness and sentiment, and of very high literary merit. Unfortunately he exacted from Holmes a promise to destroy these letters, which the latter felt bound to carry out.

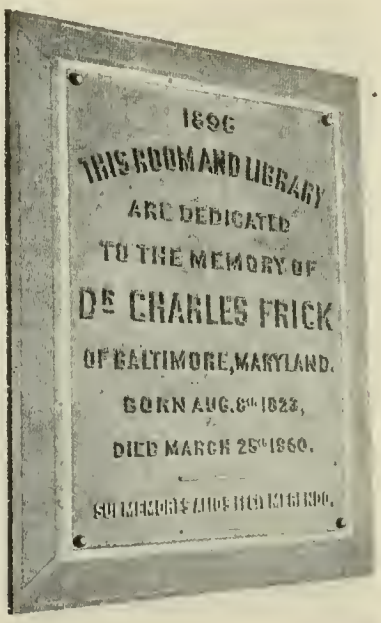
Roby's happiest days were passed in his "den" at the College, and he lingered around this spot during the last year of life, as if drawn thither by some fascination, while the deadly consumption was consuming his frail body, until a fatal hemorrhage cut short the thread of life.

Many important improvements were made during his connection with the School, and largely through his efforts, as, the introduction of gas into the dissecting room, compulsory dissection, and attendance upon clinics and instruction in histology, pathology and the use of the microscope. He was a most inspiring teacher.

Some correspondence between Roby and his colleague—Professor Richard H. Thomas—has recently been discovered which corroborates Holmes' estimate. Holmes refers to him frequently in the "Autocrat" as his "wise friend," and it is probable that he got many hints for his famous

FRICK ROOM, MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY.

book from the conversation and letters of Roby. Holmes concludes an obituary notice of him in the *Boston Daily Advertiser* of June 7, 1860, as follows: "He was not only a man of superior intellect, but a fast and faithful friend, always ready with counsel and aid, not afraid to speak the truth, one who could be an intimate, yet with a tact and delicacy which prevented his intimacy from becoming oppressive; a rare nature, in a word, which a delicate organization unfitted in a measure for the complete and cheerful exercise of all its varied powers."



FRICK TABLET, LIBRARY OF MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY.

Charles Frick was born in Baltimore in 1823, being the son of Judge William Frick and the nephew of Dr. George Frick, the oculist. He was educated at Baltimore College. After some years spent in civil engineering, he entered the office of Dr. John Buckler, and having spent the two years, 1843-45, at the University, graduated in medicine in 1845. From 1844 to 1846 he was a student at the Almshouse. In the fall of 1847 he joined with Drs. Christopher Johnston, David Stewart and Elisha W. Theo-

bald in founding the Maryland Medical Institute, a preparatory School of Medicine, holding in it the department of Practical Medicine. In 1847 he was elected Attending Physician to the Maryland Penitentiary, a post which he held for seven years. On the reorganization of the Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1856, he was appointed to the chair of Materia Medica. In the summer of the same year he visited Europe, where he was already favorably known through his original researches, and he was cordially received by Paget, Todd, Bence Jones, Trousseau and other distinguished men. He began now to receive overtures from schools in other cities, but fortunately the ties of his native city kept him here. In 1858 a vacancy occurred in the Faculty of Physic through the death of Professor Richard H. Thomas and the transfer of Professor Miltenberger. Immediately all eyes were turned upon Frick as preeminently fitted for the position, and he was at once elected to it. He now entered upon that brief period which has left an imperishable memory in the annals of the University, and which terminated with his untimely death on March 25, 1860, at the age of thirty-six. His death was due to diphtheria contracted in an operation upon a negro woman affected with that disease in the hospital. His own throat was opened at his urgent request by his friend, Dr. Miltenberger, but with no further purpose than that of temporary alleviation of symptoms.

Dr. Frick was a man of immense patience and industry, independent in opinion, and following the true Hippocratic method of observation and experiment. He was a born investigator, and in his researches he knocked at the door of nature herself. His chief work was upon fevers, the blood, and the kidneys and their secretions. As an evidence of his laborious and painstaking care, in his analyses of the blood, published in January, 1848, he rejected no less than seventy of the one hundred and fifty investigations because of some slight elements of uncertainty about them. In 1850 he published a volume on "Renal Diseases," the result of his labors, a valuable contribution to the subject previously but little understood. His last work

PROFESSOR CHAS. FRICK, M. D.

MR. WILLIAM F. FRICK, BENEFACTOR.

was a "Lecture on Diuretics," published by his class. His memory is perpetuated by a branch of the Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty bearing his name, and in this University by the "Charles Frick Research Fund."

William Alexander Hammond was the son of Dr. J. W. Hammond, and was born at Annapolis, Maryland, on August 28, 1828. He obtained his medical degree at the University of New York in 1848, and in 1849 was appointed Assistant Surgeon, United States Army. In 1860 he succeeded Professor Roby in the chair of Anatomy and Physiology, and lectured for one session in the University upon these branches. He may be said to have introduced into the curriculum here the study of histology—although Dr. Christopher Johnston had taught the use of the microscope from 1855 to 1857. Through his efforts a number of microscopes were placed in the Museum, and in connection therewith one of the largest microscopical collections in the country was always at the command of the students. In this innovation—the teaching of minute anatomy—it is believed that the University of Maryland can claim priority among American Schools (see *Catalogue* of 1861). He delivered the valedictory address at the Commencement, March 2, 1861, resigning shortly after and re-entering the army. In 1862 he was appointed Surgeon-General. He now reorganized the hospital system of the army upon an effective basis, and to him is due the honor of originating the Army Medical Museum and the great Medical Library of the Surgeon-General's office at Washington. Dismissed from the service in 1864 he settled in New York City, where he held the chair of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the University of New York, successively. He also lectured in the Summer School of the University of Vermont. In 1879 he was restored to the army with the rank of Surgeon-General (Retired List). In 1882 he withdrew from the University of New York and joined with a number of eminent teachers in that city in founding the Post-Graduate Medical School.

Finally he abandoned teaching, in 1888, by resigning from this also. In the same year he opened a Private Sanitarium for Nervous Diseases in Washington City, and here he died on the 6th of January, 1900. He was connected with a number of American and foreign societies; he was President of the American Neurological Society, and he edited several journals. He was a prolific author, writing numerous works on nervous and other diseases, and also works of fiction. His best known and most elaborate work was "A Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System," first issued in 1871, which went through seven editions in ten years, and was republished in several foreign languages.

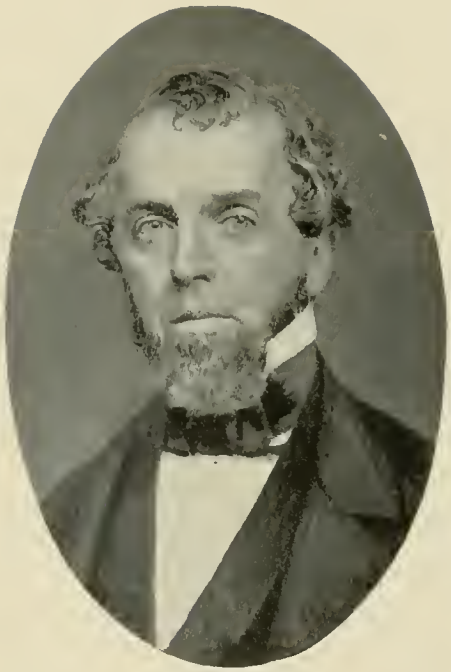
Edward Warren was the son of Dr. William C. Warren and was born in Tyrrell county, North Carolina, in 1828. He received his literary and medical education at the University of Virginia, taking the medical degree there in 1850. A year later he took the same degree at Jefferson Medical College. He then began practice at Edenton, North Carolina. He spent the year 1854-55 in Paris attending the hospitals. He returned to Edenton in the latter year and resumed practice as the partner of his father. In 1856 he was awarded the Fisk Fund Prize of the Rhode Island Medical Society, for an essay on "The Influence of Pregnancy on the Development of Tubercular Phthisis." About this time he also edited the *Medical Journal of North Carolina.* In 1860, a vacancy having occurred in the Faculty of the University of Maryland through the death of Professor Charles Frick, he applied for and obtained the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in this University. In January of the following year he founded a medical journal in Baltimore, to which he gave the name *Baltimore Journal of Medicine.* After the appearance of the third number of this bimonthly, the Civil War having meanwhile set in, he left Baltimore and went South. During the next four years he held the offices of Surgeon-General of North Carolina, and Medical Inspector of the Army of Northern Virginia. In 1863 he published at Richmond a 12°, entitled "Epitome of Practical Surgery for Field and Hospital." After the close

PROFESSOR WILLIAM ALEXANDER HAMMOND, M. D.

of hostilities he returned to Baltimore and demanded the restoration of his chair at the University. This was refused on the grounds that he had abandoned it of his own accord, that he had been repeatedly notified to return but had refused to do so, and that it had already been found necessary to fill it. Dr. Warren indulged in some vain threats, and then set about founding a rival college. He had the address to obtain liberal aid from the city and State, and large classes were readily secured by a beneficiary system admitting disabled soldiers from the South at merely nominal rates. By these means he reorganized the Washington University, which had been suspended since 1851. This institution was now for some time known as "Warren's School." From 1868 to 1870 he edited a semi-monthly medical journal known as the *Medical Bulletin*. In 1871 differences of opinion arose as to the management of the affairs of his college, whereupon Dr. Warren withdrew from it, and joining with Drs. Byrd, Opie and others, founded the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In both schools he held the chair of Surgery. In 1873 he sought and obtained an appointment in the Egyptian service and set out for Cairo. He remained in that country for two years, holding the rank of Surgeon-in-Chief of the War Department. He now suffered so much from ophthalmia that he was compelled to seek a furlough. Leaving Egypt he settled in Paris, where he practiced as a "licentiate of the University of France." He continued to reside at Paris until his death, on September 16, 1893. Dr. Warren held the honorary degree of LL. D. from the University of North Carolina. He was Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and Knight of the Order of Isabella. He claimed the honor of having recommended and used morphia hypodermically in the winter of 1850-51, several years prior to its use by any one else. In 1872 he invented a splint for fracture of the clavide. In 1885 he published under the form of a series of letters to his friend, Dr. John Morris, of Baltimore, an interesting autobiography entitled "A Doctor's Experiences in Three Continents." Dr. Warren was a fluent speaker and graceful writer. He was quick at repartee.

The war bore hard upon the School, cutting off its patronage from the South. The falling off was about fifty per cent., the lowest point being reached in 1862-63, when there were 103 students and thirty-seven graduates. Particular attention was given at this time to Military Surgery and Hygiene. During this period the following changes took place in the Faculty: In 1862, Professor Warren, still remaining absent in the South, Dr. McSherry was elected Lecturer on Materia Medica. The following year, on the death of Professor Chew, Dr. McSherry was elected to the chair of Practice and Hygiene, and Dr. Samuel C. Chew to that of Materia Medica; Dr. Christoper Johnston was elected Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, which departments had been filled temporarily since the withdrawal of Professor Hammond, in 1861, by Professor N. R. Smith. Thus, at the close of the War, all the chairs were again filled.

Samuel Chew was a native of Calvert county, Maryland, and was born April 29, 1806. His early education was received at Charlotte Hall, in St. Mary's county, Maryland. In 1822 he entered Princeton College, where in 1825 he received the degree of A. B., and in 1828 that of A. M. On leaving Princeton he began the study of medicine in Baltimore under Dr. William Donaldson, a physician of prominence and unusual skill. In 1826 he entered the School of Medicine of this University, and having attended three courses of lectures received from it the doctorate in 1829. He then spent five years in the practice of his profession in his native county, after which he removed to the more extensive field offered to medical aspirants in this city. From about 1835 to 1841 he was Librarian of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. In 1840, in conjunction with Dr. Joshua I. Cohen, he established here an Eye and Ear Institute in which he had charge of the department relating to the eye. In August, 1841, on the death of Professor Samuel G. Baker, he was elected to the chair of Matria Medica and Therapeutics in this University, a position which he continued to fill with credit and satisfaction until, on the death of Professor Power in 1852, he was transferred to the chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine. He con-



PROFESSOR SAMUEL CHEW, A. M., M. D.

tinued in the discharge of the duties of that position until his death on Christmas Day, 1863. In addition to the positions named, Dr. Chew was Treasurer of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 1838-39; Vice-President of the same, 1859-63, and Dean of this School, 1842-44. He was a man of classical tastes and scholarly attainments. In his writings he frequently quotes from ancient authors. He was dignified and reserved in manner, but genial with his friends. His life was upright, his sentiments pure and lofty. He was a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and delivered numerous lectures and addresses, all of which were published. One of the best known of his writings was a learned oration delivered on the occasion of the formal opening of the hall of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty on Calvert street, near Saratoga street, on June 3, 1858. His latest and most ambitious work was a 12mo. volume, Philadelphia, 1864, intended chiefly for students, and entitled "Lectures on Medical Education." This work was left unfinished at his death, but was completed and edited by his son. The last words which he is said to have written in it were *"Sic itur ad astra."*

On the conclusion of the War, numerous and rapid changes occurred. As soon as intercourse between the sections was re-established, many physicians flocked to Baltimore, especially from the South. Some of these had been eminent in their respective localities, and they at once assumed high positions here. Specialties now first began to attract attention in this community. There were several young physicians here who had had experience abroad, or had cultivated talents in certain directions at home, who began to be recognized as possessing superior qualifications in special lines of work. These gentlemen were invited to take positions as Adjuncts in the Faculty, and they also organized a summer course of lectures and a special dispensary. Their first course began March 15, 1866, and lasted until July 1. The Faculty were: James H. Butler, Operative Surgery; Alan P. Smith, Orthopædic Surgery, Dislocations and Fractures; F. E. Chatard, Jr., Diseases of Women and Children; W. C. Van Bibber, Venereal Diseases; John H. Straith, Surgical Pathology; M. J. DeRosset, Physiological and Patho-

logical Chemistry; William T. Howard, Auscultation and Percussion; E. G. Loring, Ophthalmology; William G. Harrison, Normal and Morbid Histology. This was an able aggregation, and ought to have added greatly to the resources and fame of the School. The next session, Dr. S. L. Frank was added on Diseases of the Ear.

In 1866, Physiology, Hygiene and General Pathology were united in one chair, which was assigned to Professor Frank Donaldson. At this time Dr. W. Chew Van Bibber delivered the first clinics on Diseases of Children, and thus took the first steps towards the inauguration of an out-door department. He also gave clinics on Venereal Diseases.

In 1867 a new chair of Diseases of Women and Children was founded, to which Dr. William T. Howard was elected. Dr. Howard has stated that this was the first distinct recognition of these departments as independent branches by any medical school in the country.

In 1868-69 the first clinics on Diseases of the Eye were given by Dr. Russell Murdoch, and Dr. DeRosset lectured on the "Physiology and Pathology of the Kidney and its Secretion," with the exhibition of urinary tests and the application of the microscope.

There were at this time three clinics every week on Surgery, two by Professor Smith and one by Professor Johnston. Pathology was practically taught in a weekly lecture by Professor Donaldson, who exhibited a great number and variety of interesting specimens obtained from Bayview and other hospitals.

The summer course as planned by the Adjunct Faculty did not succeed as was hoped, and as, from the eminence and attainments of the gentlemen having charge of it, it deserved. It was said that the arrangements made by the Faculty were not entirely satisfactory to the Adjuncts, and that therefore there was not that hearty co-operation that might have been expected. At any rate, the course did not continue beyond two summers.

In 1868 a preliminary course of two weeks was instituted, making, with the regular course, a session of five months.

In 1869 Professor Smith was transferred to a chair of "Clinical Surgery and Surgery of the Skeleton," and Professor Christopher Johnston was made Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery. Drs. Julian J. Chisolm and Francis T. Miles, two prominent physicians from South Carolina, who had recently settled in Baltimore, were now added to the Faculty, the former as Professor of Operative Surgery and Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, the latter as Professor of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System. A General Dispensary was organized, and the fees for lectures were increased to $125. A laxity of attendance and little tightening of the reins are indicated in the announcement now made to students that "habitual and prolonged absence from lectures will always be regarded as an obstacle to obtaining a degree."

A "Summer School of Specialties," lasting ten weeks, was advertised to commence in March, 1870, under Professors Aikin, Johnston, Donaldson, Howard, Chisolm and Miles.

It was about this time that beneficiary students are first noticed in the catalogues. In 1868 the Legislature had been induced to make appropriation of $2,500 a year for four years each to this School and to the Washington University Medical School—the latter then recently reorganized by Warren and others—on condition that a certain number of patients should be treated and a certain number of students educated free. This beneficiary system was afterwards extended to the entire South. In accordance with this arrangement one student was entitled to be received from each Senatorial district of the State upon the certificate of the State Senator thereof, on payment of matriculation, practical anatomy and graduation fees only.

In 1870 the students' building adjoining the Infirmary on the west and capable of accommodating twenty-four students, was erected. Previous to this the resident students had had accommodations in the Infirmary.

In 1873 Professor Chisolm's chair was limited to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and Dr. Alan P. Smith was elected Professor of Operative Sur-

gery. "Poor women" were now attended at their homes by the Dispensary physician, and Dr. W. T. Arnold—a skilled dentist—was in constant attendance at the Dispensary and gave instruction to the students in the extraction of teeth.

In 1874 a five-months' course was announced, and "an obstetrical department was about to be opened in a building adjoining the hospital." This was the large three-story wing on Greene street, erected and furnished with an appropriation of $30,000 made by the Legislature, conditional upon the free education of State students. Practical instruction was here instituted in obstetrics and in the management of the puerperal condition. Hitherto, such cases had been admitted to the female wards and to the private rooms.

Alan Penniman Smith, son of Professor Nathan R. Smith, was born in Baltimore, February 3, 1840. After being educated privately and at Princeton College he began the study of medicine under the direction of his father and graduated M. D. in this University in 1861. In 1867 and 1868 he held the title of Adjunct Professor. In 1869 he was appointed Professor of Venereal Diseases, but withdrew before the commencement of the session. In 1873-74, he held the chair of Operative Surgery. After that he withdrew from teaching and devoted himself thenceforth to a very large private and consulting practice. Dr. Smith was distinguished for his modesty and amiability. He was of a retiring disposition, and cared but little for the honors of the professoriate. Lecturing to him was exceedingly distasteful. He seldom resorted to the pen for recording his experience. He was a very successful lithotomist, and in 1878 was able to report fifty-two successive successful cases of this operation, an experience probably unique up to that time. Writing to Professor S. D. Gross, in April, 1882, he says that he lost his fifty-fourth and sixty-seventh cases, which, according to Dr. N. R. Gorter, were all his losses in his entire series of one hundred and twelve operations. [See Gross' Surgery and "Med. Annals of Maryland."] He was a Trustee and a Consulting Surgeon of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

About this time there was a great diminution in the size of the classes, as shown by the following figures: 1867-68, 188; 1869-70, 114; 1870-71, 172; 1872-73, 114; 1873-74, 108; 1874-75, 111; 1875-76, 109. After this there was a gradual rise to nearly 300. These fluctuations were probably connected with the foundation of the Washington University in 1867, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1872, and the suspension of the former in 1877.

The addition of the new wing greatly increased the clinical facilities. It was now claimed that the Infirmary had double the capacity of any similar institution in Baltimore. The resident students particularly profited by this increase. In addition to the Lying-in Department, a department of Diseases of Children was also established by the transfer of the inmates of St. Andrew's Home for Children to the Infirmary.

In 1876 a "beneficiary system" was formally announced, students who were admitted to this privilege obtaining the tickets of the professors for $35, which made the "fees for the first year, $50, and for the second or final year, $70." A number of scholarships were likewise annually bestowed upon students who were unable to pay full rates; the cost of these scholarships was $60 each. The adoption of these innovations was attributed to the sharp competition between the three medical schools then here, for the patronage of students. In 1877 the graduation fee was raised from $20 to $30.

Nathan Ryno Smith was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, on the 21st of May, 1797, being the second son of the great New England Surgeon, Nathan Smith, the founder of the medical schools of Dartmouth and Yale. After a preliminary training at Dartmouth, he entered Yale as a freshman in 1813, and received the degree of A. B. in 1817. He then spent a year and a half as tutor in Virginia; it was at this time that he conceived the strong attachment to the South which was so conspicuously displayed during the troublous times of the war and throughout his entire life. On returning from Virginia, he began the study of medicine, and in 1823

received from Yale College the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in his inaugural thesis defending the view that the effects of remedies and diseases are the result of absorption into the blood, and not of an impression on the nervous system, as many eminent writers then maintained. He continued his experiments on this subject, and his publications in 1827 are referred to by Dr. Alfred Stillé, in his work on Therapeutics, vol. 1, p. 51.

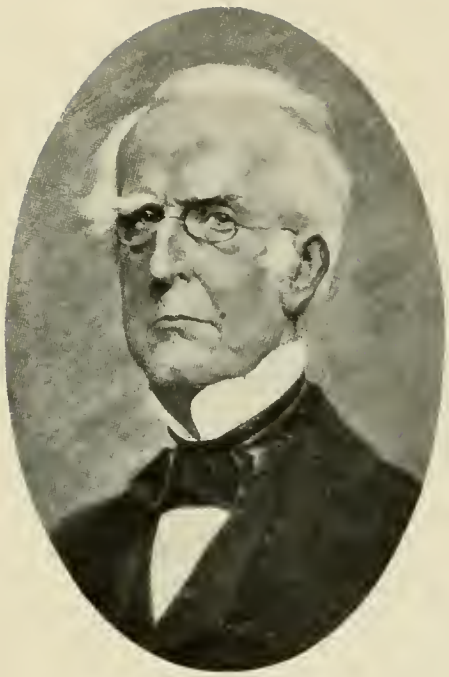
He began practice at Burlington, Vermont, in 1824, and in the following year was appointed to the Professorship of Surgery and Anatomy in the University of Vermont, which with the aid of his father he organized.

In order to fit himself more completely for the rôle of teacher, he spent the winter of 1825-26 at Philadelphia, in attendance upon the lectures of the University of Pennsylvania. At this time McClellan and others were engaged in founding the Jefferson Medical College, and, being impressed with the ability of Dr. Smith, they invited him to join them, and offered him the chair of Anatomy. He accepted, and held the chair for two sessions.

In 1827 he became Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland, in succession to Granville Sharp Pattison. Now began that career of fifty years which made his name a household word throughout the State of Maryland, and terminated only with his death. He entered with zeal and vigor upon his work here, and the period was propitious for success, as Davidge was withdrawing from practice, and he had but one competitor in Jameson. He soon had the surgical practice of Baltimore and Maryland at his disposal, and his addition gave great strength and éclat to the University of Maryland, where he reigned supreme for nearly a half century.

He prepared his lectures with great care, and taught the lessons of nature as he saw it, being guided by acute perception and strong common sense. In character he strongly resembled his father, having the same earnestness of purpose, the same original and inventive mind, fertile in expedients, and unshakled by the dogmas of the schools.

In 1829 his father died, leaving to him for many years the support



PROFESSOR NATHAN R. SMITH.

and education of his family. In the same year appeared his work on "Diseases of the Internal Ear," being a translation from the French of J. A. Saissy, with a supplement of twenty pages by himself, on "Diseases of the External Ear." In 1830 he delivered, by invitation, the annual oration before the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and he did the same thing again in 1846. In 1830 he issued a monthly journal, called *The Baltimore Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery,* which continued for a year, and then ceased for want of support—although ably

BUST OF N. R. SMITH.

edited. This was not Dr. Smith's first experience in journalism, for he had been connected with two during his short residence in Philadelphia. It was, however, his last attempt in this field in which many able men have failed. This journal is noteworthy for containing the first description of "Smith's Anterior Splint." But Dr. Smith was for many years a frequent contributor to the medical journals, and his articles will be found especially in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences,* in Professor Geddings' journals,

1833-37, in the *Maryland Medical and Surgical Journal,* 1839-43, in the *Maryland and Virginia Medical Journal,* 1856-61, in Howard and Latimer's *Journal,* 1870-71. In 1832 appeared his great work in quarto, on the "Surgical Anatomy of the Arteries," of which a second edition was issued in 1835. In 1867 he published a small volume of seventy pages, giving a description of the method of using his *Anterior Suspensory Apparatus in the Treatment of Fractures of the Lower Extremity,* and finally he issued a little duodecimo in 1869 which bore the title: "Legends of the South, by Somebody, who wishes to be considered Nobody." Early in his career, he conceived the idea of writing a work on Surgery, with wood cuts, and he composed from time to time a large part of it, but it remained at his death among his papers unfinished. He probably contemplated a work on the order of "Druitts' Surgery," which was his favorite text book.

In 1837, when the Regents withdrew from the University and established an independent school, Dr. Smith took their side and held his chair in their Faculty during the two succeeding sessions, lecturing at the old Indian Queen Tavern, Baltimore and Hanover streets. But in 1838 he was offered and accepted the chair of Practice of Medicine in Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, then the leading medical school of the West, with a salary of $3,000. This was much beyond what the other members of the Faculty received, and shows the high reputation which Dr. Smith then enjoyed. Moreover, his contract allowed him to spend two-thirds of the year at Baltimore, where his family continued to reside, and where his chief practice lay. For three years he continued to travel West each fall, returning at the close of the short four-month sessions. But at the close of the session of 1840-41 he resumed his chair at the University of Maryland, which was now recovering from its difficulties, and whose Faculty were eager for his return. From this time he dominated the profession of the State; all opposition in his special field went down before him, and he was known by his students and colleagues as "The Emperor."

In 1867 he paid his first and only visit to Europe; he was received

everywhere with the greatest deference, and on his return he met with an ovation at the hands of the Baltimore profession. In 1869 he gave up his active work at the University, and was made Professor Emeritus and President of the Faculty. In 1870 he was elected President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, and the following year was re-elected, special provision being made for this unusual honor.

Not long after this, painful disease and the infirmities of age began to oppress him. His declining years were given to office practice, to his work on surgery, to the classics, especially Homer and Virgil, and to religion, in which he found the satisfaction and peace which philosophy and science had been unable to offer him. He died from an affection of the bladder, on July 3, 1877, shortly after he had completed his four-score years.

Professor Smith was a man of commanding presence, fully six feet in height, with clean-shaven face, a well-shaped Grecian nose, long, thin, compressed lips, piercing eyes surrounded by shaggy eye-brows, a well-poised head, and a long neck concealed by an old-fashioned black stock and standing collar. He wore a frock coat, and dressed in black. He was near sighted and wore glasses. He lectured without notes, and in slow, deliberate fashion, in a voice of medium pitch and distinct, though not strong. He frequently indulged in humor and story, although he was never coarse, profane or obscene. The portrait of him at the University is an admirable and characteristic likeness. Professor Chew sums up his character in these words: "Great acuteness of perception, an extraordinary power of adaptation to circumstances as they arose, promptness of action which sees what is needed to be done and straightway does it, and, above all, indomitable, untiring industry."

His reputation rests chiefly upon his lithotome and anterior splint. With the former, first published in 1831, he operated about 350 times, and with extraordinary success. It seems to render the operation easy and absolutely safe. One of the highest compliments paid it came from a dis-

tinguished Professor of Surgery, who rather complainingly said, that, "with it, *any one* could operate."

He himself regarded his anterior splint, perfected in 1860, as his chief contribution to Surgery, and claimed that it was adapted to all fractures of the leg and thigh. A number of modifications of it have been published, showing its wide popularity. Professor Smith received the degree of LL. D. from Princeton College in 1862; he was also an honorary member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

About this time there was a spring course under the charge of gentlemen, four of whom have since become members of the University Faculty, viz.: Professors Michael, Coale, Winslow and Ashby. It was designed to supplement the regular course, and was free to students of the University.

In 1878, as we learn from the catalogue, "about 1,200 patients had been received and treated in the wards of the Infirmary, and 15,000 patients had been examined and prescribed for in the Dispensary department.

In 1879, that part of the Infirmary on Lombard street was thoroughly overhauled, additional private rooms were provided, and the Dispensary department was improved to adapt it better to the uses of the large patronage which it had secured from the poor and the numerous special departments into which it had developed. There were now two paid physicians in the institution, receiving $600 and $100 per annum, respectively.

In 1880 several changes were made in the Faculty. Professor Donaldson resigned the chair of Physiology, retaining only his clinical professorship. Professor Miles was transferred to the chair of Physiology, and Dr. J. Edwin Michael was promoted to the Anatomical chair. Dr. I. Edmondson Atkinson was made Clinical Professor of Dermatology.

Francis Donaldson was born in Baltimore, July 23, 1823, and was educated at Dr. Prentiss' School, near Baltimore. He began his medical studies in the office of Dr. Samuel Chew, and subsequently spent a year or more as interne at the Baltimore Almshouse. Here he distinguished himself by his industry, thoroughness and enthusiasm. Having graduated as

PROFESSOR FRANCIS DONALDSON, M. D.

Doctor of Medicine at this University in 1846, he visited Europe for two years, and in the hospitals of Paris listened to those great teachers whom he had already learned to trust and reverence. He warmly embraced the new rational medicine which was then taking the place of the old empiricism and bloodletting. On his return in 1848, he was appointed Resident Physician of the Marine Hospital. After two years' service in this position, he entered upon private practice, and the remainder of his life was devoted to his practice and to teaching. From 1852 to 1855 he was an attending physician to the Baltimore Almshouse, and from 1858 to 1863 Professor of Materia Medica in the Maryland College of Pharmacy. In 1866 the chair of Physiology was created for him in the University of Maryland, to which Hygiene and General Pathology were added, with the clinical Professorship of Diseases of the Throat and Chest. In 1880 he resigned the didactic part of his chair, and in 1888 retired from teaching altogether.

Dr. Donaldson was an expert in Physical Diagnosis, and most of his writings related to the chest and throat. His most important work was a section on "Diseases of the Pleura," in Pepper's "System of Medicine;" he is also author of a fine memoir of Dr. Charles Frick, in Gross' "Lives of Eminent American Physicians of the Nineteenth Century."

Besides the positions named, he was President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and of the American Clinatological Association; Consulting Physician to the Johns Hopkins Hospital; and for many years Examining Physician to the New York Mutual and other insurance companies. He died December 9, 1891, of "albuminuria and fatty heart."

In appearance, Dr. Donaldson was below the average height, but compactly built. He was a man of active habits of mind and body, and had that hurried manner so characteristic of American physicians of large practice. His face was always cleanly shaven. He had a peculiarly bright expression and winning smile, and his manners were charming. He was an enthusiastic student and teacher, and particularly in his element in the

clinics. He was a man of earnest piety, and an ardent advocate of higher education.

In 1880 a permanent alumni association was organized with Professor George W. Miltenberger as President, and the writer as Recording Secretary. Several meetings were held, at which there were addresses, collations, reading of letters from distinguished alumni, adoption of a constitution and by-laws, institution of prizes, etc. The Association adopted as its motto, the words: *"Filius sim dignus istâ dignâ parente,"* which had been proposed by Professor Miltenberger in 1844. The Association has continued in active operation to the present, although it has but one, the annual, meeting. Those who have been Presidents since 1880 are: Drs. J. R. Ward, C. Johnston, James A. Steuart, D. I. McKew, James Carey Thomas, Henry M. Wilson, Charles O'Donovan, Francis Donaldson, N. S. Lincoln, H. P. C. Wilson, J. Ford Thompson, S. C. Chew, J. Edwin Michael, G. E. H. Harmon, G. W. Miltenberger, Isaac S. Stone, Charles P. Noble, Eugene F. Cordell, R. H. Goldsmith, John T. King, H. D. Fry, B. Merrill Hopkinson and Howard E. Ames. There is an annual address, and the evening concludes with good cheer, music and toasts. The prizes have not been kept up of recent years, and the most important result the Association has accomplished is the institution in 1893, with the official sanction of the Medical Faculty, of an Endowment Fund. This was placed in the hands of a chartered and independent Board of nine trustees—all alumni of the University. The Board is limited to the expenditure of the interest of the Fund, but that in its discretion. The first contribution to this Fund was made in 1897. In 1903, at the request of the General Alumni Association, then founded, a new charter was obtained authorizing the Board to hold funds for the University, or any of its departments, in like manner and upon the same conditions as it had done for the department of medicine.

In 1881 Professor Atkinson was made Professor of Pathology, Professor Johnston resigned the chair of Surgery and became Professor Emeritus, and Professor L. McLane Tiffany succeeded to the chair of Surgery.

PROFESSOR CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON, M. D.

Christopher Johnston was descended from Scotch ancestry, and was born in Baltimore, September 27, 1822. At the age of thirteen he lost his father, and was adopted by his aunt. He was educated at St. Mary's College, and began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John Buckler. Part of his student life was spent in the Baltimore Almshouse. He received the degree of M. D. at the University in 1844. In the same year, he visited Europe, traveling extensively. In 1847 he joined with Frick and others in founding the Maryland Medical Institute, a preparatory school. From 1853 to 1855 he was again in Europe, studying in the hospitals of Paris and Vienna. On his return he became "Lecturer on Experimental Physiology and Microscopy," and Curator of the Museum of the University. In 1857 he gave up this post to take the Professorship of Anatomy in the Baltimore Dental College, which he held until 1864, when he was made Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University.

The battle of Gettysburg was a turning point in his career, the attentions which he rendered to the Southern wounded on that occasion greatly extending his fame and practice among the people of Baltimore.

In 1869 he succeeded Professor N. R. Smith in the chair of Surgery, and he held this position for twelve years, then retiring as Emeritus Professor.

Dr. Johnston early manifested a strong taste for scientific study and research, and this continued throughout his life. He acquired great expertness with the microscope, and was a skilful artist. One of his earliest papers was upon the "Auditory Apparatus of the Mosquito," and was published in the *London Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science,* in 1855. He was a frequent contributor to scientific and medical literature, his largest work being that on "Plastic Surgery," in Ashhurst's "International Encyclopædia of Surgery," 1881.

Dr. Johnston was slow and careful in his operations, ingenious in devising expedients, and paid great attention to detail and to cosmetic effect. He gave as much care to the poor as to the rich. He was the first in Mary-

land to perform complete extirpation of the upper jaw (1873), and exstrophy of the bladder (1876), and was highly successful in tracheotomy. He deeply loved his profession, and was ever foremost in defending it and in promoting its interests. He assisted in founding many societies, and held the Presidency in all the important local ones, including the Maryland Academy of Sciences and the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, and he was Consulting Surgeon to the Johns Hopkins and other hospitals. He took a deep interest in the Johns Hopkins University, its museums and laboratories, and on his death bequeathed to it his medical and surgical instruments, his microscopical cabinet, his cabinet of crystals, and his library. Succeeding Professor Smith in the chair of Surgery, he also succeeded him in his leadership, and from 1870 to 1890 he was unquestionably the head of the Baltimore profession.

He visited Europe five times, on the last occasion—1886—traveling through Russia, Norway and Sweden.

Dr. Johnston's personal appearance was striking, with his commanding figure and graceful carriage, his large and classic head, his red hair and full red beard, his small hands and feet, and neat attire, his formal manner and precise speech. Professional honor and ethics found their highest exponent in him. He was master of the French and German languages. He died October 11, 1891, having been in bad health for some months previously.

In 1881 the session was lengthened to five and one-half months.

In 1883 Professor Aikin resigned, and was pensioned and created Professor Emeritus. R. Dorsey Coale, Ph. D., became Professor of Chemistry.

William E. A. Aikin was a native of the State of New York, and was born in the same year in which the University of Maryland began its career—1807. He graduated at the Renssalaer Institute on the Hudson, where he enjoyed the advantages of the instruction and inspiring example of Professor Amos Eaton, A. M., LL. D. He commenced his professional

life, in common with a vast majority of medical men at that day, as a licentiate of the New York State Medical Society. Soon after entering upon practice, he received the honorary degree of M. D. from the Vermont Academy of Medicine, and in 1843 he was further complimented with the degree of LL. D. from Georgetown University.

His career as a practitioner of medicine was very brief. A dislike for the drudgery of a country practice, co-operating with his early predilections for natural science, soon determined his choice "to throw physic to the dogs" and begin his life as a teacher of science. In this occupation he was laboriously occupied for over half a century, apparently finding it as full of interest at the end as when he first commenced.

He became a resident of Maryland in 1832, and his first connection with the University was as assistant to Professor Ducatel, in the department of Chemistry, during the session of 1836-37. Professor D. resigning that chair in the summer of 1837, he was elected in October of that year to fill the vacancy, and he discharged the duties of it until his withdrawal as Emeritus Professor in 1883. He was Dean of the Faculty in 1840-41 and 1844-55, and he also held the positions of Professor of Natural Philosophy in the School of Arts and Sciences, of Lecturer in the Maryland Institute, and of City Inspector of Gas and Illuminating Oils.

His death was sudden and unexpected, but such as he had desired. Having retired, so far as known, in perfect health, he was found dead in bed on the morning of May 31, 1888, in his room on Courtland street, where he resided. He was at that time still erect and unbent by years, of fine and commanding presence, six feet one inch in height, with a long, flowing white beard and a most venerable appearance. He was neat in dress, systematic and industrious, of simple and abstemious habits, and modest and retiring disposition. His knowledge of his profession was extensive and exact, and he took great pride in his experiments. He wore glasses on account of near-sightedness. He never indulged in detraction of others, no matter what the provocation.

He was well provided for in his last years, his income amounting to $2,000, and he had only himself to support, his wife having died, and his surviving children being self-supporting. He was a devoted Catholic, and gave to charity the larger part of his income. He was twice married, and had fourteen children by each wife.

Although so long estranged from strictly medical pursuits, he kept up his connection with State and national societies. He was also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He contributed articles on chemical, geological, botanical and mineralogical subjects to *Silliman's Journal, Maryland Medical and Surgical Journal,* etc., and was the author of a valuable list of plants found around Baltimore, which he contributed to Vol. I, of the "Transactions of the Maryland Academy of Science and Literature." His introductory lectures at the University in 1837 and 1840 were also published by his classes.

In 1886 Professor S. C. Chew was transferred to the chair of Practice of Medicine made vacant by the death of Professor McSherry, and Professor Atkinson was transferred from the chair of Pathology to that of Materia Medica.

Richard McSherry, the son of a physician of the same name, was born in Martinsburg, Virginia, November 21, 1817. He was educated at Georgetown College, and attended medical lectures at the Universities of Maryland and Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of M. D. at the latter in 1841. He then entered the army, serving in it for one year in the Florida War as Assistant Surgeon. In 1842, he was transferred to the navy, being Assistant Surgeon, and later Surgeon during the following ten years. During this period he traveled extensively in various countries and climates, acquiring a large experience, both professional and general. He took part under General Scott in the Mexican War, and being a master of the Spanish language and enjoying peculiarly good opportunities during the occupation of Mexico for observing the habits and customs of the people of that

Professor Richard McSherry, M. D.

country, he wrote a book embodying his experience, entitled, "Il Puchero, or A Mixed Dish from Mexico," Philadelphia, 1850.

In 1851 he resigned his commission and entered upon private practice in Baltimore. In 1862 he was appointed Lecturer on Materia Medica, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Professor Warren having gone South, and the following year he became Professor of the same branch in the University. On the death of Professor Samuel Chew, at the close of 1863, he succeeded to the chair of the Practice of Medicine. He continued in this position until his death from phthisis pulmonalis, October 7, 1885.

Dr. McSherry was the author of a large number of lectures, monographs and articles in the medical journals, and, besides the volume already mentioned, of two volumes, one entitled "Essays and Lectures on Various Subjects," Baltimore, 1869; the other, "Health, and How to Promote It," New York, first edition, 1879, second edition, 1883.

As a writer, his style was simple but vigorous. He wrote good English, and was fond of apt classical quotations. His knowledge and reading were extensive and encyclopædic. His articles were practical in character, and exhibited close observation and judicious thinking. As a teacher he was safe, and inclined strongly to conservatism. His language was perspicuous and sententious. His mind was ever open for the reception of new truths. His manners were quiet, unostentatious and grave. He had a genial disposition, which, combined with a transparent sincerity and the strictest conscientiousness, secured for him the affectionate regard and esteem of his associates and pupils. He was particularly polite and condescending to the young graduates. He was a strict Catholic, but his religion was never obtrusive. Among professional honors which he held, were first President of the Baltimore Academy of Medicine, 1877-79, of which he was a founder, and President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, 1883-84.

About this time a movement was set on foot for the establishment of a Lying-in Hospital in the vicinity of the University, which was consum-

mated in May, 1887. This is under the charge of the Professor of Obstetrics as "Director," a Chief of Clinic, and four Resident Physicians. It has thirty beds, and is in a flourishing condition, being assisted by an unconditional annual appropriation from the Legislature of $2,500. According to the last annual report, May, 1906, the number of confinements in the hospital during the year was 252; and the number in the Out-Patient Department 642; total 894. Average number of cases seen by each student of the graduating class 25.

In 1888 an improvement made in the seating arrangements was introduced into the lecture rooms, which has added immensely to the comfort of the students. This was the introduction of patent folding-back chairs. Earlier alumni, who used to sit for hours perched upon the backs of the hard benches,—as has been said, "like crows on the branches of a tree"—will fully appreciate how much their successors are to be envied in this respect. During the winter of 1889-90 the growing demand for the services of trained nurses led to the establishment of the Training School for Nurses. It was placed in charge of an experienced lady superintendent who had seen service in St. Thomas' Hospital, London, and also in the field, and instruction was given by members of the Faculty. For the accommodation of this service a building was erected in the rear of the Hospital at a cost of $10,000.

In April, 1890, Professor Miltenberger retired, and Professor Michael was transferred to the chair of Obstetrics.

George Warner Miltenberger was born in Baltimore, March 17, 1819. He was educated at the Boisseau Academy and the University of Virginia. He was graduated in medicine from this University in 1840. That he was a good student and had attracted the favorable notice of the Faculty is shown by his selection, upon graduation, as Demonstrator of Anatomy, and also by his selection in the spring of 1842 upon the responsible and delicate mission of visiting New England to test Dr. Roby's ability as a lecturer upon Anatomy. His ability as a lecturer and his industry and

MATERNITÉ HOSPITAL,

attention to duty led to the further honor of a lectureship on Pathological Anatomy in 1847. For several years he also had a large quiz class, and a surgical service in the Hospital. Thus he taught almost everything, and laid broad and deep the foundations of solid attainments in the various branches of medicine.

In 1849 he was appointed Attending Physician to the Baltimore City and County Almshouse, and in 1852 succeeded Professor Samuel Chew in the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. In 1855 he was made Dean of the Faculty, and in 1858 succeeded Professor Thomas in the chair of Obstetrics. Here he became pre-eminent as a teacher and busy practitioner. His close application to his professional work was notorious; he did his reading in his carriage, and enjoyed but little rest or recreation. It was said at one time, that he had eighteen horses in his service. He gave up all amusements and all social pleasures, church services and holidays; indeed, for many years he seemed to live only for the good of his patients.

He was a ready and pleasing lecturer—lecturing always without notes —and impressing his hearers with his honesty, his sincerity, and his mastery of his subject. He also first urged the use of the opthalmoscope upon the profession of Baltimore, and he first suggested the "lapactic pill," as made by Messrs. Sharp and Dohme. In 1891 he offered his resignation for the second time, when it was accepted, and he was made Professor Emeritus and Honorary President of the Faculty, having completed his half century in the service of the School.

Dr. Miltenberger was President of the Baltimore Obstetrical and Gynæcological Society in 1885-86; President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1886-87, and was appointed Consulting Physician to the Johns Hopkins Hospital on its opening in 1889. He was the author of the motto of the Alumni Association of the School of Medicine: "*Filius sim dignus istâ dignâ parente,*" which he himself so well illustrated.

In earlier years, Dr. Miltenberger aspired to be a surgeon, but on

his accession to the chair of Obstetrics his attention was turned in that direction, and all his later writings were upon that subject. His writings are to be found in the *Maryland Medical Journal* and the *Transactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland*. On April 30, 1906, a portrait of him was presented by his friends to the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, with an impressive presentation speech by Dr. Chew, and reply by himself.

His wife died in 1898, and he left no direct descendants. At his death he was possessed of a large fortune, which he bequeathed to his nephews and nieces.

In 1891 Dr. Randolph Winslow, who had been Lecturer, was advanced to the position of Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery. The importance of histology, as a special branch of instruction, was recognized by the appointment of a demonstrator of that branch and the equipment of a laboratory, in which Normal and Pathological Histology and Bacteriology were made compulsory upon the student in the graded course, which now took the place of the old two-year course.

This graded three-year course, the first great step in the revolution that began about this time in medical education, and extended over the entire country, and is still in active operation, took effect at the beginning of the session of 1891-92. All matriculates, who could not present certificates of proficiency, were required to pass a preliminary examination in English and Elementary Physics. The following is the prospectus of the medical course as outlined at this time: "During the first year attendance is required upon the lectures in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and upon the Laboratories of Chemistry and Normal Histology. Dissection is also required. During the second year the studies of the first year are continued, and in addition the courses in General Medicine, General Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology and Diseases of Children, and Diseases of the Eye and Ear, must be taken. Dissections and laboratory work in normal and pathological histology are also required, and

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attendance upon the general and special clinics is obligatory. At the end of the second term the student, before being admitted to the third year's class, must stand final examinations in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and Materia Medica and Therapeutics. He must also produce evidence that his work in the dissecting room and laboratories has been satisfactory. Should he fail to pass a successful examination in any of these branches, a second opportunity will be offered him before the opening of the regular session in the autumn; failing in this, the studies for the second year must be repeated. The studies of the third year embrace Practice of Medicine, General Surgery, Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and Pathology—gross and miscroscopic. Attendance upon the various clinics is obligatory. At the end of the third session, the student is admitted to the final examinations, in Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and upon passing successfully in these branches, he will be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Demonstrations in Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology—for which an abundance of material is furnished free of charge—also form an important part of the course." This represents the first crude effort to lengthen the period of study beyond two years and to grade the curriculum, that had been made since the foundation of the School in 1807. Hitherto there had been the same repetition of lectures and instruction year after year, to which beginners as well as advanced students were required to conform. It seems scarcely possible to realize that such great and varied changes have taken place within the short period of fifteen years.

It is proper to state that the adoption of the three-year graded course by the Faculty of Physic of this University took place as early as December, 1889, to have effect in the fall of 1891, and that this was done independently of the conference of Baltimore Medical Colleges, which was held some weeks later, and of the founding of the American Medical College Association, which took place at Nashville, in the following May. It is

clear, therefore, that the Faculty of Physic of that date must have been guided by a high public spirit and disinterested motives, in being among the very earliest pioneers in this advance movement.* And this will appear the more evident from the fact that it was regarded as "suicidal" for any school at that time to take this step.** The introduction of the three-year course by the American Medical College Association did not take effect until the fall of 1892, a year after its introduction by the School of Medicine of this University.

The fees for the three-year course amounted to $305. It is of interest to note that, at this time, eighteen positions in hospitals were open to graduates. The scholarships ceased after the session of 1891-92. This session was six months in length, an increase of half a month over the previous one.

The session of 1892-93 was again lengthened by a half month, making six and a half months. The preliminary examination was modified to accord with the rules of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and comprised an English Composition, "Easy" Latin Prose, Higher Arithmetic and Elementary Physics.

In the catalogue of 1893, stress is laid upon the laboratories of Chemistry, Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology. A very full curriculum of studies is given, in which we note especially the weekly "Demonstration" in Physiology in the first and second year, the "six hours for two months" work in Normal Histology to first year men, and the similar course in Pathological Histology and Bacteriology to third year men, the practical laboratory work in chemistry under Dr. Thomas R. Brown, and the "ward instruction in class sections " in the Hospital, "in the dressing of wounds, the application of splints, plaster jackets and other appliances, and in the use of the opthalmoscope, laryngoscope, etc." The Hospital has

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*See *Md. Med. Jl.*, Jan. 11, 1896, for author's account of the Founding of the American Medical College Association.

**See Dr. A. Friedenwald's statement of the opinion of the Faculty of the College of Physicians & Surgeons to that effect in the paper just quoted.

three resident physicians and twenty-four resident students, and has had 1,508 patients during the year, with 600 operations and in its Dispensary Department has registered 23,414 visits of patients. The thorough training in the Lying-in Hospital by Professor Michael and Dr. Batchelor is fully detailed, and the statement is made that, in the preceding session, each graduate had witnessed *ten cases of labor*.

It was in this year that the Permanent Endowment Fund was inaugurated by the Alumni Association of the Medical School with the formal sanction of the Faculty of Physic. The following were elected to constitute the first Trustees of the Fund: Frank Frick, Richard McSherry, Lawrason Riggs, Thomas W. Hall, S. C. Chew, J. Edwin Michael, H. M. Wilson, E. F. Cordell and Charles O'Donovan. As directed, these gentlemen obtained a charter, which gives them perpetual and independent succession, and secures the principal of the Fund *intact forever*. Up to 1903 the subscriptions were for the Medical School only; after that they were extended to the University at large.

The School met with a great misfortune at 5 p. m. on the 2d of December, 1893, by a fire, which entirely destroyed the fine new Laboratory Building, erected during the summer upon the site of Practice Hall. This building had just been completed, and afforded excellent and much-needed accommodations for the instruction in Histology, Pathology, Chemistry and Anatomy, a reading room, and ample modern toilet conveniences. The fire began in a large six-story warehouse facing on Paca street, but abutting on the Laboratory Building in the rear. In three hours, damage had been done to the amount of over $360,000. The main building of the University was in great danger and was slightly damaged. Most of the apparatus was saved by the students who also removed the library and furniture from the Law Building. On the upper floor, where the dissecting room was, were eleven bodies, among them that of old Perry, the former Janitor, who was implicated in the famous Emily Brown "Burking" case. The Baltimore Medical College very generously offered its rooms in the emergency, but

they were declined as unneeded. Lectures were continued in the Clinical Amphitheatre at the Hospital, and laboratory work was carried on in the Dental Building. Rebuilding was not begun until the following spring.

In the same year the University Medical Society was founded. It is still in active operation, Dr. C. W. McElfresh being its present President. Meetings are held monthly and are well attended. It may be mentioned here that a medical society—the "Medical Society of Baltimore"—was founded at the University in 1812, Professor Potter being President. Diplomas of this organization are extant. A "Maryland University Club" was organized in October, 1871, in opposition to the "Rush Club." It died within two years. There is a small "Anatomical Society," composed of those persons connected with the Department of Anatomy, which was founded we believe by Professor Michael. In 1889 it had a small museum of its own.

With the session of 1894-95 the fees for the entire course were raised to $365.

In 1895 Dr. Walter B. Platt's name drops out as Demonstrator of Surgery. Mention is due to the event on account of his long and faithful service in the institution, which will never cease to be appreciated by those who had the good fortune to study under him.

With the beginning of the session of 1895-96, the four-year requirement was introduced, and here again the University took the lead, as it had in the introduction of the three-year course. The following explanation will show that this was done voluntarily, and not without considerable sacrifice. The American Medical College Association had intended that all of its members should adopt it at this time. Unfortunately, a faulty wording of the rule providing for it led to unexpected delay. The rule read: "Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1899 and thereafter shall have pursued the study of medicine for four years," etc. Literally construed, these words did not forbid the graduation of matriculates of 1895 in 1898. This flaw does not seem to have been noticed at

the meeting of the Association held in the spring of 1895, and it was then generally understood and repeatedly asserted that the four-year course would become obligatory in the ensuing fall. The discovery was soon made, however, and many schools took advantage of it. Others had published their adoption of the fourth year before this interpretation was announced, and among them was this School. It is with pride that the writer recalls, that, although on the 19th of October, 1895, the Judicial Council of the American Medical College Association, in view of the verbal defect, gave its sanction to the Colleges to graduate matriculates of the session of 1895-96 in 1898, this School persevered in its determination in good faith and without regard to consequences.

In the four-year curriculum we note a lengthening in the laboratory work, and the addition of embryology and pharmacy as "laboratory" subjects. The first two years are devoted entirely to didactic work, while clinical work preponderates in the third and fourth. Advanced standing was allowed to graduates in Chemistry and Biology, and of colleges of Homœopathy, Eclectic Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine. The contrast between the curriculum of this year, and that of 1890-91—a period of only five years—is astonishing.

A serious loss to the School and the University was sustained by the death of Professor Michael, on December 7, 1905.

Jacob Edwin Michael was born at Michaelsville, Harford County, Maryland, on the 13th of May, 1848. He was educated at St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Newark Academy, Delaware, and at Princeton College, taking the degree of A. B. at the last-named in 1871. He then entered the University of Maryland, where he graduated M. D. in 1873. The next year he spent abroad, chiefly in Würzburg and Vienna, and in traveling over Europe. On his return in 1874, he was made Demonstrator of Anatomy, which office he held for six years. He was then advanced to the Professoriate of Anatomy, and he continued in this until 1890, when he suc-

ceeded Professor Miltenberger in the chair of Obstetrics. His death was due to Bright's Disease, from which he had suffered for about two years.

Dr. Michael was a man of no ordinary proportions, mental or physical. He was of herculean stature and strength, and as a student was distinguished for skill in athletic pursuits. At the time of his graduation at Princeton, when in thorough physical training, he was probably the most superb specimen of physical manhood ever seen there. He was always proud of his great physical vigor, and was reluctant in his last years to accept the evidence of chronic disease undermining his superb physique with the certainty and relentlessness of fate.

As a medical student he was greatly admired, and easily took the lead among his classmates. As a surgeon he was cool, painstaking and skilful, and took a high rank as an operator. As a teacher he was popular and successful, having a fine delivery and ready command of language. He was a thoughtful observer, and possessed a clear judgment and a large and accurate fund of knowledge. He acquired knowledge with ease, and, while firm in his opinions, was broad, liberal and tolerant.

He continued actively engaged in his duties to the last, hopeful and courageous, and bearing his burden patiently and unselfishly, when men of less courage and pride would have sought relief in rest. Few except his intimate friends knew of the serious condition of his health.

Dr. Michael held for several years the Deanship of the Faculty; he had also been editor of the *Maryland Medical Journal,* President of several of the local societies, of the Princeton Alumni Association, and at the time of his death was President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

During Professor Michael's illness, Dr. C. W. Mitchell gave the instruction in his department. Upon the death of the latter, Dr. L. Ernest Neale became Professor of Obstetrics, and Dr. C. W. Mitchell was appointed to a new chair of Materia Medica, created by a division of Professor Atkinson's chair. Professor Chisolm at the same time became Emeritus

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Professor of Eye and Ear Diseases, and Dr. Hiram Woods became clinical Professor of this department.

During the summer of 1896, the new Hospital was begun upon the site of the old Infirmary, the greater portion of which was demolished. The new building was constructed of brick and Tennessee limestone, in the Colonial style, and fronting 175 feet on Lombard street. The cost was about $70,000. It was supplied with the most modern and approved systems of heating, ventilation, etc., and equipped with all the modern requirements and conveniences for the care of the sick and for clinical instruction. It has 190 beds. There is a post-mortem building in connection with it, especially constructed with a view to the instruction of students. Immigrants are sent here for treatment, and both city and State maintain many charity beds. The new Hospital was completed in 1897. Notice is made at this time that each graduate had seen fourteen cases of labor.

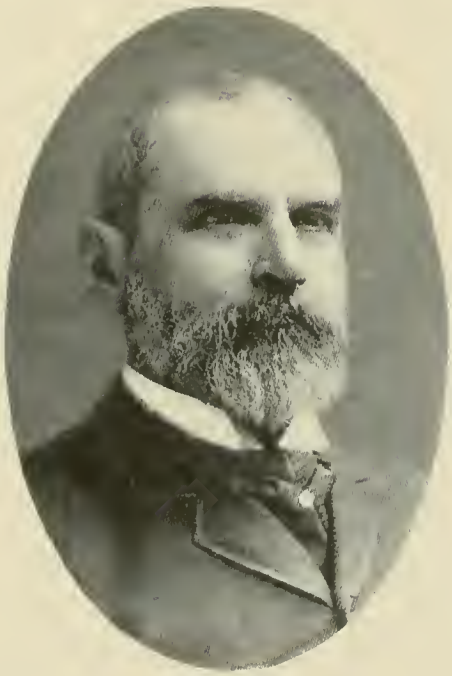
Julian John Chisolm was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, where he was born April 16, 1830. He received his medical degree from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina in 1850. He then pursued his medical studies in London and Paris. Returning, he became connected with the Faculty of his Alma Mater as an instructor in Surgery. He held the chair of Surgery in it from 1858 to 1869. He received the first medical appointment in South Carolina during the Civil War, and treated the first wounded during that conflict at Fort Sumter. He was a Surgeon, holding high rank, in the Confederate Army, 1861-65. In 1868 he moved to Baltimore and took up the specialty of the Eye and Ear. In the same year he became Professor of Military and Operative Surgery in this School, and a year later his chair received the title of Operative Surgery and Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear. In 1873 the former part of his title was dropped, and also the word "Clinical." In 1894 he went abroad, and in September, while there, was attacked with a stroke of apoplexy and aphasia. He recovered sufficiently to resume work in the following year, but in 1896 was retired as Professor Emeritus. In 1898 he left

Baltimore and the remaining years of his life were passed in obscurity at Petersburg, Virginia, where he died on November 1, 1903.

In 1871, Dr. Chisolm founded the Baltimore Eye and Ear Institute, with twenty free beds. Later, in 1877, he founded the Presbyterian Charity Eye, Ear and Throat Free Hospital, which was dedicated at 77 East Baltimore street, on March 26, 1883. This, which is one of the largest hospitals of the kind in the country, may be looked upon as Dr. Chisolm's chief monument. About 12,000 patients are treated in it annually.

Dr. Chisolm was of medium figure and height, with regular features, mustache and short beard. He had a quick, intelligent and piercing eye. His movements were very active, and his words and actions betokened energy and resolution. He was a cool, swift and skilful operator, and thoroughly equipped for his work. He kept full records of his cases, and was a prolific writer. Up to 1881 he had operated for cataract by extraction nearly one thousand times, and had administered chloroform upwards of ten thousand times without a single serious accident.* Between 1874 and 1878 in the *Annals d'Oculistique,* there were nineteen references to important papers written by him, a larger number than was credited to any other American oculist.* He ligated the external iliac artery near its origin, and trephined the sacrum successfully. He successfully removed from the bladder by lithotomy a minie ball which had perforated the abdominal walls and lodged in the bladder.* Quinan gives a list of fifty-nine of his works up to 1883.† In 1861 he published a "Manual of Military Surgery, for the Use of Surgeons in the Confederate States Army," pp. 529, which went through a second edition in 1862, and a third in 1864, and was the standard of authority in the South during the Civil War, being favorably reviewed both at home and abroad. As a teacher he was pre-eminent, being clear, concise, patient, dogmatic, repeating if need be, and illustrating his remarks constantly with chalk, chart, the cadaver and the living sub-

*B. B. Browne, *Trans. Med. and Chir. Fac.* 1881.
†*Medical Annals.*



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ject. He was an active participator in the proceedings of the societies, and held the Presidency of the Baltimore Academy of Medicine, the Ophthalmological Section of the American Medical Association, and of the same section of the International Medical Congress of 1887.

William Travis Howard, M. D., was born in Cumberland County, Virginia, January 12, 1821, being the son of William A. Howard, an architect. He pursued his collegiate studies at Hampden-Sidney and Randolph-Macon Colleges in Virginia, and then entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. John Peter Mettauer, an eminent surgeon of lower Virginia. He entered Jefferson Medical College in 1842, and graduated therefrom in 1844. In the intervals between the sessions he was a resident student at the Baltimore Almshouse, where he enjoyed the instruction of those fine clinicians, Drs. William Power and Thomas H. Buckler.

Upon graduation he settled for practice in Warren County, North Carolina. He was then in poor health from the grippe, and has never since been entirely free from cough. During his residence in North Carolina he engaged in a discussion with Dr. O. F. Manson, on Malarial Pneumonia, which brought him into favorable notice with the profession. Upon the close of the Civil War he removed to Baltimore, where he at once took a leading position in the profession. For a year he held the appointment of Adjunct to the chair of Physiology in this University, at the same time giving clinical instruction in auscultation and percussion. A chair of Diseases of Women and Children was then created for him, to which he was elected January 26, 1867. This was the first distinct chair of its kind in any medical school in America. This position he filled with conscientious devotion and untiring energy, giving the full number of scheduled lectures each session, and teaching with that clearness of language, that strong personality and that array of past experience, which are so familiar to his students, and have contributed so much to the reputation of the school. He was always particularly rich in practical suggestions, and many of these were entirely original with him. In 1897, after serving as a member of the

Faculty for thirty years, he resigned and was immediately made Professor Emeritus.

Dr. Howard's services to the University have been great and are well recognized. His influence and activity in its councils have had no small share in its prosperity and high standing. His vacant place has been filled by three of those who were his students in past years, and nothing evinces more than this simple statement the industry and energy with which he discharged his professorial duties. He also showed his influence by attracting students from North Carolina. When he left that State there was but one graduate recorded from it, whereas at a commencement shortly before his resignation there were forty-three North Carolinians among the graduates.

He is the author of various lectures, reports and articles in medical journals and society transactions. We may especially cite his able reports in the Gynecological Section of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and his papers in the Transactions of the American Gynecological Society. One of his most meritorious efforts was his address as President, delivered on the one hundred and fourth anniversary of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, April 28, 1903. This address, valuable for its historical matter and delightful for its reminiscences of the masters of the profession who taught him, who taught with him and who were his pupils, bore the title: "During the Last Half of the Last Century, was more done for the Advancement and Growth of Medicine than was done in the Twenty-two Hundred and Fifty Years Which Preceded It?" It was an attempt to disprove a remarkable statement disparaging the physicians of the past, made by an eminent American Gynecologist.

Dr. Howard has invented many gynecological instruments of a useful and practical character. His bivalve speculum has found much favor with the profession. He was the first in America to use successfully Tarnier's forceps, which occurred in February, 1881. He also simplified the instrument, taught its application and rendered it popular in this country. He showed that it facilitates rotation of the head in occipito-posterior presenta-

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tions; that it is not necessary to remove it when the head reaches the floor of the pelvis, and that its use is not limited to cases where the head is at the brim. He was one of the two medical founders of the Hospital for the Women of Maryland, a founder of the Baltimore Gynecological Society and its second president, a founder of the American Gynecological Society and its president in 1885, and he was President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1902. He has held the posts of Consulting Physician and Surgeon to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Consulting Physician to the Hebrew Hospital, honorary member of the North Carolina Medical Society and the Obstetrical and Gynecological Society of Washington, D. C., Honorary President of the Library and Historical Society of the University of Maryland, Corresponding Member of the Gynecological Society of Boston, etc.

At the age of eighty-six he is still an indefatigable scholar. He retains unusual mental and physical vigor, with a clear vision and a steady hand. His memory is phenomenal in its accuracy, and he holds very definite and decided views on medical subjects. His wide experience of men and events through a long life makes his companionship a delight to all who are privileged to be associated with him. Dr. Howard is married, but has no children.

Professor Howard was succeeded by Professor Thomas A. Ashby. The department of Histology and Pathology was entrusted to Associate Professor William Royal Stokes.

In 1898 Professor Mackenzie resigned the chair of Diseases of the Nose and Throat.

In 1899 the sessions were lengthened to seven months. During the ten years previous to this, an increasing number of additions to the Faculty of Clinical and Associate Professors, Lecturers, Demonstrators, etc., had appeared in the catalogues. The catalogue of this year shows nearly two pages of names of instructors—representing every part of medical science and art —didactic and clinical—forty-six names in all of active members of the staff. This did not include the eighteen Dispensary physicians and chiefs of staff,

nor the large resident staff and clinical assistants of the several hospitals connected with the University. There were thirty resident students in the University Hospital alone. There was an abundance of obstetric material, over twenty cases being seen during the year by each senior. Instruction for six hours weekly was given to the first and second year students in embryology and histology, and to the third year students in pathology and bacteriology. The fourth year class in sections received in a thoroughly equipped clinical laboratory at the Hospital instruction in the examination of blood, urine, sputum, feces and stomach contents. These courses were under charge of Professor Hemmeter and Dr. Adler. Dr. Reuling gave a practical course on the Pathology of the Nervous System. "Students holding degrees in Arts or Sciences, may, at the discretion of the Faculty, be given advanced standing." A laboratory fee of $5 is added, and the entire expense of the four-year course is now $490.

In 1900 Professor I. Edmondson retired, and Professor Mitchell took his chair, in addition to his own of Children.

Isaac Edmondson Atkinson is a native of Baltimore, and was born January 23, 1846. He received his collegiate training at the School of Arts and Sciences of this University, and his medical training in the School of Medicine, graduating M. D. in 1865. He held the position of Attending Physician in both the Baltimore General and Special Dispensaries. In 1873 he was made Vaccine Physician, and during the prevalence of smallpox in 1883 he was made Superintendent of that department. His connection with the Faculty of this University began with the Clinical Professorship of Dermatology in 1879; in 1881 this title was changed to the Professorship of Pathology; from 1886 to 1900 he held the chair of Therapeutics.

Dr. Atkinson has held the Presidency of the Clinical Society, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, and the American Dermatological Association. He has also been a member of the Maryland Lunacy Commission, and a Consulting Physician to the Johns Hopkins Hospital. He has written many articles which have appeared in the journals and in the transactions of the

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societies with which he has been connected. He is the author of a section in Pepper's "System of Medicine."

Dr. Atkinson has led an active professional life, and has taken a leading part in our Societies. He holds a position in the front rank of the profession, and has a large consultation practice, being highly esteemed for his medical learning, his diagnostic powers, and his excellent judgment. For some years he gave special attention to diseases of the skin and syphilis, but later embraced general medicine.

We are pained to record the decease of Dr. Atkinson since the above was written. It occurred at his residence on Cathedral street, on November 24, 1906, after an illness of ten days, from pneumonia.

In 1901 Dr. R. Tunstall Taylor became Associate Professor of Orthopædic Surgery, and this appointment brought to the students and nurses of this School the advantages of the Hospital for the Relief of Crippled and Deformed Children, with its forty beds and its thorough equipment. An orthopædic clinic was also instituted at the University Hospital. The nurses are required to spend six months in Dr. Taylor's Hospital before their graduation.

Professor Culbreth became the incumbent of his chair of Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy, which he now holds in the three Faculties—in this year. The number of students in attendance in 1901-2 was 366.

In 1902 the course was still farther lengthened to seven and one-half months. Professor J. Holmes Smith was promoted to the chair of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery. Professor Tiffany resigned, and Professor Winslow became Professor of Surgery. Professor Hirsh was advanced to a full Professorship of Pathology and Bacteriology. A course in Obstetric Pathology was instituted for third-year students under Associate Professor L. M. Allen.

Louis McLane Tiffany was born at Baltimore October 10, 1844. He was educated at the University of Cambridge, England, taking the baccalaureate degree in 1866. Some years later the degree of Master of Arts

was given him by the same institution. He entered the University of Maryland School of Medicine in the fall of 1866, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1868. He was during this period an office student of Professor Nathan R. Smith.

After obtaining his professional degree, he was made Resident Physician at Bayview Asylum (the Baltimore Almshouse). Later he was for several years Visiting Physician to the same institution. Professor William T. Councilman speaks of the stimulating and admirable demonstrations in pathological anatomy given by Dr. Tiffany at this time, adding that they were models of clearness and simplicity. In 1869 he became Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University; in 1874, Professor of Operative Surgery, in succession to Professor Alan P. Smith; and in 1880, on the withdrawal of Dr. Johnston, he was made Professor of Surgery. His active career practicaly closed with his resignation of this position in 1902. During the period of his Demonstratorship, he held the chair of Anatomy in the Maryland Dental College, an institution which was merged with the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery after a brief career, about 1874.

Dr. Tiffany has held a number of offices—local and national. He was President of the Baltimore Medical Association, of the Clinical Society, of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland (1892-93), of the American Surgical Association, and of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association. He was Consulting Surgeon of the Johns Hopkins Hospital from its opening in 1889, and for many years he was Surgeon-in-Chief to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Dr. Tiffany's reputation was achieved especially in connection with renal surgery, and in operations on the Gasserian ganglion, and on the upper pharynx. The following resumé shows some of his work: In 1877 he reported cases of colotomy and syphilis of the lung. In the same year he devised a rectotome for division of strictures at a distance from the anus. In 1878 he first successfully removed a large naso-pharynycal polypus by temporary depression of both upper jaws, preceded by trachcotomy (which B.

Professor Louis McLane Tiffany, A. M., M. D.

B. Browne pronounces "the most difficult and heroic operation recorded in the annals of surgery"). In 1879 he reported cases of litholapaxy. In 1880 he reported excision of a tumor of the sciatic nerve, with five and three-quarter inches of the nerve; also cases of removal of malignant tumors of the upper jaw without scar—in one the entire maxilla being removed; the operation was preceded by laryngo-tracheotomy. In 1883, he successfully ligated the common femoral artery for aneurism. In 1885, he performed the first nephro-lithotomy in the United States; the operation was successful, a phosphate of lime calculus being removed—said to be the largest calculus on record. In 1886, he performed oesophagotomy for impacted artificial denture. In 1889, he was the first to divide the capsule of the kidney for the relief of nephralgia—the first step in the Edebohl operation of decapsulation. In 1892, he performed successfully his first Gasserian ganglion operation, for facial neuralgia. In 1893, he successfully removed the spleen for malarial hypertrophy.

Dr. Tiffany is a man of fine physique—a noted athlete in his college days. He particularly carried off the honors in running, and has a beautiful silver bowl which he won in contests at Cambridge. He has always taken a marked interest in professional matters. His sense of humor is strongly marked. As a surgeon he is studious, industrious, patient, conservative, but at the same time bold, original, self-confident. He possesses in large degree that self-confidence which comes from meeting and overcoming difficulties. Since 1902 he has given himself up to a well-earned *otium cum dignitate,* permitted him by a bountiful estate. His summers are spent mostly upon his country place on the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Professor Miles resigned early in 1903, and died some months later. His chair was given to Professor Hemmeter. A chair of History of Medicine was founded—the first Professorship of this much-neglected department in America up to that time. Dr. Cordell was appointed to fill it, and gives a weekly lecture for six months of the course. The Medical Library, which

had been relegated to dust and neglect, was revived in July. It at once was made a member of the American Association of Medical Libraries, a code of rules was drawn up for its government, and books, pictures and journals were collected. As a consequence of this revival, the Librarian has just been able to make to the Faculty (June, 1906) a report, showing that it now contains 6,280 volumes and 4,200 pamphlets, that it receives regularly forty-six journals, that it has an excellent card catalogue of both authors and subjects, and that it has a large membership and patronage.

The fees were advanced to $125 for each course, making the entire expense for the four years $570. Three hundred and ninety-three students had attended the previous session.

Francis Turquand Miles was born on a plantation near Charleston, South Carolina, on the 11th of February, 1827. He received his academic training and the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the Charleston College. His professional training and medical degree were obtained at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, in the same city. Shortly after his graduation in 1849, he went abroad and studied in Paris under Charcot and Hirschfeld. Returning to Charleston, he became connected with the teaching faculty of his Alma Mater, filling successively the rôle of Prosector, Assistant Demonstrator, Demonstrator, Assistant Professor, and, in 1860, full Professor of Physiological Anatomy, as successor of Professor Holbrook. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he entered the service of the Confederate States as an infantry private. He soon rose to be lieutenant and later captain. For a time he had charge of Fort Sumter during the attack upon it by the Federal fleet, and he was very proud of this experience. At the battle of Chancellorsville, South Carolina, in 1862, he was shot through the thigh, and in the following year he was wounded at Fort Sumter. This latter wound led to his retirement from active service. During the last year of the war, he held rank as full Surgeon in the Medical Department. The war closing, he resumed his chair in the College. In 1868 he removed to Baltimore, and was immediately appointed Professor of Anatomy in Washington University

PROFESSOR FRANCIS T. MILES, M. D.

School of Medicine. In 1869 he was called to the University of Maryland to fill the chair of Anatomy and Clinical Diseases of the Nervous System. In 1880 he was transferred to the chair of Physiology. Dr Miles' health began to fail during the session of 1902-03. He attempted to continue his lectures, sitting during their delivery. But early in 1903 he had to give up entirely, and his resignation quickly followed—for he was not a man to hold a position which he could not fill. After several months of confinement to bed and of suffering, he expired, July 30, 1903.

Dr. Miles never cared for office, and he was not the man to seek it. Nevertheless, he twice filled the rôle of Vice-President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, he was made an honorary member of the American Association of Physicians, and for two terms (1880-82) he was President of the American Neurological Association. In 1889 he was made a consulting physician of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

From an early period of his professional career he devoted himself to the study of diseases of the nervous system, and in doing so he sought the aid of the highest authorities in London and Paris. Early in his Baltimore career he went a second time to Europe, confining himself to England. He was a great admirer of Gowers and Hughlings Jackson, and became very intimate with them. On his appointment as Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases in the University he secured opportunities for observation and study which he had not previously enjoyed, and he entered upon his work with enthusiasm. He frequently contributed papers and reported cases—sometimes with exhibition of patients—at the local societies. He was the first to teach the specialty here, and to bring before the profession the modern views and researches regarding it. In March, 1871, he delivered a course of lectures upon it to physicians, which continued for several weeks. In 1874 he brought before the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty the investigations upon cerebral localization, and his address attracted great attention.

Professor Miles was one of the most prominent figures in University circles. Endowed with a handsome face and figure, with the ease and grace

of manners and dignity which distinguish the true Southern gentleman, he would have been a marked figure anywhere. He had a good voice and ready command of language, never using notes. He was devoid of all vanity, pretense and prejudice, a hater of shams, and modest as to his own achievements. He was an enthusiastic student, being master of French and German, a close reader and deep thinker, and presented his thoughts with so much eloquence, force and clearness as to captivate all who heard him.

He left one son, who, although a graduate of this School, has abandoned medicine for literature. After obtaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the Johns Hopkins University, in 1905, he became a member of the Faculty of Princeton University. Dr. Miles' third and last trip to Europe was to Germany, where his son was then studying the language and literature of that country.

The writer has made a list of twenty-four of Dr. Miles' contributions to medical literature, which can be found in the "Students' Yearbook" ("Bones, Molars and Briefs") for 1903. He contributed articles upon neurological subjects to Pepper's "System of Practice," 1886; to Keating's "Encyclopædia of Diseases of Children," 1890; to Starr's "American Text-Book of Diseases of Children," 1898; and to Loomis & Thompson's "System of Practice," 1898.

In 1904 arrangements were made for a union with the Maryland College of Pharmacy, as already described in the first part. Accommodations were provided for this department, as also for the growing laboratories, in the new Dental Building, erected in 1903-04, on Greene street. Here, on the third floor, were located the laboratories of Pathology and Bacteriology and of Physiological Chemistry.

In 1905 the session was lengthened to eight months.

In accordance with the requirements of the Association of American Medical Colleges, the preliminary requirements were at this session still further advanced. Each matriculant must now present a Bachelor's degree, a high school diploma, a certificate from a reputable instructor, or, in lieu of

PROFESSOR SAMUEL CLAGGETT CHEW, A. M., M. D.

these, pass an examination. This examination can no longer, as formerly, be held by the Faculty or by the Dean, but must be conducted by an outside party. The present Examiner for this School is Dr. Edward Deichmann, the well-known principal of the Gymnasium School, on North Howard street.

Samuel Claggett Chew, M. D., member of the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland, and for more than forty years a member of the Faculty of Physic of that institution and for five years Dean of the Faculty, is one of the oldest medical practitioners of the city and one of the eminent men of his profession in the State of Maryland. His father before him was a physician of distinguished prominence and a conspicuous figure in the life of this University for many years.

It may be said that Dr. Chew is a physician and medical educator by native endowment as well as by personal acquisition, and that in many respects his course in professional life has been laid parallel with that of his father, although the radical changes in the character of practice and methods of instruction in schools of medicine during the last two-score years have laid more severe exactions on the modern successful practitioner and incumbent of a professor's chair than were required when the elder Professor Chew was one of the guiding spirits of the University of Maryland.

Dr. Chew was born in Baltimore July 26, 1837, and was educated in Princeton College, graduating A. B., 1856; A. M. in course, 1859. He took up the study of medicine under the direction of his father, and also followed the course of the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1858. Since that time he has practiced in Baltimore except during the year 1864, which was spent abroad. An able physician and man of high character, he always has controlled a large private practice, and his personal qualities and attainments are such that his rise in the ranks of the profession is only a natural result; and to-day he occupies a position of prominence in medical circles. He was one of the collaborators of Pepper's "System of Medicine," and his articles and

addresses on various occasions have been published in medical journals and read before assemblages of professional men.

In 1873-1874 and again in 1877-1878 Dr. Chew was Vice President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and in 1879-1880 and in 1898-1899 was President of that body. He is Consulting Physician to Johns Hopkins Hospital, President of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Institute, member of the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland and an honorary member of the Association of American Physicians.

In the material and educational life of the University of Maryland Dr. Chew has been a prominent factor for many years, and besides the duties of the Professorship he has filled so long and so well, he is one of the directing influences of the University and its policy. His connection with the Faculty of Physic began in 1864 as incumbent of the chair of Materia Medica, which he filled until 1886, and then was elected to the chair of Practice of Medicine, his present position. From 1874 to 1879 he was Dean and executive officer of the Medical Faculty. His interest in the duties of his Professorship never has abated one whit with the lapse of years, nor his loyalty to the University in its several departments and auxiliary institutions. He is still a member of the Medical Alumni Association, and twice has been President of that great body of graduates, first in 1877-1878, and again in 1893-1894.

Robert Dorsey Coale, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology and Dean of the Faculty of Physic, was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, September 13, 1857, son of George Buchanan Coale and Caroline Dorsey Coale.

George Buchanan Coale was a son of Edward Johnston Coale, a publisher of Baltimore and Washington, who was a son of Dr. Samuel Stringer Coale, a prominent figure in early medical circles in Baltimore. Caroline Dorsey was a daughter of Dr. Robert Edward Dorsey, a physician of repute, a graduate of the University of Maryland in 1819, and later Professor of Materia Medica in the Trustees' Faculty.

Colonel R. Dorsey Coale—he is frequently so addressed because of his military rank—acquired his elementary education in Baltimore schools, after

PROFESSOR ROBERT DORSEY COALE, PH.D.

which he entered the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated, C. E., in 1875. In July, 1876, he applied for a studentship at Johns Hopkins University, and in that connection enjoys the pleasant distinction of having been the first matriculant at that famous institution, his "ticket" being "No. 1." At the University he took a special course in chemistry, was appointed Fellow in Chemistry for the academic year 1880-1881, and was graduated Ph. D. in June of the latter year. For the sessions of 1881-1882 and 1882-1883 he was assistant to the Chair of Chemistry, but on August 10th of the year last mentioned he was appointed to a lectureship on Chemistry and Toxicology in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, and on March 6, 1884, was elected to the Faculty in that chair. Since that time Dr. Coale has been a conspicuous figure in the University life, especially in the Department of Medicine and also as member of the Board of Regents. On the death of Dr. Michael, December 8, 1895, he was elected his successor as Dean of the Faculty of Physic, and served until June, 1897. He was re-elected to the same office May 29, 1900, and still serves in that capacity.

Dr. Coale has for twenty years been an officer of the National Guard of Maryland, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War was lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, and when the command was mustered into the United States service as the Fifth Maryland Volunteer Infantry, he was commissioned its colonel. The regiment was intended for active service in Cuba, but owing to lack of transportation facilities it was held in camp in the South until the close of the war. On the return to Baltimore, Colonel Coale resumed his former commission of lieutenant-colonel. Under Governor Lowndes he was for four years Liquor License Commissioner of Baltimore.

Dr. Coale married, November 15, 1892, Minna Howison, daughter of Captain John W. Howison, U. S. R. C. S.

Randolph Winslow, Professor of Surgery in the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland, member of the Board of Regents of the Uni-

versity and former Vice President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, was born at Hertford, North Carolina, October 23, 1852. He has been a well-known figure in medical circles in Maryland for thirty years, and during the course of his professional career has been a part of the teaching force of three institutions of medical learning in the city of Baltimore.

Dr. Winslow had the advantage of being reared in an atmosphere of medicine. He is a son of the late Dr. Caleb Winslow, a graduate of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, and the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and a surgeon of rare ability and skill. Dr. C. Winslow performed the operation of lithotomy ninety-nine times with but one death, and is credited with having successfully trephined the skull in a case of epilepsy. He was a member of the first Board of Medical Examiners of North Carolina, organized in 1859, and six years later removed to Baltimore, where he died June 13, 1895. Dr. John R. Winslow, a brother of Dr. Caleb Winslow, was a prominent physician of Baltimore, and held the chair of Materia Medica in the Maryland College of Pharmacy from 1863 to the time of his death in 1866. Dr. John Randolph Winslow, also a son of Dr. Caleb Winslow, now Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Nose in the University of Maryland School of Medicine, a laryngologist and rhinologist of recognized ability, was born in Baltimore in 1866, graduated A. B. from the Johns Hopkins University in 1886 and M. D. from the University of Maryland in 1888. He was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Woman's Medical College, 1888-1889; Lecturer on Chemistry, 1888-1890; Professor of Physiology, 1890-1893; Professor of Physiology and Clinical Professor of Nose and Throat, 1893-1894; Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Nose, 1894-1896. He became a member of the Faculty of Physic at the University of Maryland in 1903. He is also an attending Surgeon of the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital. And to complete the record it may be mentioned that the profession is represented in the third generation, in Dr. Randolph Winslow's two sons, both graduates of this University—Dr. Nathan Winslow, Instructor in

PROFESSOR RANDOLPH WINSLOW, A. M., M. D.

Surgery and Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Dr. Fitz Randolph Winslow, an Assistant Resident Physician in the University Hospital.

Dr. Randolph Winslow began his education at the Academy of his native town during the troublous times of the Civil War. In October, 1865, he was placed at school, in Baltimore, to which city his family moved the following year. He acquired his higher literary education at Haverford College, which he entered in 1867, graduating A. B. in 1871, and A. M., in course, 1874. He was educated for the medical profession in the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1873, in a class which numbered among its members Professors Michael, Ashby and others who have attained eminence in the profession. Since then he has been engaged in practice in Baltimore, giving special attention to surgical cases. He began pedagogical work in this University in 1874 as Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, in 1877 was Lecturer in the Spring course, from 1880 to 1886 was Demonstrator of Anatomy and from 1880 to 1891 was Lecturer on Clinical Surgery. In 1882 he was elected Professor of Surgery in the Woman's Medical College, Baltimore, continuing in that chair until 1893, and as Dean of the Faculty from 1890 to 1892. In 1891 he was elected to the chair of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery in the University, which he held until 1902, when he took his present chair of Surgery. He is also Surgeon-in-Chief to the University Hospital and Consulting Surgeon to the Hebrew Hospital.

In 1884, in connection with other professorial duties and his private practice, Dr. Winslow became a member of the Faculty of the Baltimore Polyclinic, incumbent of the chair of Operative Surgery and Topographic Anatomy. He became a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1876, and was its Vice-President in 1896-1897. In addition to his other work, it may be mentioned that he pursued special studies at the University of Pennsylvania the year of his graduation, and attended Billroth's Clinic, in Vienna, in 1883. He has just returned from a visit to Europe, in which he inspected the great hospitals of Germany, Austria and

Great Britain, and witnessed the operations of some of the world's greatest surgeons.

Professor Winslow has been a prolific contributor to periodical medical literature. He was the first in Maryland to resect the pylorus for carcinoma and to shorten the round ligaments (1884), and he performed the first vaginal hysterectomy in the State in 1888. He was the first Maryland surgeon to operate successfully for gunshot wounds of the intestines (1893), and he has since that had a large and highly successful experience in this field. As a surgeon he is bold but conservative, never jeopardizing his patients for the sake of effect. He has taken an active part in the work of the local medical societies, of the American Medical Association and of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and never fails to be present at the meetings of the National Association. During the year 1905-06 he was chairman of the section on Clinical Medicine and Surgery of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He takes great pride in being a North Carolinian by birth, and was President of the North Carolina Society of Maryland in 1905-06. During his college days he was prominent in athletics and field sports, and has maintained a warm interest in such diversions ever since, being at one time one of Baltimore's crack cricket players. His literary taste and power of application were well exhibited when he selected Greek as the subject of examination for the A. M. degree at Haverford. He possesses a sound judgment and many of the qualities which make men the leaders of their fellows. His skill, his earnestness and his manifest desire to help students in mastering the intricacies of their profession, have endeared him to those who have followed his instructions, and have secured for him their highest respect. He has always shown the warmest interest in the growth and development of the University, contributing freely his means and influence for the promotion of every effort made in its behalf.

Leonard Ernest Neale, M. D., was born at Port Tobacco, Charles county, Maryland, December 19, 1858. He is descended from Captain James Neale, of Wolleston Manor, St. Mary's county, Maryland, who arrived in

Maryland prior to 1642, and was a member of Lord Baltimore's Privy Council. Dr. Neale's father was the late Dr. Bennett Neale, of Port Tobacco, Charles county, Maryland, 1815-1878. His mother is the only sister of the late Professor George W. Miltenberger.

At the age of twelve Dr. Neale began his residence in Baltimore, and the following five years were spent as a student of Loyola College, where he took the highest honors in Latin poetry, mathematics and English composition. The next two years were devoted to special study at the Johns Hopkins University in biology, physiology and chemistry. He then entered upon the study of medicine in the University of Maryland, where he was a voluntary matriculate for four years. During two of these years he was a resident student in the Baltimore Infirmary. He graduated M. D. in 1881, sharing the gold medal and Miltenberger prize with Dr. Charles W. Mitchell. Immediately after graduation he spent several months in clinical study in hospitals of New York and Philadelphia. In the summer of 1881, he went abroad, and there continued his studies for two years, especially in gynecology and obstetrics, under such masters as Schroeder, Gusserow, Winckel, Braun, Spaeth, Tarnier, Charpentier, Pinard and McCann.

Upon his return to Baltimore, he was appointed in the fall of 1883 Demonstrator of Obstetrics and Chief of the Obstetric Clinic under Professor Miltenberger. He at once began to organize the clinic and to systematize methods. The results are shown in the present clinic, which is second to none in the South and to few in the country, numbering nearly 1,000 deliveries per annum.

Owing, however, to the want of proper accommodations for cases of this character, Professor Miltenberger, at the constant suggestion and solicitation of Dr. Neale, soon began to agitate the subject of a Lying-in Hospital, to be connected with the Medical Department of the University, and succeeded in enlisting the interest not only of the Faculty, but also of some prominent citizens of Baltimore, chiefly among his own private patients, in this new and important field of usefulness of the University. The present

"Lying-in Hospital of the University of Maryland," owned by the Faculty of Physic, and at first governed by a Board of Lady Managers, was opened in 1887, and for a period of three years succeeding, Dr. Neale was Chief, and in personal charge of the entire in and out-door clinic, receiving absolutely no remuneration. In 1883 he also began in the School the "practical method" of teaching operative obstetrics, using the human fœtus and the most approved apparatus of the time, purchased by him in Europe. This method of practical teaching had hitherto never been in use in the University, and was probably the first of its kind in Baltimore. Dr. Neale combined with the operative work on the mannikin, which was given to groups of students or "ward classes," the recitative or quiz method of instruction, instead of the customary didactic lecture. These private courses, although, at an extra expense to the students and entirely optional, soon became very popular among them and were largely attended.

During this time Dr. Neale was an active member of several medical societies, contributing a number of articles upon practical subjects in obstetrics and gnyecology. He also published, chiefly for the use of the students, a translation from the French, of Pinard's work on Abdominal Palpation, the first complete treatise on this eminently practical subject in the English language.

On the resignation of Professor Miltenberger, in 1891, Dr. Neale also voluntarily withdrew. In 1892 he was appointed Lecturer on Obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, and in the following year he was made Professor of the same branch. In 1896 the death of Professor J. Edwin Michael, of the University of Maryland, left a vacancy in the chair of Obstetrics in that institution. The position was offered to Dr. Neale, who accepted it. Since that he has devoted himself to building up his department in the University, which, notwithstanding the most inadequate equipment and accommodations has grown to a degree surpassed by none south of New York, and is to-day regarded by the medical students

as offering the best practical training of any department in the School of Medicine of the University.

Dr. Neale has held the Presidency of the Baltimore Gynecological and Obstetrical Society, and is now Chairman of the Section on the same branches of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He is married and has one child—a son. In religion, he is a Roman Catholic.

Charles Wellman Mitchell was born in Baltimore, February 4, 1859. He took his Bachelor of Arts degree at Princeton College in 1879, and later received the Master's degree from the same institution. He was a pupil of Dr. J. Edwin Michael, and graduated M. D. and examination medalist from the University of Maryland, 1881. He was Resident Physician University Hospital, 1885-88; Lecturer on Pathology, University of Maryland, 1888-93; Professor of Diseases of Children, Woman's Medical College, Baltimore, 1893-94; President of Medical Society, University of Maryland, 1894-95; Professor of Clinical Medicine, University of Maryland, 1893- ; Professor of Materia Medica, University of Maryland, 1896-97; Professor of the Diseases of Children, University of Maryland, 1897- ; Dean University of Maryland, 1897-1900; Visiting Physician, Union Protestant Infirmary. He resides at 211 West Madison street, Baltimore.

Thomas A. Ashby, physician and surgeon, medical educator, founder of institutions of medical instruction and journals for the dissemination of medical literature, ex-president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Professor of Diseases of Women in the University of Maryland School of Medicine, and one of the most eminent professional men of the present day on whom the degree of this University has been conferred, was born near Front Royal, Warren county, Virginia, on November 18, 1848. The Virginia Ashbys claim descent from Richard de Ashby, who was Lord of the Manors of South Croxton and Quenby, in Leicestershire, England, in the year 1296. The English family has contributed many men who have achieved distinction in literature, war and in statesmanship. The town of Ashby de la Zouche, and the Castle of Ashby, in which Mary Queen of Scots was impris-

oned, are associated with the English family of Ashby and are located in Leicestershire.

The ancestors of Dr. Ashby were cavaliers who fled to Virginia during the reign of Cromwell, where many of the best known families of English blood found protection. He is the fifth in line of descent from Colonel John Ashby, who was a friend and companion of General George Washington in the French and Indian wars prior to 1764. He commanded a company in the Braddock campaign, and was selected by Washington to convey the intelligence of the defeat to the Governor of Virginia, at Williamsburg. As an officer in the Colonial service of Virginia he was noted for courage and daring as an Indian fighter, and many incidents are told of his remarkable exploits. Through this same line Dr. Ashby is related to the late General Turner Ashby, so distinguished as a Confederate officer in the War between the States, and whose tragic death on the 6th of June, 1862, cast a sorrow over the Confederate cause in the South. Through his paternal grandmother's family he is descended from the Marquis Calmes, a French nobleman, whose family, with other Huguenots, came to Virginia after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Through this same line he is a descendant of Philip Thomas, who came to Maryland prior to 1651, and became the progenitor of the distinguished Thomas and other noted families. His great-grandfather, Captain Nathaniel Ashby, held a commission during the Revolution in the Third Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel Thomas Marshall, the father of Chief Justice John Marshall. Subsequent to the war he married Margaret Mauzy, a granddaughter of Colonel Henry Mauzy, a Huguenot, who fled from France in 1685 and came to Virginia.

Soon after the close of the Civil War, General Robert E. Lee accepted the Presidency of Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia, and the youth of the South immediately flocked to that institution to receive educational instruction under the great soldier and citizen. Dr. Ashby was one of the number. He entered the College (now Washington and Lee University) in February, 1867, and remained there until June, 1870. He took an elective

PROFESSOR THOMAS A. ASHBY, M. D.

course, consisting of the classics, modern languages and chemistry, as having a special bearing on his preparation for the medical profession. In the fall of 1871 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated in March, 1873. He served as interne at the University Hospital from March, 1872, to March, 1873.

After graduation, Dr. Ashby located for practice in Baltimore, and was soon appointed Prosector to the chair of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the University. In March, 1875, he was elected Resident Physician to University Hospital, where his opportunities for clinical study and observation were of the most valuable character. Losing his father in 1878 he was compelled to resign this position in July of that year and return to Virginia to close up his father's estate. However, in October of the same year he returned to Baltimore and has since lived in that city.

In May, 1877, Dr. Ashby was one of the founders of the *Maryland Medical Journal*, which was issued monthly until May, 1880, after which it was changed to a bi-weekly. Subsequently he became sole editor and owner of the journal, and in May, 1883, converted it into a weekly. This is the only medical journal in Maryland which up to that time had survived Volume II., No. 3. The *Maryland Medical Journal* has taken a front rank among the medical publications of this country, and owes its success to the indomitable perseverence, energy and determination of Dr. Ashby. Owing to the increase of his professional work and other interests, Dr. Ashby sold his interest in the journal in 1888. His experience as an editor extended through some fourteen years, and during that period his pen handled almost every subject and professional interest worthy of note.

In 1882, Dr. Ashby suggested to several medical men the advisability of establishing a Woman's Medical College in Baltimore. This suggestion bore fruit, and in October of that year an institution for the medical education of women was established for the first time in the South. Dr. Ashby delivered the opening address and presented an argument in support of the new movement which has not been disproved. This college is now one of

the most creditable schools of its class in the country, keeping pace with every movement looking to higher methods of education in medicine. Dr. Ashby filled the chair of Obstetrics from 1882 to 1897.

In 1889 he was called to the chair of Diseases of Women and Children in Baltimore Medical College. Here a wide field of work was opened up to him. The College then was almost in its infancy, and its facilities were not equal to the work of progress ahead of it, but energy, enthusiasm and a progressive spirit came to the front, and within a few years the College Faculty and Trustees erected a College and Hospital plant at an outlay of more than $150,000, which placed it in the front rank among the medical schools of the country.

For the term of 1890-1891 Dr. Ashby was honored with the Presidency of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the sixth in point of organization of the medical societies of this country. He is an ex-President of the Baltimore Medical Association and of the Baltimore Gynecological and Obstetrical Society, member of the American Medical Association and a Fellow of the American Gynecological Society. He is widely known as an editor, teacher and surgeon, and is regarded as a conservative, conscientious and industrious worker in his profession, and has already achieved many of the results which flow from strict attention to duty and untiring effort. He has devoted much attention to abdominal surgery, and claims to have performed successfully the first laparotomy for ruptured tubal pregnancy in the State of Maryland. As an operative gynecologist he has a large and successful experience. He has been a frequent contributor to current medical literature. Dr. Ashby resigned his chair in the Baltimore Medical College in July, 1897, and was elected Professor of Diseases of Women in the University of Maryland, his old *Alma Mater*. Since 1897 he has been prominently identified with the upbuilding of the old University.

In his tastes Dr. Ashby is social and literary, being an omnivorous reader, an attentive student and a careful observer. His manner is frank and cordial, and to an eminent degree he possesses the faculty of making and

PROFESSOR JOHN COHN HEMMETER, PH.D., M. D., LL.D.

retaining friends. In his pleasant home on Madison avenue, in Baltimore, he is ever hospitable and courteous to friends or strangers who seek his company. His characteristics are those of an unassuming and cultivated gentleman and courteous physician and friend. In 1877 Dr. Ashby married Miss Mary Cunningham, of Covington, Kentucky, a lady of most attractive personal and social characteristics. They have five interesting and attractive daughters.

J. Holmes Smith was born at Bel Air, Harford county, Maryland, March 30, 1857, a great-great-grandson of Abraham Mitchell, one of the founders of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He was educated at St. John's College, and graduated M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, 1880. He settled in Baltimore in 1888. He became Demonstrator of Anatomy, University of Maryland, 1890; Lecturer on Clinical Surgery, 1891; Visiting Surgeon, Bayview Hospital, 1891-96; Chairman, State Anatomy Board, 1892-96; Associate Professor of Anatomy, 1896-1902; Professor of Anatomy, 1902- ; Surgeon University Hospital, 1902- . He resides at 2205 St. Paul street, Baltimore.

John Cohn Hemmeter, Professor of Physiology and Clinical Medicine in this University, was born in Baltimore, April 25, 1863, of parents who emigrated to this country from Germany in 1848.

He attended the public schools, graduating at the Baltimore City College in 1881. Previous to entering the Baltimore City College he had been a pupil at the Kaiserliches Gymnasium at Wiesbaden, Germany, for five years. After graduation at the Baltimore City College he returned to Wiesbaden, taking instruction at the Fresenius Chemical Laboratory. On returning to America the second time, in 1882, he entered the University of Maryland School of Medicine, from which he was graduated M. D. two years later. From 1885 to 1888, he was Resident Physician in charge of Bay View Hospital, at Baltimore. Since 1897 he has been a member of the Faculty of Physic of this University and Director of the Clinical Laboratory, which was constructed and equipped with a fund acquired through his own

influence and activity. Since 1903, after the death of Professor Francis T. Miles, he has held the chair of Physiology in both the Medical and Dental Faculties, and he is one of the Consulting Physicians to the University Hospital and numerous other hospitals, and a Regent of the University of Maryland. Almost the entire instrumental equipment of the Physiological Laboratory has been acquired through his efforts.

His practice is limited to diseases of the stomach and intestines, and his original researches and writings on affections of these organs have given him an international reputation. His articles have appeared in American, English, French and German journals. Among his more important contributions is the discovery that certain forms of gastric hyperacidity are due to an increased number of acid cells in the peptic ducts, there being an atrophy of the same cells in sub or anacidity. He originated an instrumental method of investigating the duodenum by intubation in the human patient. He discovered a new disease of the stomach characterized by variable secretion, which he designated as "*heterochylia,*" which has been confirmed and the name adopted by German authors. He established the relation between the secretion of the gastric juice and that of the salivary glands by the discovery of a substance in the salivary glands, the intravenous injection of which causes a secretion of gastric juice. Disease or atrophy of the salivary glands (Mickulicz' Disease) he found causes loss of gastric secretion. He is also the author of valuable original researches on the pathogenesis and the early diagnosis of cancer of the stomach.

He is an associate editor of the "Archiv für Verdauungs-Krankheiten," published in Berlin, Archiv für Klin. Med., and Centralblatt fur Stoffwechselkrankheiten. He is the author of the following works: "The Special Pathology and Treatment of Organic Diseases of the Stomach," 1897; "Diseases of the Stomach," 3rd ed. 1900; "Diseases of the Intestines," two volumes, 1901-2; "Theodore Billroth, Surgical and Musical Philosopher," "History of the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood," both originally published in the John Hopkins Hospital Bulletin; "The Literary and Poetic

Activity of Albrecht von Haller," and some one hundred or more original and experimental contributions published in Europe and America.

While a student in Europe he studied music under Yahn at Wiesbaden, and he is the author of a number of musical compositions for piano, chorus and orchestra. His experimental researches on the physiological effects of alcohol, "Studies from the Biological Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University," Vol. IV., of Ergot, *Medical News*, 1891, and of digitalis, *New York Medical Record*, September 12, 1891, have been quoted in almost all standard text-books on Therapeutics.

He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Johns Hopkins University in 1890. For several years he worked under Professor H. Newell Martin, a pupil of Huxley and Michael Foster, in the Biological Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University; for three years later worked under William T. Councilman, the present Professor of Pathology at Harvard University, and thus laid the excellent foundation for that career as a physiologist and as a pathological and clinical investigator, which he has since followed with such credit and success. St. John's College, Annapolis, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D., in 1905, at which time he delivered the commencement address to the graduates of that institution.

He is an active or honorary member of many clubs and societies here and abroad and has held the presidency of the American Gastro-Enterological Association. He is a pleasing and graceful speaker, in English as well as in German and French, a most industrious worker, and takes a warm and active interest in the advancement of this University and of his profession. As chairman of the committees on Centennial of the University of Maryland he represents at this time the head of that most important movement. He has recently returned from a visit to Europe (1906), during which he received much hospitality and many academic attentions from leading clinicians of Germany, Austria and Holland, delivering clinical addresses in Berlin and elsewhere, and brought along a marble bust of Rudolf Virchow, which he presented to the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

On November 15, 1905, on the twentieth anniversary of his doctorate, one hundred of Dr. Hemmeter's professional friends and former pupils throughout the country assembled in Baltimore and presented to him an oil portrait of himself, executed by the artist, Mr. Louis Dietrich. The presentation speech was made by Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who, among other things, uttered this tribute to the recipient: "You have demonstrated in your life the great truth, that a man may be a great physician, yet eminent in other walks of life, meeting the social demands of his nature, loving melody, and cultivating to a high degree the love of the beautiful and good as well as the true."

He is an honorary member of the Königlich Kaiserlich. Gesellschaft Oesterreicher Aertzte and the Gasellschaft für Innere Medicin und Kinderheil-Kunda, both of Vienna, member of the Congress für Innere Medizin, Germany, and the Tri-State Medical Society of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1902 his publications of various characters from American, German, British and French journals were compiled by Drs. Charles C. Conser and Wilbur F. Skillman, not for general publication, however, but only for medical libraries.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

III.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

SCHOOL OF LAW

III. SCHOOL OF LAW.

THE Faculty of Law, consisting of a Professor and six members—all leaders of the Bar—their names have already been given—was annexed to the Faculty of Physic on January 6, 1813. The Board of Regents, composed of the four Faculties, organized on April 22 following. David Hoffman, Esq., was chosen the first Professor of Law.

There was no immediate attempt to found a School of instruction, but Professor Hoffman constantly cherished the hope of doing so, and his thoughts, his studies and his writings all tended towards that result. In 1817 he published in Baltimore a memorable work entitled: "A Course of Legal Study addressed to Students and the Profession generally," the first of the kind in the United States, and treating the subject in a manner entirely unique. The object of this treatise was not itself to teach, but merely to point out the method of acquiring a knowledge of the great science of Law. In a subject of such vast extent, the necessity of system and economy of time is imperative. Beginning with general considerations, the student was here led on by a master hand through all the mazes of the intricate course, directing him what authors to read, and accompanying the directions with notes composed in the broadest philosophical spirit, and abounding in just and discriminating criticism and in precepts calculated to elevate the moral as well as intellectual character. The following extract conveys an idea of the author's object in preparing the treatise:

"If a man should calculate on living to the age of sixty years, and should appropriate forty of them to the study of books, the most that could be accomplished in this time would be the careful study of about *sixteen hundred* octavo volumes of *five hundred* pages each. What is this number compared with the millions out of which he has to select? How important is it, there-

fore, that the choice should be judicious, and, that after it is made, the whole should be studied with method? And how much more necessary is it to those who, instead of forty years' devotion to books, appropriate not more than a fourth part of that period? We are aware that such calculations cannot be made with mathematical accuracy, but an approximation is sufficient for our purpose, which is to illustrate the great importance of system and judicious selection, in the attainment of knowledge through the channel of books."

Mr. Hoffman realized that the course which he recommended—requiring, according to his estimate, six or seven years, nearly double that usually allotted, to accomplish—was an ideal one, which for various reasons—lack of means, age, deficient zeal, or industry, etc.—many would find impracticable, provided by marks the means of shortening it to three or four years, although still insisting that the residue should be completed later on in professional life.

This work elicited the highest encomiums from legal authorities throughout the country. It at once gave its author a national reputation, and later led to the highest foreign honors. It elicited from the *North American Review,* a review of thirty-three pages, in which it was pronounced to be "by far the most perfect system for the study of the law which has ever been offered to the public—a model for the direction of students." Chief Justice Marshall said that it was "calculated to elevate and dignify the profession;" Judge Story pronounced it "an honor to the country;" Hon. Chancellor Kent wrote to the author: "Whoever follows your directions will be an accomplished and well-read lawyer;" Hon. De Witt Clinton characterized it "as an invaluable guide to legal knowledge;" Associate Justice Duvall added his commendation.

In April, 1821, he embodied this course in a "Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Law proposed to be delivered in the University of Maryland—Addressed to the Students of Law in the United States." This syllabus provided for three hundred and one lectures, "embracing every title known to

the great body of law, viz.; Ethics, commercial, statute, national, Roman, Admiralty, mercantile and constitutional law," and occupying an hour every day for ten months in the year. "Whoever looks on the numerous volumes of Institutes, Abridgments, Digests and Reports, will see the benefit of possessing some summary of principles, of distinctions and of topics, which, however imperfect in itself, may show him the points which are to be sought over this wide surface, the train of investigation which is to lead him to each and the order in which they are to be pursued." In providing for this want, the author "expects to treat in order all the important topics of the law with a minuteness which will give students a knowledge of them that will leave few difficulties in their private studies."

As for the inauguration of a Department of Law in the University, he says that it ought to constitute a part of the instruction there. It has from the beginning been taught as an important branch of learning, and was then so taught in most European countries, lectures being delivered and degrees being conferred, as in other departments of knowledge. The reasons which have made it to be considered worthy of a place in the University education of other countries are of yet greater weight in a nation whose fundamental principles of government invite all, without distinction of rank, to the participation of political power, and to the administration of laws. He proposed to treat every branch of law and in detail, and, however laborious and responsible the enterprise might prove, it would be prosecuted with all the industry and zeal the author could command, provided it should meet with encouragement sufficient to compensate him for the sacrifices inevitable to so great an undertaking. He declared that he was prompted to the task by no pecuniary necessity and by no want of extensive practice, his chief motives being a fondness for these subjects and the desire of being useful. To these he looks for support and cheer in the many hours of exhaustion incident to his enterprise.

He alludes to the condition of the University—the only institution in the country professing to teach through the medium of lectures exclusively.

There were already fourteen professorships and two lectureships, eight of which were in operation under circumstances of rare and great promise and several others were in contemplation in the ensuing fall. As a School of Medicine, none in the country offered such numerous facilities for the acquisition of learning. No pains nor expense had been spared in the erection of buildings and in providing necessary accommodations. The chemical apparatus was more modern and extensive than any in the country, and was being annually augmented by importations from Paris under the direction of the able Professor of Chemistry, De Butts. There was an extensive museum, the specimens of which, illustrative of morbid anatomy, were among the most valuable of the kind in the world, having been collected with great care and expense. The mineralogical department was respectable and growing. From the extent and perfection of the philosophical apparatus and the learning and zeal of the Professor, much was to be expected from that department. Botany languished from want of a botanical garden, etc., but as the pecuniary resources of the University were augmenting, and the Regents intended to fill all the chairs and to furnish them with the requisite means of instruction, it was hoped that this subject would receive due attention. He had hoped to have it in his power to say with certainty that his own lectures would commence in the following October, but was prevented from doing so by the extensiveness of the scheme of instruction and the imperfect state and deficient funds of the University. However, through the liberal patronage of the State, the accommodations for students having been greatly increased and improved, and the extensive original plan being likely to be completed during the summer, the medical professorships being filled by men of well-known talent and knowledge, and the prospects of the University from these advantages, its situation and the increase of students during the previous session being on the whole extremely flattering, there was every encouragement to look forward to a fulfillment of his hopes.

It is seen from the above what stress Professor Hoffman laid upon instruction by lectures. He even thought that this method was made compul-

sory, to the exclusion of all others, by the charter, and at a meeting of the Regents, held September 28, 1821*, he called attention to a syllabus of a course of study in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences which he said he was sure had never been contemplated by the founders of the University. The matter was discussed, but no action was taken upon it by the Board.

In 1822 he gave notice in the newspapers of his intention to begin lectures. It was not until 1823, however, that he was able to realize the fruition of his long-delayed hopes. The sudden death of Judge Dorsey on the 1st of August of that year favored his plans by leaving the field vacant for him and the large and successful law school conducted by the former without a head. At this date the Faculty of Law consisted of Professor Hoffman, William H. Winder, Nathaniel Williams, George Winchester, Jonathan Meredith and William Frick, with one vacancy.

We have in print, bearing date October, 1823, Professor Hoffman's "Introductory to a Course of Lectures now Delivering in the University of Maryland—Published at the request of the Faculty of Law." It contains seventy-six pages. The following year his school assumed the designation of the "Maryland Law Institute," and was opened "in a spacious and commodious building on South street, near Market street," where "apartments were handsomely fitted up and arranged in every respect for the accommodation of students," including a large law and general library.†

Professor Hoffman soon realized the impracticability of the far-reaching plan which he had outlined in his Course of Legal Study in 1817 and his Syllabus of 1821, and which was to embrace every branch of jurisprudence in any degree appropriate to the United States, or which might be useful to the American student of law. He was attempting to do what had not yet been attempted in this country, if, indeed, in England, and the greatness of his ideals as well as the deficient pecuniary backing which the University was able to give him, was embarrassing him. We find him, therefore, modi-

Minute Book, Board of Regents.
†*A circular to students at Law in the United States*, Phila., 1843.

fying his views as he proceeds. In the Introductory of 1823, for example, he speaks of the whole course occupying at least eighteen months and more probably two years in the delivery—students to be admitted at any time according to advancement. Indeed, at this time the course as laid out in his mind was not complete, and he contemplated adding to it from time to time by founding a Moot Court and Debating Society, and by institution of medals and prizes, oral and written discussions, colloquial examination, etc. He expected his chief patronage from the South and West.

The following were the fees as published in 1824: Per annum, $100; four months, $50; public lectures to law students, $30, to others, $15; moot court (optional), $20; moot court and public lectures, $40. His advertisement of October 1, 1824, contemplates a two-year course of ten months each with daily lectures.*

His second and third Introductories are also extant, the former bearing the title: "The Law of Personal Rights and Personal Remedies." In the latter occur the following words: "The sacrifices I have been thus far subjected to must be obvious to all, but I trust my zeal has not abated, tho' I have had from my brethren so little to enliven and encourage me." The advantages and details of a Moot Court were again dwelt upon, but in a N. B. added April, 1826, we are told, "The Moot Court, on the extensive plan delineated in the foregoing lecture, has not gone into operation, and probably will not unless a more ample zeal and encouragement on the part of those to whom it was tendered should be manifested. But a Court of less pretension is in operation, and, when time and circumstances will justify it, that one may probably mature into the one orginally contemplated, tho' it is not very probable, as students of law (as far as we can perceive) have not generally that zeal for availing themselves of facilities in study which seems to mark the students of medicine and theology. Whether the whole of our plans in regard to the Law Institute and Scheme of lectures is to be

*Fed. Gazette.

eventually defeated by the want of suitable encouragement is yet uncertain."

And as late as 1831 we still find that "the expenses of the establishment" are "so very considerable" as to "forbid the hope of accomplishing the delivery of the entire course, until the permanent class shall be much enlarged" beyond its then or previous number.* There were about thirty students attending lectures at this time.†

The Law Institute continued in successful operation until 1836, receiving during its career students from eleven of the States of the Union and from two foreign countries. About 1833 it was located on Courtland street, convenient to the courts. We do not know of any records giving names and numbers of students, etc., and we have not been able to learn with certainty whether any degrees were given or, if so, to whom. The late Hon. George W. Dobbin and I. Nevitt Steele, of Baltimore, were pupils of Professor Hoffman, and, according to *Lamb's Biographical Dictionary*, the former "graduated." The general statement was made by Professor John P. Kennedy, of the chair of History, at the opening of the School of Arts and Sciences, January 3, 1831, that "the degree of B. L. was conferred after three years' study in the Institute and a successful examination by three gentlemen of legal science appointed for that purpose."‡

Professor Hoffman took an active part in the affairs of the University during the government of the Regents. He was opposed to the action of the State in assuming control of the University in 1826, and, like Professor Potter, of the Faculty of Physic, his relations with the Trustees were far from being friendly. The Legislature, however, seemed to be disposed to be fair and even generous in the disposition of the funds, and in the division of the balance of the $140,000 authorized by the Lottery acts, appropriated $14,200 to the Department of Law, that sum being considered

*Professor John P. Kennedy's Address, 1831.

†*A Complete View of Baltimore*. By Charles Varle, Civil Engineer, Balt., 1833, 16 mo.

‡*Loc. cit.*

a due proportion of the whole amount. Of the $14,200, $5,000 were paid to Professor Hoffman for his law library, and the balance was invested with a view to the subsequent erection of necessary buildings. Meanwhile a building was secured for temporary use at a rental of $400.*

According to the Minutes of the Trustees, Professor Hoffman paid no attention to the regulations regarding the Library and furniture (which had been included also in the purchase), and on April 16, 1833, proceedings were brought against him for their recovery, but he gave bail and departed for Europe without delivering either. It is said in the Minutes that he ceased to lecture before January 1, 1833; his own statement, already recorded, was that he continued to lecture until 1836. On the restoration of the property of the University to the Regents, in April, 1839, there is mention of "unsatisfied judgment against David Hoffman, Esq., in the Baltimore County Court, held by the Trustees."

Professor Hoffman gives the following account of the suspension of his Institute in 1836: "Owing to the pressure of an extensive practice, with the duties which the Institution involved, I resolved in 1836 to abandon, not only the practice of my ever and long-cherished profession, but also the Law Institute, and for health and ease sought the more genial climates of Europe."

He did not take any further active part in the affairs of the University, and he resigned his position in the Board of Regents on October 9, 1843,† having determined to open a law school in Philadelphia. As—according to his own statement—he received his appointment as Professor of Law in 1816, his connection with the University is thus seen to have extended over a period of twenty-seven years.

David Hoffman was born in Baltimore on December 25, 1784. He was surrounded by influences of literary culture from his birth, and at a very

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*MS. Records of University. Joint Mem'l of Trustees of Univ. and Baltimore College to the Legislature, 1830.

†Regents' Min. Bk.

PROFESSOR DAVID HOFFMAN, LL.D.

(From a cameo portrait in the possession of his granddaughter, Miss Kerr, of Bryn Mawr, Penn.)

early age began the study of law. He quickly took rank as a scholarly lawyer—one devoted to his profession and to the elevation of its practice. In 1816 he began practice in Baltimore* and the same year was appointed Professor of Law in the Law Faculty of this University. He actively discharged the duties of that position from 1823 to 1836. In the latter year he abandoned teaching and spent two years in Europe. On his return he became a Presidential Elector for Maryland in the Harrison campaign.

In 1843 he removed to Philadelphia, with the design of reviving there his Law Institute. In a circular addressed to students of law in the United States, and dated Philadelphia, December, 1843, he says: "Finding at this time my health perfectly restored, and with it no abatement whatever of my zeal and devotion to that great science which in this country of all others needs to be *methodically* and carefully studied, and seeking, moreover, industrious and continual occupation so essential to happiness in a land that knows of *no* idlers, I resolved to re-establish the Law Institution, and have selected Philadelphia as the place of its location." He adds that his school is located in a spacious and beautiful building, No. 117 South Fifth street, with accommodations for about sixty students. The result of this project is not known. He also devoted himself to the practice of his profession in Philadelphia.

In 1847 he went to England to complete his history of the world. He returned to America in 1853, and applied himself to straightening out his private affairs, and never was able to resume his literary work.

Professor Hoffman was an inspiring, accurate, laborious, learned and lucid teacher. His achievements as a scholarly and brilliant writer secured for him the degree of LL. D. from the Universities of Maryland and Oxford, and that of J. U. D.† from the University of Göttingen, and also membership in many learned societies at home and abroad. He died from

*His own statement.

†*Juris Utriusque Doctor.*

a stroke of apoplexy while on a visit to New York City, November 11, 1854.

Professor Hoffman's first work was his "Course of Legal Study," Baltimore, 1817; second edition in two volumes, 1836. His "Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Law" appeared in 1821, followed by his introductory lectures of 1823, 1824 and 1825, and his "Address to Students of Law," 1824. His other works were: "Legal Outlines," volume 1, Baltimore, 1829; "Miscellaneous Thoughts on Men, Manners and Things," Baltimore, 1837; "A Peep Into My Note Book," Baltimore, 1839; "Syllabus of a Course of Lectures upon History," Baltimore, 1841; "Viator, or A Peep Into My Note Book," Baltimore, 1841; "Circular to Students at Law in the United States," Philadelphia, 1843; "Legal Hints," 1846; "Chronicles Selected from the Originals of Cartaphilus, the Wandering Jew, Embracing a Period of Nearly XIX. Centuries," London, 1853-54, three volumes. The last was intended to give in a novel manner a history of the world in six volumes from A. D., 27 to A. D., 1840. It well illustrates the deep literary research and curious tastes of its author. Only three volumes of it were published, and these formed the basis of a course of historical lectures delivered by him in Baltimore in 1841. He wrote but never published "Moot Court Decisions" and "Abridgment of Lord Coke's Reports, with Notes."

There was no attempt made to resume the lectures of the Law Department by Professor Hoffman, or to supply his place in that Faculty, upon his resignation in 1843. The members of the Faculty of Law, at the reorganization of the Regents on September 18, 1837, were David Hoffman, Dean and Professor, and Messrs. Meredith, Winchester, Mayer, Evans, Hall and Dobbin.

The School of Law was revived in 1869 upon the initiative of Professor Christopher Johnston, of the Faculty of Physic.* At that time but two

*Personal statement of Professor Poe to author.

members of the Faculty of Law remained, viz.; Messrs. George W. Dobbin and John H. B. Latrobe. These gentlemen filled the vacancies by the election, as their colleagues, of Messrs. George William Brown, Bernard Carter, H. Clay Dallam and John P. Poe. Hon. Robert N. Martin and Hon. John A. Inglis, both of whom had filled with distinction high judicial positions, were elected Professors, and Judge Dobbin was made Dean. The first course of instruction began on the first Monday of February, 1870, with a class of twenty students, and was continued until the summer vacation. The lectures were delivered at the building of the Department of Arts and Sciences on Mulberry, opposite Cathedral street, and were attended mostly by young members of the bar, "attracted, perhaps, to some extent at least, by the novelty here of the attempt to teach law." A leading member of the bar, and a graduate of the class of 1871, thus speaks of the first Faculty: "Professor Inglis, while not an interesting lecturer, was a most admirable and painstaking, learned and thorough teacher. Professor Martin was also a very strong man, possessing great mental vigor and extensive legal acquirements; his relations with the students were very pleasant. The course for those days was a very good one."

In July, 1870, Judge Martin died, and was succeeded by Hon. Alexander H. Handy, a native Marylander, who had held a judicial position in Mississippi.

The second session began in October, 1870, Mr. John P. Poe being added to the Instructors in the chair of Pleading and Practice at Law. Professor Poe lectured at night, and his class numbered from three to seven.

The first Commencement was held in the Court Room of the United States District Court, Fayette and North streets, and there were six graduates, viz.; John J. Donaldson, J. H. B. Latrobe, Jr.; Harry E. Mann, Charles K. Poe and Samuel E. Turner, Jr. The diplomas were conferred by Mr. S. Teackle Wallis, and the address was delivered by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who also received at the hands of the Regents the honorary degree of LL. D. The newspapers note as unusual for such an occasion that there

were few ladies present, and that there were no bouquets. There were many distinguished members of the legal profession in attendance, as also Professors Christopher Johnston and William E. A. Aikin, of the Faculty of Physic, and Rev. J. G. Hamner, of the Faculty of Theology.

In the fall of 1871, Judge Handy returned to Mississippi and a rearrangement of the chairs was rendered necessary. The following assignment was then made: Hon. George William Brown, "Constitutional Law;" Arthur George Brown, "Admiralty and Shipping;" Benjamin C. Barroll, "Principles and Rules of Equity, Jurisprudence, Pleading and Practice." The services of these gentlemen were considered of great value at this critical period in the history of the School.

In the fall of 1872 the Messrs. Brown and Barroll retired, and Professor Richard M. Venable was called to assist Messrs. Inglis and Poe, these three constituting the Faculty for the next six years. The following was the distribution of subjects at this time: Hon. John A. Inglis, LL. D., Professor of Commercial Law, Equity and Jurisprudence, etc.; John P. Poe, Esq., Professor of Pleading, Practice, Evidence and International Law; Richard M. Venable, Esq., Professor of Law of Real Estate, Leaseholds and Crimes and of Constitutional Law. At the Commencement held in the Academy of Music May 26, 1876, there were twenty-nine graduates.

In September, 1878, Judge Inglis died, and his branches were divided between Messrs. Charles Marshall and Bernard Carter. The former occupied for four years the chair of Commercial Law and Law of Contracts, the latter held for five years the chair of the Law of Domestic Relations, Corporations, Personal Property, Executors and Administrators and Equity Jurisprudence.

In the session of 1879-80 (the first of which we have been able to secure a catalogue) there were sixty students and twenty-six graduates. The students were divided into two classes—Senior and Junior. Students could amination was necessary in this case, and a grade of 75 was required. enter at once the Senior class and graduate in one year, but a rigorous ex-

Instruction was given by lectures, assigned readings, and by catechising at each lecture. A grade of 75 and a thesis were required of each graduate. Two prizes were awarded of $100 each—first to the student attaining the highest grade in the four examinations; second, to the student submitting the best thesis. There was a Literary Society among the students at this time, known as the Inglis Society, and they were also advised by the Faculty to form quiz classes. There was also a Moot Court, which met weekly under the Presidency of one of the Professors. The charges were $100 for the session of eight months, with an additional diploma fee of $10.

At the Annual Commencement held at the Academy of Music, a memorable address was delivered by the Provost, Mr. Wallis, and there were in addition two orations—the orators being selected by the Faculty and the graduating class respectively.

Mr. Wallis' address was in his happiest vein, and was brimming with wit, scholarship and eloquence. He was acknowledged to be peerless in this field, and he spoke on "The Profession of the Law," a subject with which he was perfectly familiar. An extract from it may be cited to show its beauty and may not be unacceptable to the reader. Speaking of the breadth of the Law, and the scope it offers for the highest powers of the intellect, he said: "Your profession calls upon you for no sacrifice of your best gifts and powers. There is room for all of them within it, unless pedantry has the making of its pole. There is scope in it for Fancy, and her nobler sister, Imagination. There is room for all literature, all science, and every liberal art. There is field for Wit and Humor, for Taste and Grace—for all that is splendid in the mastery of eloquence—all that can influence the human mind and penetrate and control the human heart. History has no record of an advocate whose genius and culture were above his office, and it is in part the fault of just such prejudice as I am combating, that we have so few in the country to-day, who approach the level of its true greatness."

On the retirement of Professor Marshall, in 1882, his place was assumed by Mr. Thomas W. Hall.

In 1883 Mr. Carter withdrew, and a rearrangement of the Faculty was effected, with Messrs. Poe, Venable and Hall as Professors, and Messrs. Edgar H. Gans, Henry D. Harlan and John C. Rose as Assistant Professors. Thus the science of the Law was more completely embraced in the curriculum, and several subjects were added to it not previously enumerated.

These changes called for a lengthening of the course from two to three years, and the institution of an intermediate class. The fee for the session was placed at $80, or, if a student attended two classes at the same time, $100; if three, $120. Professor Harlan was made Secretary and Treasurer of the Faculty, and thus relieved the Dean, Professor Poe, of much of the clerical duties previously devolving upon him.

The next year Judge Charles E. Phelps was added to the Faculty as Professor of Equity Jurisprudence. The academic degrees possessed by students were published for the first time, from which we learn, that twenty-two of fifty-three students possessed such degrees.

Meanwhile it had been determined by the city authorities to open Cathedral street through from Mulberry to Saratoga, and accordingly it became necessary to pull down the building of the School of Arts and Sciences, which occupied the middle of the proposed extension. This building, it will be recalled, was erected for the Baltimore City College, and was occupied by it in 1811; in 1830 it was turned over to the School of Arts and Sciences, by whom it was occupied for the succeeding forty-six years. In 1854 a third story was added to it, by the aid of a mortgage then put upon it by the Regents. From 1870 to 1883 it was occupied by the Faculty of Law, being pulled down in the latter part of 1883. By the sale of a portion of this property to the city, and the remaining side lots to individuals, the sum of $26,000 was realized. After the payment of the mortgage, the sum of $21,000 remained to be divided between the two existing Faculties. From the share of this coming to the Faculty of Law, a sum was obtained sufficient for the erection of the building on the southeast corner of the University premises—Lombard and Greene streets—which was formally opened

on the evening of February 28, 1884. It is a plain but substantial brick structure, containing a large lecture room in the rear, and a library room in front, connected by a hallway. Here, according to the Catalogue of 1884, was placed "a carefully-selected library of text-books upon the subjects embraced in the course of study, volumes of Leading Cases, the United States and Maryland Reports, Digests, Statutes, etc. It is proposed to add to these the English Common Law and Equity Reports, and such other books as may from time to time seem desirable, and to keep the tables supplied with the prominent Law Reviews." For the privileges thus provided, each student was—and is—required to pay a Library fee of four dollars annually.

We may add here the following facts regarding this Library, a provision so essential to the students of the Law School. It began with a small number of volumes in 1874, the Faculty then realizing the need of such help. There are two Librarians, who are appointed annually from the students attending the School, and who are entitled to free tuition as compensation for their services. They alternate in service, the hours being from 10 a. m. to 10.30 p. m. Constant use is made of the books by the students, especially of the 300 text-books.

According to a report made by Mr. D. W. Burroughs, Librarian, in the spring of 1905, the following books were then contained in the Library, approximately 1,450 in number, and estimated to be worth $6,000: United States Digests, 48 volumes; English Common Law Reports, 119 volumes; United States Revised Statutes, 1 volume (1878); United States Supreme Court Reports, 194 volumes; Early Decisions of Maryland Court of Appeals, 27 volumes; Maryland Reports, 96 volumes; Acts of Maryland Assembly, 10 volumes; Baltimore City Code, 2 volumes; Maryland Code (three sets), 6 volumes; English Ruling Cases, 26 volumes; Cyclopædia of Law and Procedure, 13 volumes; American State Reports, 87 volumes; United States Appeals Cases, 56 volumes; Lawyers' Reports Annotated, 64 volumes; American and English Encyclopædia of Law, first edition, 30 volumes; second, 26 volumes; New York State Reports, 91 volumes; Miscellaneous Text-

Books and Legal Authorities, 306 volumes; Biography of American Statesmen and English Jurists, 36 volumes; American, English and Roman Histories, 84 volumes; Senate Journals, House Journals, Congressional Proceedings, 53 volumes; Century and other Dictionaries, 10 volumes; Narrative and Critical History of America, 8 volumes; Reports of Commissioners of Education, 30 volumes.* To this enumeration should be added a donation of about 150 volumes just received. The collection is open for readers only during the session.

Thus the three departments of Medicine, Law and Dentistry of the University were all brought together upon the same site, an arrangement evidently calculated to promote closer relations between them, and to advance the interests of the University as a whole.

In 1885 Mr. Rose withdrew, and Assistant Professor William T. Brantly assumed his chair.

In 1888 the notice of the Inglis Society dropped out of the catalogues, and "The Maryland University Debating Society" took its place, "the discussions of which," as we are informed had been "during the past session unusually interesting and instructive." We note also that graduates were at this time admitted to practice in the Maryland courts on presentation of their diplomas without examination.

The Faculty continued without change from 1886 to 1893, Messrs. Poe, Venable, Hall and Phelps being Professors, and Messrs. Gans, Harlan and Brantly "Assistant," or later, "Associate" Professors. The number of the students, however, increased from year to year, until in the last mentioned session there were 134, and there were twenty-eight graduates. The total number of graduates from 1871 to 1890, inclusive, was 449.

For the session of 1893-94 the Faculty consisted of nine Professors, the additions being Messrs. Thomas S. Baer and B. Howard Haman, the former having the chair of Law of Real and Leasehold Estates, the latter that of Law of Corporations. Messrs. Gans, Harlan (made Chief Judge

*Old Maryland, April, 1905.

of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, 1889) and Brantly, were advanced to the full Professorship.

In April, 1894, the death of the Provost, S. Teackle Wallis, LL. D., occurred, and Professor Brantly was chosen by the Regents to fill the position temporarily at the ensuing Commencements.

Provision for recognition of merit was made in the following rule now adopted: "All members of the graduating class who have attained an average grade of 95 in the six examinations will be honorably mentioned in the order of their standing at the Commencement."

In 1895 Judge Albert Ritchie was added to the Board of Instruction in the department of Commercial Law and Shipping. The attendance had risen to 151, with 43 graduates. "The examinations are by printed questions to be answered in writing, each being valued at 100. In order to graduate, the student must attain a grade of at least three-fourths on the questions propounded on each distinct subject at each examination. This requirement will be rigidly adhered to."*

In February, of this year, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reopening of the School was celebrated. The exercises were held in the Law Building; there was a fine historical address by the Dean, Mr. Poe, and Mr. I. Nevitt Steele gave some reminiscences of Professor Hoffman's Institute, of which he was a student and also of the profession of an earlier time. The Provost, Mr. Wallis, also spoke in his usually happy vein, and the assembly was invited to partake of an entertainment provided for the occasion.

In his address, Mr. Poe stated that up to the close of the session of 1904, there had been 590 graduates,† all of whom had been admitted to the Bar, at least sixty per cent. of which held the diplomas of the School. He combatted the idea that the School had increased the number of lawyers. The Bar of Baltimore was scarcely, if at all, larger than in 1880, and, compared with other cities, was relatively to population, considerably smaller

*Catalogue.

†Our figures make the number 583; see further on.

than in them. Many students had been deterred from persevering in their career by the exactions of the course.

Mr. Poe's address concluded: "Fourteen years of hard work in the face of many obstacles and discouragements found us here in most welcome physical as well as legal union with our brethren of the School of Medicine, as visible and component parts of one and the same University, and with our Department equipped and furnished and ready for a race of generous emulation and rivalry with theirs we now pledge ourselves anew, as we did when we located ourselves here in 1884, to move forward with them in the good work of increasing the usefulness and reputation of our University, asking only from our friends, and especially from our brethren of the Bench and Bar, a continuance of their kindly support in our efforts to advance the permanent interests of the profession, whose dignity, improvement and honor we have so much at heart."

The following allusions by Mr. Poe to the other departments of the University are valuable as historical records and should be preserved: "In the work of the University, the School of Medicine has always taken and maintained the lead without interruption, and from the beginning the reputation of the institution has almost entirely rested upon the skill and learning of its professors. Indeed, they have always held the very front rank in their profession, and the honor of a chair in their Faculty has, with an occasional exception, always been recognized as of itself an all-sufficient test of scholarship, character, ability and conspicuous merit.

"The School of the Arts and Sciences did its work for many years with very satisfactory results, and quite a large number of our prominent citizens received in it their education and training. But the want of an adequate endowment always more or less crippled and enfeebled it, and prevented that development and scope in its instruction which its founders designed. For a long time, however, it met and sufficiently supplied a want in this community, and as a classical and mathematical school it maintained an excellent and well-deserved reputation. Under the principalship of the late Rev. Dr.

E. A. Dalrymple, a scholar of large and varied acquirements, it was for several years very flourishing, and prosperous, but in the race of competition with schools more favorably circumstanced it gradually succumbed, and sixteen or eighteen years ago, it ceased altogether to exist.

"The Faculty of Divinity, constituted, as it was, by the terms of the charter, of six ministers of different religious denominations, could not, of course, be expected to prove itself a very great success, nor indeed could any system of Theology taught by Professors of such discordant views well be harmonious or homogeneous. It is not surprising, therefore, that no attempt was ever seriously made to put this department into full operation."

In 1897 a rule was adopted that no student would be permitted to complete the course in less than two years, and this was emphasized in the catalogue by italics, showing the importance attached to it.

With 1897 the notice about diplomas entitling to the right of practice disappeared from the Catalogue, but examination before the Board of State Law Examiners was not mentioned until the Catalogue of 1902.

Professor Haman's name disappeared from the Faculty after the session of 1897-98, and his place was taken by Judge Upshur Dennis. Judge Dennis held it only one session, being succeeded by the present incumbent, Mr. Joseph C. France. Professor Hall's chair likewise became vacant, and was assumed by Judge Stockbridge.

We note "oral" examinations for the first time in 1900: "Examinations are oral or in writing." In marking the latter, "grammar and composition will be taken into account."

In 1901 Mr. Edgar A. Poe was added to the Faculty as Associate Professor of the Law of Quasi-Contracts, Sales and Suretyship, making the corps of instructors eleven.

With the session of 1901-02, Professor Gans withdrew, but retained his place on the Board of Regents. His duties were assumed by Professor Stockbridge.

In 1902 Associate Professor W. Calvin Chesnut was added to the

Faculty on Criminal Law and Insurance, subjects taken from the chairs of Professors Gans and Stockbridge, and the following year, on the death of Professor Ritchie, Mr. Robert M. McLane, then Mayor of Baltimore, was chosen to fill the chair of Commercial Law and Shipping.

In 1904 Mr. James P. Gorter was called to this chair, an unexpected vacancy having occurred in it by the sudden and lamented death of Professor McLane.

In October, 1905, the "Atlas" of the Faculty, Professor Venable, after a distinguished service of thirty-three years, during which his instruction covered at various periods the subjects of Real Property and Leasehold Estates, Title, Conveyancing, Torts, Constitutional and Statute Law, and finally General Jurisprudence, severed his connection with the School, and Professor John J. Donaldson, an alumnus of the first graduated class—that of 1871—was appointed to instruct in General Jurisprudence and Legal Ethics.

During the present year (1906) the changes have been: Professor Charles E. Phelps has resigned; Professor Baer has died; Mr. Eli Frank, who assumed the duties of Judge Baer, during the illness of the latter last session, has been continued in the chair of "Title to Real Property and Conveyancing;" Mr. John C. Rose has again entered the Faculty, but filling a different chair—that of Jurisdiction and Procedure of the Federal Courts, Admiralty and Bankruptcy; Mr. Herbert T. Tiffany, recently lecturer in the Baltimore Law School, has been selected to give instruction in the Law of Real Property, a subject upon which he has written a text-book. The chair of Equity (Professor Phelps') has been filled by the transfer of Professor Gorter, and Mr. Albert C. Ritchie, a son of the late Judge Ritchie, has been put in charge of the department of Commercial Law.

The following is Judge Phelps' letter of resignation:

BALTIMORE, April 21, 1906.

Hon. JOHN P. POE.

My Dear Sir: A grateful sense of obligation to the profession, by whose

influence I have been for many years maintained in judicial position, has brought me to the reluctant conclusion that the time has at last come when I should devote my remaining energies exclusively to the duties of that position.

I therefore feel constrained to request of you the favor to submit to the Faculty, at such time as in your discretion may seem proper, this, my resignation of the office of Professor in the Law School of the University of Maryland and to take effect at the close of this next commencement.

It is with sincere and deep regret that I have thus felt obliged to terminate my relations, which have been so uniformly agreeable, both officially and personally.

Kindly convey to each member of the Faculty the assurance of the same esteem and affectionate regard with which I have now the honor to subscribe myself,

Your colleague and friend of half a century,

CHAS. E. PHELPS.

A recent classification of the subjects of study deserves mention, because of its bearing upon graduation. As *Major Subjects,* are classed Domestic Relations; Personal Property and Contracts; Sales, Suretyship and Quasi-Contracts; Real Property; Pleading and Torts; Title and Conveyancing; Testamentary Law; Commercial Law and Shipping; Corporations; Evidence and Damages; Constitutional Law; Equity. As *Minor*: Elementary Law; Criminal Law; Insurance; Bills and Notes; Practice; Copyrights and Trademarks; International Law. "In order to graduate, a student must have obtained the passing grade on each distinct subject at each examination; but a student who has obtained the passing grade on all major subjects and has failed on only one minor subject, may be graduated by a vote of the Faculty."

One of the most important departments of the School is the Moot Court, which meets once a week and is under the direction of Professor Chesnut. Each senior student is required to argue at least one case before this Court. Notice of assignment, with copies of papers, are placed upon

the bulletin board early in the session. In this connection, one may recall the great value set by Professor Hoffman upon the Moot Court as a means of training students in the methods of law-procedure, and giving a practical finish to the didactic instruction—corresponding with the clinics in the Department of Medicine—but he was never able to realize his hope of its complete establishment in the earlier career of the Law School.

Since the close of last session, an advance of no small consequence has been made in the requirements of Preliminary Education, which is summarized in *Old Maryland* for August, 1906, as follows: "Students entering as candidates for the degree will be required hereafter to show evidence of having completed a High School course of study or its equivalent. The latter may be determined by the Faculty upon certificates issued under public authority, or by the authorities of an institution of advanced learning. The Faculty will consider that students who have received the degree of A. B. from any reputable college or university, or certificate of graduation from any of the normal or high schools of the State of Maryland, or other reputable institution of a similar character, are properly qualified. In the absence of such degrees, or certificates, candidates must pass an examination upon the following subjects:

1. English—Spelling, Grammar, Composition and Literature.
2. History—United States and English.
3. Mathematics—Arithmetic.
4. Science—Political Economy and Physics or Geography.
5. Languages—Latin or French; at least two years work.

This examination is conducted by members of the Faculty and may be taken in any September before graduation. The examinations are held about the beginning of the last week in September.

The following figures represent the number of graduates each year since 1871: 1871, 6; 1872, 10; 1873, 21; 1874, 18; 1875, 14; 1876, 29; 1877, 21; 1878, 25; 1879, 29; 1880, 26; 1881, 28; 1882, 30; 1883, 27; 1884, 15; 1885, 18; 1886, 21; 1887, 22; 1888, 28; 1889, 33; 1890, 28;

1891, 22; 1892, 34; 1893, 28; 1894, 50; 1895, 43; 1896, 47; 1897, 53; 1898, 41; 1899, 62; 1900, 53; 1901, 55; 1902, 58; 1903, 62; 1904, 54; 1905, 54; 1906, 28. According to these figures, which have been gathered with care, the total number of graduates is 1,173.

The number of students last session (1905-06) was 251, which is the largest recorded in any year. A comparison between the number of students and the number of graduates indicates the high standing the School has attained. In earlier years the former were to the latter as about three to one, but now the proportion has risen to nine to one. In the session of 1869-70 there were two instructors; in 1906 there are thirteen. According to an estimate derived from the Students' Yearbook for 1906, 56.09 per cent. of the seniors of last session held academic degrees, which is slightly in excess of the medical seniors, who had 50.92 per cent.

The lectures of the Law School are all given after 4 p. m. While a three-year course is provided, it is still possible to obtain the degree in two years by a combination of classes.

John Prentiss Poe has many titles to recognition in Baltimore. He is not only a great lawyer, at the head of the bar of that city, but he is a legal author of distinction, and he presides over the School of Law of the great University of whose history this sketch forms a brief part. He is thoroughly identified with the interests of the Maryland metropolis, where he was born on August 22, 1836. His father, Mr. Neilson Poe, was also a prominent member of the Baltimore bar.

He was educated in the public schools and at the Academy of Professor Boursand. Later he attended St. Mary's College at Baltimore, and Princeton College, and he graduated from the latter with the degree of A. B. in June, 1854. Many years later (viz.: 1905), he was honored by his Alma Mater with the honorary degree of LL. D., a distinction well deserved on account of his long and eminent career in his profession.

On his return from college he secured a clerkship in a bank, and while holding this position he read law under the guidance of his father. About

this time he was appointed librarian of the Law Library, which gave him an excellent opportunity of advancing his knowledge of his chosen profession. Having sufficiently mastered the subject, he applied for admission to the bar, and his petition was granted in the Supreme Court of Baltimore on August 22, 1857, in the Court of Appeals of Maryland in December of the same year, and in the Supreme Court of the United States in January, 1858. From this period to the present time he has continued in active and laborious practice in the various State and Federal courts. Scarcely a case of the first magnitude comes up in the Baltimore courts in which he does not take some part.

From the first he took an active part in all political movements of the State and nation, advocating persistently and earnestly the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy. In 1871 he was appointed School Commissioner for the Eleventh Ward, and he served in this office for seventeen years. In 1885 he was appointed President of the City Tax Commission, and the following year President of the State Tax Commission. Under the mayoralty of Hon. William Pinkney Whyte he served as City Counsellor from 1882 to 1884, and later on, in 1891, was elected Attorney-General of Maryland.

Mr. Poe is well known as the author of works of merit and authority in his profession. His "Pleading and Practice in Courts of Common Law," a standard text-book of great value to lawyers and students and first published in 1880, has gone through four editions, the last very recently. Because of his special fitness for the work he was appointed by the Legislature in 1886 to prepare the Maryland Code of Public, General and Local Laws, and his codification was adopted in the Act of 1888, and again in 1890. More recently he has also prepared the Code of 1904 with a supplement just issued for the session of 1906. As a whole, these are as complete and perfect codes of laws as can be found in any State in the Union. He prepared also the Baltimore City Code of 1885, and also that of 1893.

His connection with this University began upon his election as a member of the Faculty of Law in 1869. In 1884 he was elected Dean of the

Faculty. For many years he has also been Secretary of the Board of Regents.

Mr. Poe has had a long and successful career at the bar, and continues at 70 with undiminished vigor and industry and with unimpaired faculties and enthusiasm to pursue his active career of teacher, writer and attorney. He is a most eloquent and impressive speaker, and his manners are exceedingly genial and attractive.

Mr. Poe's sons are, like himself, all Princeton graduates, and they gained great fame at college as athletes, especially in football. Three of them are graduates in law of this University, viz.: S. Johnson Poe, Edgar Allan Poe and Neilson Poe. A brother, W. Charles Poe, now residing in Washington, graduated in the class of 1871, the first after reorganization. All of these are engaged in practice. Mr. Poe is a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Richard Morton Venable, member of the Baltimore bar, Trustee of the Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, and for many years a Professor and Regent of the University of Maryland, was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, on the 8th of February, 1839. He is the son of Richard N. and Magdalen (McCampbell) Venable. He graduated at Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, in 1857, and in 1859 and 1888 also received from the same college the degrees of A. M. and LL. D., respectively. He spent the years 1859-61 as a graduate student at the University of Virginia. On the outbreak of the great Civil War, he entered the service of the Confederate States as private, on April 24, 1861, and served in the Army of Northern Virginia and in the Trans-Mississippi Department; he rose to be major of Artillery and Engineers. At the conclusion of the War he received an appointment as Professor of Engineering at the University of Louisiana. From thence he was transferred to Washington and Lee University, Virginia, as Professor of Mathematics, in 1867, from which institution he graduated with the degree of LL. B. the following year. In 1869 he removed to Baltimore and entered upon the practice of law, being the senior member of the firm of Venable,

Baetjer & Howard. In the fall of 1870 he was elected Professor in the Law School of this University, and continued in the discharge of the duties of that post until 1905, when he resigned from the Faculty although still retaining his position on the Board of Regents. During his service of thirty-two years as Professor, his instruction covered at different times the subjects of Real Property and Leasehold Estates, Title, Conveyancing, Torts, Constitutional and Statute Law, and General Jurisprudence. He was succeeded by Professor John J. Donaldson. He is a Trustee of the Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, and holds the Vice-Presidency in the latter. From 1899 to 1903 he was a member of the Baltimore City Council, and is now President of the Board of Park Commissioners of the city, in which position he has done much to develop and beautify the fine parks and squares of Baltimore. Mr. Venable's great ability is universally recognized by his fellow-citizens, who have honored him in many ways. He is regarded as a citizen of incorruptible virtue and patriotism, a great wit, and from his huge proportions and dominant influence and energy is familiarly spoken of as the "Atlas" of the Baltimore bar. He is unmarried, and resides at 930 North Calvert street, his law offices being in the Continental Trust Building. A Syllabus of his lectures on the Law of Real Property has been published.

Edgar Hillary Gans, a member of the legal fraternity of the city of Baltimore, a Regent of the University of Maryland, and ex-Deputy States Attorney, was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1856, son of Daniel and Margaret (Schwartz) Gans. His father was Judge of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore, and in earlier life for many years an influential minister of the German Reformed Church. On the paternal side he descended from Scotch-Irish, and from German ancestry on his maternal side. He was educated in the public schools of Morristown, near Philadelphia. His family removed to Baltimore in 1870, where in 1875 he graduated with highest honors from the City College. In 1877 he graduated with distinction from the Maryland Law School with the degree of LL. B. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and commenced to practice law

PROFESSOR EDGAR HILLARY GANS, LL.D.

with B. Howard Haman, which association continued until he was appointed Deputy States Attorney under Charles G. Kerr, for the Criminal Court of Baltimore, which was in 1879, and continued in such position for eight years. During his incumbency of this office he tried many important cases with credit to himself and the Commonwealth, being pitched against the ablest men at the bar—William Pinkney Whyte, Joseph Heuisler, Senator Vorhees and others. At all times he maintained his reputation as one of the most astute members of the Baltimore bar, and a young lawyer of the greatest promise. Since retiring from this office Mr. Gans has practiced his profession with distinguished reputation and ever-growing success.

His ability as a criminal lawyer and public prosecutor procured for him the appointment to the Professorship of Criminal Law in his Alma Mater in 1882, a position which he held until about 1890, when the press of increasing legal business compelled his resignation. He retained, however, and still holds his membership in the Board of Regents.

In 1889 he resumed the practice of law with his old partner, Mr. Haman, and such is his present association. The firm of Gans & Haman is recognized as a leading one not only of Baltimore but of the whole country. Mr. Gans' chief partner, Mr. B. Howard Haman—also an alumnus of the University—is no less eminent, and enjoys the highest reputation as a public-spirited citizen as well as lawyer. His disinterested efforts in behalf of the oyster industry of Maryland, resulting in the passage of the "Haman Oyster Bill" at the recent session of the Legislature, entitles him to the lasting gratitude and regard of the people of Maryland.

Mr. Gans has been employed by the government to conduct several cases, one of the most important being the Ching Fraudulent Census Case in lower Maryland. He is a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland; the American, Maryland and Baltimore Bar Associations, the University and Baltimore Country and Maryland Country Clubs. In 1900 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Loyola College, Baltimore.

He married Elizabeth Wall, of Baltimore, Maryland, April 23, 1884, and to this union have been born the following children: Dolores, Margaret, Edgar, Elizabeth, James, Hillary and Katherine. Mr. Gans' present address is Calvert Building, Baltimore, Maryland.

William Theophilus Brantly, attorney and counsellor at law, now Reporter of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and Professor of Personal Property and Bailments and Law of Contracts, in the School of Law of the University of Maryland, was born in Richmond county, Georgia, November 17, 1852, son of the Rev. William T. and Mary Ann (Turpin) Brantly. He comes of old North Carolina and Georgia stock, and his father was an eminent Baptist clergyman.

He was educated at Mercer University, Georgia, and received therefrom the degree of A. B. in 1871, and that of A. M. in 1874. He then entered the Law School of the University of Maryland, becoming a Bachelor of Laws in 1874. After a year of study at the University of Leipsic, Germany, he entered upon practice in Baltimore. In 1885 he became a Professor in the Law Faculty of the University of Maryland, a position which he continues to hold with credit to himself and satisfaction to his colleagues and successive classes of students. His chair is that of Law of Personal Property and Bailments, and Law of Contracts, Quasi-Contracts, Sales and Suretyship. He became Secretary of State of Maryland in May, 1893, and continued in office until November, 1894. In the latter year he was appointed Reporter of the Court of Appeals, his present official position, and as such has published volumes 80 to 102, Maryland Reports. For some time in 1895, after the death of Mr. Wallis, he acted as Provost of the University. He is a member of the Board of Regents. From 1883 to 1886 he edited an annotated edition of the earlier Maryland Reports in forty-one volumes. He wrote a work on the "Law of Personal Property," published in 1891; "Laws of Contract," published in 1893; and "Maryland Digest," in two volumes, published in 1896. He is a member of the Maryland State Bar Association,

PROFESSOR WILLIAM T. BRANTLY, LL.B.

PROFESSOR HENRY DAVID HARLAN, A. M., LL.D.

the Baltimore Bar Association, the Maryland Club, the University Club, and the Sons of the Revolution.

Henry David Harlan, lawyer and jurist, residing in Baltimore, Maryland, Professor of Constitutional Law and Domestic Relations, in the Law School of the University of Maryland, is a native of this State, born in Churchville, Harford county, October 23, 1858, a son of Dr. David and Rebecca (Herbert) Harlan, and comes from an old and honored family, descended from two brothers, George and Michael, who settled in Pennsylvania about two hundred years ago, and whose descendants in the United States now number more than three thousand souls. Michael was the remote ancestor of Judge Henry D. Harlan, and George was an ancestor of Justice John M. Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court. Dr. David Harlan, father of Judge Henry D. Harlan, was a surgeon in the United States Navy, served at sea some years, was subsequently assigned to duty at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, and later at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. At his death he was a Medical Director, United States Navy, with rank of commodore. He was a large land owner in Harford county. His wife was granddaughter in the maternal line of Jeremiah Baker, who was a captain in the Revolutionary War. Through Esther Stump, his grandmother on his father's side, Judge Henry D. Harlan was related to the late Judge Frederick Stump, of Cecil county, Maryland, and to Herman Stump, former representative in Congress from the Second District.

Henry David Harlan received instruction under private tutors and at private schools in Annapolis, and at the age of thirteen entered St. Clemens' Hall, Ellicott City, where he remained one year. He then entered St. John's College, Annapolis, from which he was graduated in 1878 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and with the second honors of his class. He read law in the office of Henry D. Farnandis, at Belair, for one year, and in 1879 matriculated in the Law Department of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1881 with the first honors, being awarded the prize for the highest grade in all examinations, and also the prize

given for the best thesis, his subject being "Contributory Negligence," with Judge George W. Brown and A. W. Machen as the awarding judges. While a law school student he also enjoyed the office preceptorship of John P. Poe. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1881, immediately after his graduation.

In 1883 he was chosen Associate Professor in the Law School of the University of Maryland, and to him were assigned the lectures on Elementary Common Law and Domestic Relations, and at the same time he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Law Faculty, with executive control of the school. He was subsequently made full Professor, and in such capacity yet continues to afford to the institution the benefits of his large abilities, at present lecturing to the Junior Class on Domestic Relations and to the Senior Class on Constitutional and Statute Law, and being recognized as one of the most capable members of the Faculty.

In October, 1888, he was appointed by Governor Jackson to the supreme bench of the city of Baltimore, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge George W. Brown, who had arrived at the constitutional age limit, and it is a notable fact, testifying to the estimation placed upon his professional learning and judicial qualities of mind, that this appointment was made on the first day that his age made him eligible for the office. He proved his ability so thoroughly that on the election a year later he was made the Democratic candidate for a full judicial term, and was elected by a large majority over his Republican opponent. At the expiration of his term, in 1904, Governor Warfield appointed him to serve until November of 1905, when he was again elected for a term of fifteen years. He is unusually patient in hearing a cause, and particularly careful and industrious in the examination of evidence and the preparation of opinions.

Judge Harlan takes a deep interest in all matters affecting the welfare and fame of his city and State. He is a director of the Municipal Art Society, a Regent of the University of Maryland, and a Trustee of the Johns Hopkins University. He was for some years one of the Board of Visitors

PROFESSOR HENRY STOCKBRIDGE, A. M., LL.B.

and Governors of St. John's College. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and in 1903 was chosen President to succeed William T. Dixon, resigned. He was a member of the commission under whose supervision the new two million dollar court house was constructed, serving from the organization of that body until the completion of its labors, and was also a member of the Citizens' Emergency Committee, appointed by Mayor McLane to advise the city authorities as to problems connected with the rebuilding of Baltimore's burnt district after the great fire of February, 1904. He is a vestryman of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, and vice-president of the Churchmen's Club of the Diocese of Maryland. He is also a member of the University Club, the Baltimore Club, and the Baltimore Country Club. He is a Democrat in politics.

Judge Harlan was married, December 19, 1889, to Helen Altemus, only daughter of Henry and Hannah (Eyre) Altemus, of Philadelphia. The children of this marriage are: Helen, a student at Bryn Mawr; Henry Altemus, a pupil in the Boys' Latin School; Mary Leita, and David Harlan. The family home is at 9 West Biddle street, Baltimore, with a summer residence at Sudbrook Park.

Judge Harlan's brothers are Dr. Herbert Harlan, of Baltimore, Surgeon in Chief of the Presbyterian Eye and Ear Hospital; W. Beatty Harlan, a member of the bar and prominent citizen of Harford county, and David E. Harlan, a civil engineer, at present residing in Middletown, Ohio.

Henry Stockbridge, Associate Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, Instructor of International Law, Conflict of Laws, Executors and Administrators, in the Law School of the University of Maryland, is a native of Baltimore, born September 18, 1856, son of Henry Stockbridge and Fanny E. Montague, and a descendant on both the paternal and maternal sides of New England Puritan ancestors whose immigration to America antedates the year 1650.

Judge Stockbridge was fitted for college at Williston Seminary in East-

hampton, Massachusetts, then entered Amherst College, and was graduated from that institution in 1877 with the degree of *artium baccalaureus*. His professional education was acquired in the Law School of the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in 1878 with the degree of *legum baccalaureus*. In the same year he was admitted to the bar, and since that time has been continuously engaged in the practice of law or the administration of law in his judicial capacity. From March, 1887, until March, 1889, he did editorial work on the *Baltimore American*, and at the same time kept up his law practice. He was elected a member of the Board of Instruction of the Law School of the University of Maryland in June, 1899.

He was examiner in chancery for the Equity Courts of Baltimore from December, 1882, to March, 1889; was elected representative in Congress from the Fourth District of Maryland in 1888, and served through the Fifty-first Congress; was appointed Commissioner of Immigration at the port of Baltimore in 1891 and resigned in March, 1893; and was elected Associate Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore in 1896, in which capacity he continues to serve. He is a member and corresponding secretary of the Maryland Historical Society, member of the American Historical Association, American Political Science Association, American Bar Association, American Geographical Society, National Geographical Society, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Maryland Branch of the Red Cross Society, and the Maryland Club.

Henry Stockbridge married, January 5, 1882, Helen M. Smith, of Hadley, Massachusetts, by whom he has two sons, Henry, and Enos S. Stockbridge, both now sophomore class students in Amherst College.

DENTAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL BUILDING. COMPLETED 1904.

IV.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY

IV. DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY.

THE first dentist of any prominence and the first to teach dentistry in Baltimore, according to the records, was Horace H. Hayden, a native of Windsor, Connecticut, who settled here at the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was a man of scientific attainments, pursuing original investigations in anatomy and physiology, and devoting much time to botany, geology and the cultivation of silkworms. He wrote upon these subjects, and his "Geological Essays," a book of four hundred pages, published in 1820, was the first general work on geology issued in the United States. A new mineral which he discovered was named "Haydenite," in his honor. He was licensed to practice dentistry in Maryland by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in 1810. In 1818 he assisted in founding the Baltimore Physical Association, for the promotion of Physical Science, of which he was the first Secretary. This Society was the forerunner of the Maryland Academy of Science. That his scientific attainments were recognized by the medical profession is indicated by the fact that the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on him by Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1837, and by the University of Maryland in 1840.

Almost from the time when he began the practice of his profession in Baltimore, he was accustomed to hold classes in dentistry in his offices at night, with no light but the tallow dip. He continued this instruction until the founding of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1840. Elisha Townsend, the founder of the first Dental College in Philadelphia, was one of those who received his education in this way, and he declared that all he ever knew of dentistry was the result of Hayden's instruction.

That dentists should be educated like other professional men in schools

and colleges was a thought often brought out by Hayden in his conversation, and he always regarded his avocation as a mere branch of medicine.

Having discussed the subject with some of his friends who were connected with the Medical Faculty of the University, he was invited to give a course of lectures before the medical class of that institution during the session of 1837-38. "This," remarks Professor Simon, "was most likely the first attempt to introduce dentistry as a branch of medical education," and we may add was also probably the first systematic instruction in dental science given in America. There is a letter in the archives of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery bearing upon and confirming the above statement, which lies before me as I write. It was written from London, September 29, 1874, by Dr. H. Willis Baxley, himself a member of the Medical Faculty of the University from 1837 to 1839 (Trustees' Faculty), and one of the founders of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1840. I am indebted to Professor M. Whildin Foster, Dean of the College, for the privilege of perusing it. The passage referring to Dr. Hayden's course at the University is as follows: "Some years before that time" [i. e., the summer of 1839], "Dr. H. H. Hayden, also of Baltimore, had delivered to a few medical students of the University of Maryland some lectures on Dental Physiology and Pathology. I was one of his class, and found the lectures very speculative and unsatisfactory. Certain it is, that those engaged in tooth pulling, filing and filling, which then seemed the sole business of the craft, took no interest in Dr. Hayden's attempt to enlighten them. Nevertheless, he is entitled to credit for an effort, however unsuccessful, to give dentistry better claims to public confidence." Professor Simon again remarks: "One can now readily understand that Hayden's scientific treatment of his subject did not meet with the approval of medical students, who most likely would have preferred some demonstration in practical work. However, there can be no doubt that Hayden's attempt to teach scientific

dentistry by a course of lectures was the starting point for the founding of the college a few years later."*

Dr. Hayden was by no means cast down by this failure to provide the means for a thorough dental education, and his mind continued to be occupied with the thought. He found an efficient coadjutor in Dr. Chapin A. Harris, a native of the State of New York, and who had received his dental training from himself. They united in the effort to induce the authorities of the University to add dental instruction to the medical course. Unfortunately this effort was made when the institution was suffering from the effects of the great rupture and the long and blighting law suit to which it gave rise. So that when, on the conclusion of these troubles and the restitution of the institution to the Regents in 1839, a formal proposal for union was made by Drs. Hayden and Harris it was rejected by the Faculty of Physic. The low condition of dentistry at that time is shown by the letter addressed to Dr. Harris in which justification for the rejection is sought in the *insignificance of the subject*. Thus was lost a great and noble opportunity for usefulness and fame, for which the Faculty of Physic sought to atone forty-three years later by the institution of the Department of Den-

*"History of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery," By William Simon, Ph. D., M. D., Baltimore, Md., pamphlet, pp. 36, illustrated. Presented to Section IX. of the Fourth International Dental Congress, held at St. Louis, Mo., 1904; reprinted from Volume III of the Transactions. Doctor Simon is the distinguished Professor of Chemistry in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and is a thoroughly reliable historian. His sketch is a most valuable and interesting contribution to our local history and to the history of dentistry in general.

Statements have been made that earlier courses of lectures on dentistry were delivered by Dr. Hayden in this University: Medical Catalogue, "1821"; Dental Do., "1821-22," "1835"; Rev. Horace E. Hayden, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, in letter to author, "1825." The writer has made every effort to confirm these, but so far in vain. Rev. Mr. Hayden has MS. writings of Dr. Hayden, who was his grandfather, but is unable at this time to refer to them. In 1896 or '97 Dr. S. Denny Willson, of Royal Oak, Talbot County, Maryland, brought to the University and showed to the then Dean a MS. course of lectures on dentistry, being the notes taken by one Chamberlain. The date of this MS. is unknown. It was returned to Dr. S. C. Trippe, of Royal Oak, its owner, and a relative of Chamberlain, and perished in a fire with his library. In 1902-03, at the time of the erection of the tablet portrait of Hayden and Harris in the University, another MS. course of lectures said to have been delivered at the University by Dr. Hayden, was presented to the Dental Department by Mr. Mozart Hayden, of Baltimore, also a grandson of Dr. H., through Dr. C. J. Grieves, who had charge of the tablet movement. This is said to have been the very course delivered in 1837-38. It was also destroyed through inadvertence shortly after, when the old Dental building was pulled down to give place to the new one. The writer has made every effort to throw light upon this interesting historical subject. It is singular if such courses were delivered that he, after all his researches into the history of the University, extending back more than a quarter of a century, has never come across any evidences of them. It may be that further light may be thrown on the matter, and the investigation of it will be continued and the results published in *Old Maryland*.

tistry to which this sketch relates. Among the instances of a lack of foresight in our authorities, we cannot but regard this as one of the most deplorable.

Having failed so signally in these long-tried and commendable efforts to secure University recognition, there was nothing to do but to found an independent college. A charter was accordingly framed and signatures sought from the citizens, urging its passage by the Legislature. The Act of incorporation was passed February 1, 1840, and thus the first Dental College in the world came into existence—the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. Drs. Thomas E. Bond, Jr., and H. Wallis Baxley were added as other members of the first Faculty and incorporators, all four of whom held the title of M. D. The immediate and continued success of the project showed that it was opportune and that a pressing need was supplied.

Professor F. J. S. Gorgas, at the request of the author, has kindly furnished the following brief account of the circumstances connected with the founding of the Department of Dentistry of the University of Maryland.

"During the early part of the month of April, in the year 1882, the writer was waited upon by Professors William T. Howard, L. McLane Tiffany, and J. Edwin Michael, who informed him that the Faculty of Physic of the University of Maryland had secured a charter from the Legislature of the State of Maryland for a Department of Dental Surgery to be added to the School of Medicine of said University. This committee of the Faculty of Physic also informed him (the writer) that he had been selected to organize the new department, and to act as its Dean, and also Professor of 'The Principles of Dental Science,' etc. At the time this proposition was made to him, the writer was holding the same position in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, with which institution he had been connected as Demonstrator and Professor for the preceding twenty-five years, and as Dean for fifteen years.

"After due consideration, and after learning that Professor James H. Harris, who had been the Professor of Clinical Dentistry in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery for a number of years, would also accept the

same chair in the new department it was proposed to organize, the writer consented to accept the proposition from the Faculty of Physic of the University of Maryland, with the understanding that he was to be elected Dean and Professor of the Principles of Dental Surgery as long as he performed the duties pertaining to these positions in a competent and satisfactory manner. His resignation was thereupon forwarded to the late Professor Thomas S. Latimer, who held the chair of Physiology in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and who, by the action of the writer, became the senior member of its Faculty. The reply of Professor Latimer was a question as to whether the writer really meant to sever his long connection with the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, as no unpleasantness had ever occurred that would account for such a resignation on the part of the writer.

"The first meeting of the Faculty of the University of Maryland Dental Department was held at the office of Professor J. Edwin Michael, M. D., 246 Madison avenue, Baltimore (old number), on Friday evening, April 28, 1882, at 9 P. M. Present: Professors Miles, Tiffany, Michael, Harris, and Gorgas. Professor Tiffany, Dean of the Faculty of Physic of the University of Maryland School of Medicine, announced that at a meeting of said Faculty, held April 26, 1882, the following Faculty of the new Dental Department had been elected:

"*Ferdinand J. S. Gorgas, A. M., M. D., D. D. S.*—Professor of Dental Science, Dental Surgery and Prosthetic Dentistry;

"*Professor James H. Harris, M. D., D. D. S.*—Professor of Operative and Clinical Dentistry;

"*Professor William E. A. Aikin, M. D., LL. D.*—Professor of Chemistry;

"*Professor Samuel C. Chew, A. M., M. D.*—Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics;

"*Professor Francis T. Miles, A. M., M. D.*—Professor of Physiology;

"*Professor L. McLane Tiffany, A. M., M. D.*—Professor of Oral Surgery;

"*Professor J. Edwin Michael, A. M., M. D.*—Professor of Anatomy.

"Professor Gorgas was unanimously elected Dean of the Dental Department. Dr. John C. Uhler was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry. Dr. Frank L. Harris was elected Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry.

"The first summer practical session began April 28, 1882, in the new ward of the University Hospital, and the first regular winter session began October 2, 1882, with sixty students, the lectures on Dentistry being delivered in Practice Hall, and the Medical lectures in Chemical and Anatomical Halls of the University Building."

The first Faculty is thus seen to have consisted of seven members, five of whom were also members of the Faculty of Physic. There were also a number of Demonstrators of Anatomy, Mechanical and Operative Dentistry and Continuous Gum Work. The whole number of instructors amounted to nineteen. A large number of eminent dentists in different parts of the country were also enrolled as Clinical Instructors, some of whom attended the clinics at some time in person, and gave the students the advantages of their large and varied experience.

An announcement was issued which contained the following opening statements: "The rapid advance of the art and science of Dental Surgery and the recognition of it by the leading medical associations as a specialty of medicine, as well as the desire of every reputable dental practitioner to have it accepted as such, renders it necessary to increase the facilities by which dental students can acquire not only a thorough knowledge of the profession of their choice, but also a knowledge of the collateral sciences. While the object of this Department is to graduate students in dentistry, yet it should be an incentive to all who aim to become properly qualified to practice dentistry, to educate themselves as doctors of medicine in conjunction with their dental training. By placing dental surgery, as connected with oral surgery, in a position where it is accepted as a department of medicine, its status will be exalted, and a larger number of intellectual men will be found in its ranks

and a new impetus to thought and investigation will thereby be created." Stress is laid upon the fact that this was contemplated in the organization of the department, and the advantages of the union with a University are duly impressed.

Practice Hall, on the University grounds, capable of holding two hundred persons, was specially devoted to the dental lectures, and as soon as possible the Faculty proceeded to erect a special "Dental Infirmary and Laboratory building" for the use of the students of the department. This building occupied the Greene street side of the University grounds, abutting on Cider alley. In its construction the amplest provision was made for light by means of forty-nine large windows, entirely unobstructed on all sides. The Infirmary occupied the second floor and was provided with all needed appliances—operating chairs, movable brackets, tables, etc., each chair being opposite a window. On the first floor was the dental laboratory, containing mechanical appliances and also closets and drawers for the instruments, books and clothing of students. Of course, the facilities offered to the students by the Hospital, Dispensary, Museum and other resources of the University—giving this School advantages which no separate dental school could offer—were duly dwelt upon in the circular.

For graduation it was required that the student should be twenty-one years of age, and have attended two courses of lectures, the last one in this School. As equivalent to the first of these courses, a course in any other reputable dental or medical college, five years' dental practice, including regular pupilage, or a satisfactory examination on entrance was accepted. The candidate was also required to show specimens of operations performed in the Infirmary or constructed in the laboratory—the latter for preservation in the Museum. The result of the examination was determined by a majority of the votes of the Faculty. The student, by combining the medical and dental courses, could take both degrees within three years—thus saving $300.

In addition to the regular winter sessions, a summer session for practical

instruction was provided, extending from May to October, which was free to regular students.

The fees were fixed at $115 for each session, and $30 diploma fee for graduates. A beneficiary was allowed from each State on the recommendation of the State Society or its President. Several prizes were offered, including a University medal for best standing in final examinations.

Thus was launched this important "department," or, more properly speaking, "school," providing instruction in an essential branch of medical science.

The first session lasted five and a half months, and the success was most gratifying, showing that the advantages derived from University and professional connection were duly appreciated and eagerly embraced by students throughout the country. Sixty-six students attended, representing fifteen States and two foreign countries, and there were thirty-four graduates at the commencement held on March 15, 1883. The interest of the dental profession was shown by a large number of valuable donations made to the museum, which was set on foot at the very beginning by the enterprising and ever thoughtful dean. The infirmary offered an embarrassment of work to the students, in both operative and prosthetic dentistry, many having inserted as many as nearly a hundred fillings, while over forty fillings had been a common average. Every operating chair was connected with a battery for the use of dental electric appliances. The Dental Laboratory was equipped with all conveniences for the preparation of metals, the manufacture of teeth, and the construction of artificial dentures of every kind. Singular to say, all the students entered had matriculated only in the Dental Department. An important addition to the Faculty after this session was D. Genese, D. D. S., a local dentist of brilliant inventive genius, who gave instruction in continuous gum and plastic work.

The third session was characterized by an important change in the Faculty, Professor R. Dorsey Coale having replaced Professor Aikin in the chair of chemistry. The attendance of the previous session had risen to 86,

with 36 graduates. Many dentists had availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining the degree in one session upon five years' experience. this being noted of 16 of the 36 graduates. Owing to the growth of the department, it had been found necessary to add to the Infirmary and Laboratory Building by the erection of two wings, giving two hundred running feet to the Infirmary Hall, and additional museum, impression, reception and extraction rooms. The asphaltum floor of the laboratory offered one hundred and eighty feet for the work tables.

Among additions to the course, there had been established a working chemical laboratory. The clause offering "a satisfactory examination" in lieu of the first of the two sessions was, doubtless wisely, omitted from the third annual circular. Our attention is arrested at this time by a certificate of ten prominent dentists, the chairmen of committees appointed to award the prizes to the graduates, expressing their "admiration and gratification at the remarkable proficiency exhibited by the competitors."

During the session of 1885-86, the clause with reference to the credit allowed for "five years practice" was abolished, and the only exemption to be obtained from the two-year course was that conferred by the degree of M. D., "with one year's dental instruction," which was accepted in lieu of the first year.* Students were required to take operative as well as mechanical dentistry both years. The first mention is made officially of preliminary requirements in the following words: "The matriculant must have a good English education. The diploma of a reputable literary institution, or other evidence of literary qualification, will be received instead of an examination."

In the fifth session Dr. Genese's name disappeared from the corps of instructors, and Professor I. E. Atkinson took Professor Chew's place in the chair of materia medica and therapeutics. We note at this time the statement that dissection was "now obligatory in all dental schools." A

*It was stated that this concession was sanctioned by the State Boards of Dental Examiners and the American Dental Association.

number of additional prizes had been established, there being now five gold medals awarded.

In connection with the list of graduates of 1886, it is stated that *all* had attended "two full sessions of five months each."

During the session of 1886-87 the students numbered 125, of whom 51 graduated; "indisputable evidence," says the catalogue, "that the institution has acquired not only a national but a cosmopolitan reputation. Matriculants have come from every section of the country, and from Canada, South America, Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, etc., and a number of its students have been previously in attendance upon the lectures, and are graduates of the Universities of Europe, or of medical and dental colleges in the United States."

In 1889, the National Association of Dental College Faculties agreed to require of candidates for matriculation a diploma from a reputable literary institution, a teacher's certificate, or other evidence of literary qualification, and, in the absence of any of these, a preliminary examination embracing a good English education. This school being a member of the Association here named, the above was duly announced and duly put into effect. That the conditions as to preliminary requirements are not in this school—as they undoubtedly are in many others—a pretence and a sham, appears to be established by a formal statement placed at the head of the list of matriculants in every catalogue from this time to the present, reading: "All of these matriculants conformed to the requirements for admission as specified by the annual catalogue." The following regulation was also announced: "At the end of the Junior year students will be examined for admission to the Senior Class."

The following figures are of interest: During the session of 1888-89 there were 4132 teeth extracted, 7010 fillings inserted—gold, amalgam and plastic; 2507 teeth treated, 560 sets of teeth made in the laboratory, 137 sets of teeth repaired.

During the ninth session the chair of Anatomy was vacant by the trans-

ferrence of Professor Michael to another department, but the duties belonging to it were not therefore neglected. An addition made to the dental building (the third since its erection in 1882) increased its size to forty-four by nearly one hundred feet and the number of windows in the Infirmary to forty-three.

In the tenth session (1891-92), Randolph Winslow, A. M., M. D., assumed the chair of Anatomy. With the beginning of this session a radical change was made in the course, consisting of an additional or third year. This had been provided for by the National Association of Dental Faculties, at its annual meeting held two years before, and later approved by the American Dental Association. The requirements for admission was also expressed in greater detail; for example, the applicant who was unable to present a diploma or teacher's certificate, must submit to an examination in grammar, arithmetic, history and geography, and, in addition, must write an essay. Graduates of recognized medical colleges were admitted to the second year class without examination, and were required to take only the dental tickets. The fees per session amounted to $105, including $5 for matriculation. In addition to this was the dissection ticket, $10, required but once, and the diploma fee of $30; the total expense therefore for the three years amounting to $355. Nine gold medals, besides a number of other prizes were bestowed. The number of students this session fell to 126, the graduates numbering 73, showing a falling off in the whole number of 37, the result doubtless of the lengthening of the course and the greater expense now attending it. The next year (1893) the number of graduates fell to 16, to rise again in 1894 to 34. The session of 1894-95 was the most prosperous up to that time, the names of 184 matriculants being recorded.

In 1896 Dr. Charles W. Mitchell became the incumbent of the chair of Materia Medica, Professor Atkinson retaining Therapeutics only. The session was lengthened to six months. By a rule of the National Association of Dental Colleges students entering later than ten days after the opening of

the session could not be given credit for a full course.* Students who had attended one course in a medical college were eligible to the second year class, subject to the rules regarding examination. Graduates of medical and pharmaceutical colleges were admitted to the second year without examination.

In 1898, David M. R. Culbreth, M. D., Ph. G., took the place of Professor Mitchell as Associate Professor of Materia Medica.

In 1899 the session was lengthened to seven months.

In 1900 Professor Charles W. Mitchell reentered the Faculty, taking Professor Atkinson's place in Therapeutics. Drs. John C. Uhler and Isaac H. Davis, previously demonstrators, became Associate Professors of Prosthetic and Operative Dentistry respectively. Dr. Clarence J. Grieves became Lecturer upon Crown and Bridge Work.

In 1901 Associate Professor Culbreth assumed the rank of full Professor, and Dr. Clarence J. Grieves was advanced to the rank of Associate Professor. The clauses admitting one-year medical students to the second year, "subject to the rules governing examinations," and pharmacy graduates to the second year "without examination," were at this time stricken out. The following requirement of the National Association of Dental Faculties came into effect at this time: "The minimum preliminary education requirement shall be a certificate of entrance into the second year of a high school or its equivalent. The examination to be placed in the hands of any State or County Superintendent of Public Instruction."

In 1902 Professor Tiffany resigned from the chair of Oral Surgery, which was assigned to Professor Winslow, and Dr. J. Holmes Smith was advanced from the Demonstratorship to the Professorship of Anatomy. The minimum requirement of matriculants was still further advanced to include a certificate of entrance into the third year of a high school, or its equivalent. Scholarships, whether free or beneficial, were done away with,

*We are told that strict compliance was given to this rule of the National Associations.

having been pronounced detrimental to the best interests of the profession and forbidden by the National Association of Dental Faculties.

In 1903, Professor Miles having died, Dr. John C. Hemmeter was elected to fill the chair of Physiology. Dr. Timothy O. Heatwole was advanced to the Associate Professorship of Orthodontia. The handsome new dental building on Greene street was erected during the fall and winter, replacing the old building constructed in 1882, which had been added to from time to time as the growth of the classes necessitated increased accommodations. The new building is of brick, is three stories and a half high, and is shaped like an "L," extending along Greene St. and Cider Alley 100x90 feet. It is heated by steam and lighted by both electricity and gas. Without equipment it cost $45,000. The operating room, or Infirmary, is 100x30 feet, and has light from all four sides. Below it on the first floor are the Dental Museum, Extracting Room, Impression Room, Dean's Office, Students' Reading Room, Clinic Room, etc., and in the rear a large Lecture Hall with raised seats. Each student has his private locker for instruments, books, clothing, etc. In the basement are the Dental Laboratories, occupying the whole of that floor. Owing to the size of this building, it is able to furnish accommodations also for the Department of Pharmacy and for the Laboratories of Pathology, Bacteriology and Physiological Chemistry.

With the session of 1903-04, attendance upon four annual sessions was announced as requisite for graduation. This was in accordance with the action of the National Association of Dental Faculties, and applied to all Dental Colleges in the country. Announcement to this effect appeared in the catalogues of 1902-03, 1903-04, and 1904-05, with outline of the four-year curriculum. The requirement was, however, only in operation for one session, that of 1903-04, and was rescinded before the session of 1904-05. It appears that the colleges of the country were not in unanimous agreement upon it, and the opposition was sufficient to render its introduction impracticable. When it is learned that Harvard College Dental School was opposed to it, for instance, the strength of the opposition becomes apparent.

An important innovation in 1903 was that taking the examination of matriculants out of the hands of the Faculty or Dean and placing it in those of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This official has appointed Professor J. H. Elliott, of the Baltimore City College, to hold examinations as to preliminary training and to pass upon students' certificates. The clause requiring students to enter within ten days was modified so as to allow entrance within twenty days, in case of sickness attested by a physician's certificate. An estimate of the personal expenses of the student for the seven months of the session, made by students at this time is worth quoting. A "low," "average" and "liberal" calculation is given; we quote the average, which amounts to a total of $233, including books $32, board $84, room $42, clothes and washing $50, other expenses $25. (This average was reduced to $217 in the next catalogue).

In the catalogue of 1904, notice was given of a Post-Graduate Course, four being in attendance.

In 1905, L. Whiting Farinholt, D. D. S., became Demonstrator of Porcelain Inlay Work.

In 1906 (the present year) Professor Mitchell has retired, leaving the department of Therapeutics to be added to that of Materia Medica, under Professor Culbreth. Associate Professor Grieves has resigned, and Clyde V. Matthews, D. D. S., has been made Demonstrator of Anaesthesia. The preliminary requirements have been advanced, in conformity with the rules of the National Association of Dental Faculties, to include "an examination corresponding to that required in a high school of the section of country from which candidates come." A knowledge of Latin or Greek is not required. The tuition fees have been raised from $100 to $150 per session. The number of matriculants the session of 1905-06 was 150, and there were 42 graduates at the commencement in June, 1906.

The Dental Museum deserves some notice. It was begun with the founding of the Department in 1882 and now occupies a large, well-lighted room on the first floor and south side of the new Dental Building. There is

DENTAL MUSEUM.

an abundance of space for the exhibition of all the specimens. Among objects of interest are an Egyptian mummy's head showing the teeth of both jaws; the Maynard collection of Russian maxillae, obtained from the battle-fields of the Crimean War, showing the massive jaws of that race, the varied forms of antral cavities, etc.; a collection of skulls of all ages, also skulls showing development of teeth; models of jaws, cleft palates, harelips, etc.; skulls of animals and fishes; a large exhibit of minerals; many hundred specimens of teeth, single and in sets, and of various composition; crown and bridge work, porcelain work, etc.; Japanese work, with anatomical plaster moldings, made in the college; a pathological collection of human teeth, occupying four large glass cases; a comparative anatomy collection, showing teeth of the mastodon and other animals; natural duplicates of abnormal teeth, including reunited fractured teeth; portraits of distinguished dentists, graduating classes, etc. A relic of great interest is the license to practice dentistry, issued in 1810 to Dr. Horace H. Hayden, who also held the honorary degree of M. D. from the University, 1840. The Dean naturally feels great pride in this valuable collection, the result of his own personal zeal and industry. It is the second which he has made, the first being that of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, with which he was connected for many years. The Dental Alumni have contributed very liberally to the formation of this collection, part of which was also secured by purchase. This museum is one of the attractions of the institution, and the alumni of all departments will find a visit to it both entertaining and profitable. Professor Gorgas takes great pride and pleasure in exhibiting it.

The largest attendance in this department in any year was in 1902-03, when there were 215 matriculants. The largest graduating class was that of 1892, 76.

We have only to add that the Department has a flourishing Alumni Association, of which Dr. Clarence J. Grieves is President, and Dr. L. W. Farinholt is Secretary-Treasurer. At the last annual meeting there were 181 names upon the roll, and annual receipts of $394 were reported.

James Howell Harris, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Operative and Clinical Dentistry in the School of Dentistry of the University of Maryland, was born near Charlottesville, in Albemarle County, Va., October 22, 1834. His father, Mr. Alanson Harris, was a farmer and agricultural implement dealer in that section. He received his preliminary education in private schools. In 1845 or 1846 his family removed to Augusta County, near Weir's Cave, in the Valley of Virginia. Having a strong taste as well as talent for mechanical pursuits, he applied himself to the practice of dentistry and took the degree of D. D. S. at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery early in the Spring of 1861. He began the practice of his profession at Harrisonburg, Va., but he had a large clientèle throughout all the country around, whom he used to visit periodically.

During the Civil War he was in very bad health, but the last two years of that struggle he held a position in the medical department of the hospital at Harrisonburg. His father died in December, 1866. He began his connection with the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery as Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry in October, 1871. At the end of the session of 1871-72 he was elected to the full Professorship of Operative and Clinical Dentistry, and continued in that position until he voluntarily severed his connection with the institution to take part in founding the School of Dentistry of this University. This was in 1882, and the circumstances have already been detailed in the body of this work. He has held the same position in this School as he held in the first institution, and continues still as in all his many years of work, the active, enthusiastic and beloved teacher of successive classes of dental graduates.

Professor Harris is of a genial disposition and strongly domestic habits. Although connected with the Southern Dental Association and the Maryland State Dental Associations, he shrinks from publicity and has declined all offices. He varies the arduous labors of his professorship and practice by a stay of several months during the summer at his country home near Harrisonburg, seeking that rest and occupation which his active life makes necessary.

PROFESSOR JAMES H. HARRIS, M. D., D. D. S.

PROFESSOR FERDINAND JAMES SAMUEL GORGAS, A. M., D. D. S., M. D.

He received the degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore. Two of his sons have followed him in the profession of Dentistry—Charles C. Harris, M. D., D. D. S., and J. Edwin Harris, M. D., D. D. S.

Ferdinand James Samuel Gorgas, A. M., D. D. S., M. D., Professor of Principles of Dental Science, Dental Surgery and Dental Mechanism, and Dean of the Dental Faculty, University of Maryland, is one of the most valuable contributors to the literature of his profession in America, and also enjoys the especial distinction of being one of the oldest teachers of dental medicine and surgery in the world. He has practiced dentistry since 1855, and began his career as instructor in 1858; and he has filled every faculty chair, except that of chemistry, in the old Baltimore College of Dental Surgery and in the Dental Departments of the University of Maryland.

Dr. Gorgas is a native of Virginia, born in Winchester, son of John DeLancey Gorgas and Mary Ann Smith. He was educated in the Winchester public and high schools and prepared for college at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in the grammar school connected with Dickinson College. He entered the college in 1849 as a student of the academic course, and was graduated, A. B., 1853, taking his A. M. degree in 1856. In the fall of 1853 he entered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and was graduated, D. D. S., in 1855.

Dr. Gorgas began the general practice of dentistry in Baltimore in 1855, and from that year to the present time has been constantly engaged in active professional work. In 1858 he was appointed demonstrator in his alma mater, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and in 1860 was called to succeed Professor Chapin A. Harris (who was one of the founders of the first dental college in the world) in the chair of Dental Surgery and Therapeutics, which he filled in that school until 1882. He then withdrew from that Faculty to establish the Dental Department of the University of Maryland, with which he is still associated, holding his old professorship,

and also performing the responsible duties of the office of dean in the old college for about fifteen years, and in the university institution since 1882.

In the early part of his career, both as dental practitioner and instructor, Dr. Gorgas felt the need of a thorough understanding of the principles and practice of medicine, and he therefore took a regular course in the medical department of the University, graduating M. D. in 1861. His work as author and collaborator dates from about the year 1864, when he first editorially revised Harris' "Medical and Dental Dictionary;" and he has subsequently revised that work through seven editions. In 1872 he edited Harris' "Dental Surgery," now Harris' "Principles and Practice of Dentistry," which he has revised through six editions. From 1866 to 1902, throughout the entire period of its existence, he was one of the editors of the "American Journal of Dental Science," which figured in professional circles as the first publication of its kind in the world.

As an original author on subjects pertaining to the dental profession, Dr. Gorgas has long enjoyed wide distinction, and his works have been noted for quality rather than number. Aside from his monograph articles, mention may here be made of his published "Lectures on Dental Science and Therapeutics," 1885; "Dental Medicine," now in its seventh edition; and "Questions and Answers for the Dental Student," 1896; second edition, 1901.

V.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY

V. DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.*

THE first suggestion of a College of Pharmacy in Baltimore emanated from Dr. William R. Fisher, a native of Philadelphia, who settled here in 1827, at the age of nineteen, and established a pharmacy about 1834. He was Professor of Botany in the School of Arts and Sciences of this University, and, upon the withdrawal of the Faculty of Physic, in the Spring of 1837, was made Professor of Chemistry in the reorganized Trustees Faculty of the School of Medicine. He was one of the leading spirits in the Maryland Academy of Science and Literature. He delivered two courses upon chemistry in the University, but in the Spring of 1839 he was attacked with partial paralysis, which cut short his activity for the time. He returned to Philadelphia and recovered sufficiently to occupy a professorship in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He died at Holmesburg, near Philadelphia, on the 25th of October, 1842, at the early age of thirty-four. Dr. Thomas H. Buckler, who knew him well, spoke of him as gifted and eloquent, and ever ready to take the lead in everything scientific and useful. He held the degree of M. D.*

Of Dr. Fisher's "plan" we know nothing further than that he had formed one, and that it met with favor among his colleagues of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. His sudden illness prevented his participation in its execution. Dr. Thomas H. Buckler urged the importance of such an institution in October, 1839. At the annual meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty held in Baltimore, June 1-3, 1840, a committee was appointed to plan, conjointly with a number of pharmacists, an organization, and report

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* The author has made free use of the excellent sketch of the Maryland College of Pharmacy written by the late Professor Charles Schmidt, and published in the volume entitled "History of Education in Maryland, by Bernard C. Steiner, Ph. D.," under the patronage of the United States Bureau of Education, Washington, 1894.

†*Md. Med. and Surg. Jl.*, Oct., 1839.

at the next meeting. † On June 8, 1840, the committee, consisting of Drs. Samuel G. Baker, William E. A. Aikin and William Riley, met at the home of the first named, who was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in this University, the following pharmacists: Messrs. John Hill, George W. Andrews, Thomas G. Mackenzie, David Stewart, H. B. Atkinson, J. W. W. Gordon, Jonathan Chapman and Robert H. Coleman, representing the Pharmacists of Baltimore. Professor Samuel G. Baker presided. After a lengthy discussion, the meeting decided "to appoint a committee of five apothecaries to report the best plan for a College of Pharmacy in the city of Baltimore." In their report to the meeting held June 22, 1840, this committee recommended "the calling of a general meeting of all regularly educated apothecaries of the city, in order that all might have an opportunity to express their views in reference to the project." The report was accepted, and the committee was continued and instructed to issue an invitation to all regularly-educated apothecaries of the State of Maryland to a general meeting to be held July 6, 1840. This meeting was duly convened, when a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for a College of Pharmacy. Finally, a meeting of organization was held July 20, 1840, and it was then that the Maryland College of Pharmacy began its career. Mr. Thomas G. Mackenzie, a leading apothecary, presided on this momentous and historical occasion. The minutes of the several preceding meetings having been read, the committee presented its report of a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted with numerous amendments. Provision was made for a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer and a Board of three examiners, the officers collectively to constitute the Board of Trustees. The Board of Examiners were to examine orally all applicants for membership not receiving a unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees, and to investigate the quality of medicines such applicants were in the habit of dispensing. All members were required to sign the constitution, and to cause their apprentices to serve in such capacity at least four years, and to

‡*Idem*, Oct., 1840.

attend at least one course of lectures in the College. Meetings were to be held monthly for the transaction of business, the reading of essays, and the discussion of all matters of interest to the pharmaceutical profession. Upon the adoption of the constitution and by-laws, the meeting proceeded to elect the first officers of the College, with the following result: Thomas G. Mackenzie, President; George W. Andrews, Robert B. Coleman, Vice-Presidents; William H. Balderston, Secretary; Henry B. Atkinson, Treasurer; Benjamin Rush Roberts, David Stewart and Thomas T. Phillips, Board of Examiners. The organization having been fully effected, the meeting adjourned.

Up to this period, the training of pharmacists in Maryland had been entirely practical. It was altogether confined to an apprenticeship in some drug store, and no attempt was made to go into the theory of the subject, or to give literary polish to the instruction. The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy had been in existence since 1821, and the New York College since 1829, and there may have been in Maryland some, especially in Baltimore, who had received the benefits of training in these schools. Pharmacy was hardly as yet recognized as a distinct profession, and it was still largely the custom for physicians to compound in their offices such medicines as they required in practice, the labor being frequently assigned to more or less inexperienced students of medicine, pursuing courses of reading in the physicians' offices. Apothecaries were then rather venders of crude drugs, of such pharmaceutical preparations as were in common use by the laiety, of the numerous quack nostrums in vogue, and of a variety of other articles in no sense pharmaceutical, as glass, paints, dye-stuffs, etc. Gradually, as the number of medicines increased, and their preparation and compounding required more time and more thorough knowledge of their characteristics and constituents, and hence greater skill in manipulation, the physicians, at least in the cities, laid aside their mortars and pestles and abandoned this part of their avocation to the apothecaries. In consequence, apothecaries' shops, with their system of apprentices, became more numerous, and soon the

desire arose to provide higher and more systematic methods of instruction in the sciences relating to pharmacology.*

The Board of Trustees, at a meeting held November 9, 1840, resolved to proceed to incorporation, and Messrs. Benjamin R. Roberts and Robert H. Coleman were appointed to present a memorial to the Legislature with that object in view. The act of incorporation was passed January 27, 1841, and was signed by William Grayson, Governor of Maryland. It was as follows:

"Act of Incorporation of the Maryland College of Pharmacy.

"Whereas, It is the duty of every good government to protect as far as in it lies, its citizens from those ills and dangers to which they become exposed in the multiplied relations of society, by promoting and encouraging wholesome institutions and regulations calculated to advance the well-being, security and interests of the community; and it being represented to the Legislature that an institution has been established in the city of Baltimore, called the Maryland College of Pharmacy, for the purpose of cultivating, improving, and making known a knowledge of pharmacy and its collateral branches of science, and of giving instruction in the same by public lectures: Therefore

"Section 1, *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Thomas G. Mackenzie, George W. Andrews, Robert H. Coleman, Benjamin Rush Roberts, David Stewart, Henry B. Atkinson and William H. Balderston, together with such other individuals as may hereafter become members of said college, be and they are hereby incorporated by the name of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, and they are hereby declared to be one community, corporation and body politic, by which name they shall be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all courts of law and equity, and in all actions whatsoever, and also to have a common seal, and the same

*Mr. William S. Thompson. *Professor Schmidt's Sketch.*

PHARMACEUTICAL AND DENTAL LECTURE ROOM.

to change, break, alter, or renew at pleasure; and they shall have power to establish by-laws and orders for the regulation of their institution; *provided,* the same be not repugnant to the constitution of the State of Maryland or of the United States; and they shall have power to take, hold and possess, any estate, real, personal or mixed, by subscription, gift, grant, purchase, devise or otherwise, and the same to improve, lease, exchange, or sell and convey at pleasure; *provided,* that the value of real estate held at any time by the said corporation shall not exceed one thousand dollars over and above the amount necessary for the requisite buildings, chemical, philosophical and pharmaceutical apparatus, library and other appurtenances to the objects specifically contemplated by this act.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* that the officers of said college shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer and a Board of three Examiners, which said officers, collectively, shall constitute a Board of Trustees, of whom five shall form a quorum for the transaction of business for the time being, who shall have the control and direction of the funds of the corporation, the appointment of professors or lecturers, and all the subordinate officers of the College, and shall issue certificates of membership, adopt rules and regulations for the examination of candidates and grant diplomas.

"SEC 3. *And be it further enacted,* That an election shall be held semi-annually by the members present at general meetings, to be held in July and January of each and every year (after July, eighteen hundred and forty-one), for the election of officers by ballot, viz.: for President, Secretary, Treasurer, and one of the Board of Examiners in July, and for two Vice-Presidents and the other two Examiners in January, which said officers shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year, or until others shall be elected to succeed them; in case of death or resignation, the Board of Trustees shall have power to fill the vacancy or vacancies by the election of any member of the College to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term of said officer; no individual shall be elected as a Trustee of said College, unless he is a member of the same.

"Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Treasurer shall give bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and shall render accounts of his transactions therein as often as he may be requested by the Board of Trustees, in such sum, and with such sureties as may be acceptable to the said Board.

"Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize the said corporation to issue any note, certificate, device or token to be used as currency.

"Sec. 6. *And be it enacted,* That the right is hereby expressly reserved to the General Assembly, at its pleasure, to repeal this act of incorporation.

"Sec. 7. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall inure for thirty years from the date of its passage, if not sooner repealed by the General Assembly.

The first course of lectures at the College began the first week in November, 1841, and continued until the end of February, 1842. There were six students in attendance, three of whom, Messrs. William S. Thompson, Alpheus P. Sharp and Frederick A. Cochrane, received the degree of Ph. G. at a public commencement held June 19, 1842, attendance upon but one session being sufficient for graduation. The College then occupied a single small room on Gay street, north of Baltimore street. The instruction was given by seven members of the College, who volunteered for the purpose and received no compensation for their services. Mr. David Stewart lectured on Chemistry, the other six upon Materia Medica and Pharmacy, the United States Dispensatory being divided equally among them as a guide. The expenses of the College were met from the dues of members and fees of students.

On account of the small number of students available, on October 3, 1842, the Board of Trustees adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The constitution of this College requires attendance upon but one course of lectures for graduation, that the course of lectures before

ALPHEUS P. SHARP, PH. G.

A graduate of the class of 1841-42. Mr. Sharp is still living, hale and hearty, at the age of 84.

this College be delivered hereafter biennially, and that the Board of Trustees be requested to qualify themselves to deliver the lectures of the next course during the session of 1843-44."

The lectures of this—the second course—were given upon the same plan as those of the session of 1841-42, except that the English edition of "Pereira's Materia Medica" was substituted for the "United States Dispensatory." At the close of this course, there was but one graduate—Samuel Rodgers.

But the limited attendance of students and the heavy expense were telling upon the resources of the College, and in the spring of 1844 a committee consisting of Messrs. Reese, Graham and Stewart was appointed to endeavor to make an arrangement with the Faculty of Physic of the University for a union of the two institutions. It was proposed that a course of at least sixteen lectures should be delivered in one of the lecture rooms of the University, and that a small room should be allowed the College for its meetings and for its cabinet of specimens. The charge for the course was to be $5.00 for each Medical student, and the students of Pharmacy were to have the privilege of attending the lectures given by Professor Aikin upon Chemistry. The proposal was accepted, and the arrangement was consummated on April 24th, "room 20" being cleared of lumber and turned over to the College, to be papered and painted at its expense, the Faculty guaranteeing its use for four years "not doubting that at the expiration of that time they will be as ready to renew as now to make this offer.*"

In view of the unsatisfactory method of delivery of lectures at previous sessions, it was decided to elect a Professor of Pharmacy, and Dr. David Stewart, an eminent chemist and pharmacist, who had taken the degree in medicine at the University at the recent commencement, was unanimously elected to this professorship, the full title of which was "Theory and Practice of Pharmacy." The Maryland College of Pharmacy thus has

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**MS. Records, Faculty of Physic.*

the honor of being the first institution in the country to establish an independent chair of pharmacy.* Mr. W. S. Reese was made Lecturer on Materia Materia, and these two, with Professor Aikin, on Chemistry, constituted the Faculty of the College.

Twenty lectures were delivered, two each week. At first they were held at night, later in the afternoon. The emoluments for the labor were to be derived from the sale of tickets to the course, the members of the College guaranteeing a sum equal to twenty tickets. The biennial course of lectures was abandoned.

The results of this arrangement were disappointing; no medical students attended, and the number of druggists did not exceed 12 or 15.† There were no graduates in 1845 or 1846. Professor Stewart resigned on April 28th in the latter year. The last course of lectures was delivered during the winter of 1846-47, and three graduates were announced at the close of this course, viz.: Messrs. J. Faris Moore, Chr. Steinhofer and John W. Read.

Meanwhile many changes had taken place in the seventeen original members of the College, and their successors manifested no zeal in its behalf. The last meeting of the Board of Trustees was held March 23, 1848, Mr. George W. Andrews being the President at that time. For eight years the College remained entirely inactive, and it was not until 1856 that interest in it revived.

On February 7, of that year, several apothecaries of Baltimore met for the purpose of agreeing upon some general principles by which pharmaceutists should be guided in their relations with each other. Ten persons attended this meeting, over which Mr. Israel J. Grahame presided, with Mr. J. Brown Baxley as Secretary. The chairman expressed the opinion that the purposes of the meeting would best be attained by a reorganization of the College, and by a united effort for its support by apothecaries, who

*It was also the first to make analytical chemistry obligatory (*Prof. Caspari*).
†Professor Stewart's communication to Faculty of Physic.

were all eligible to membership in it if in good standing. Accordingly, the President of the College was requested to call a meeting of it, and of pharmacists generally, to further consider the matter. The meeting was held at a hall, corner of Lexington and Eutaw streets, on February 20, 1856, and was attended by thirty-one apothecaries. The new applicants for membership (thirty-one in number) were elected at a meeting of the surviving members of the Board of Trustees held February 25, and at a meeting of the College held two days later the old officers resigned and their successors were elected, as follows: President, George W. Andrews; Vice-Presidents, Israel J. Grahame, J. W. Barry; Secretary, William S. Thompson; Treasurer, J. Brown Baxley; Board of Examiners, Alpheus P. Sharp, J. Faris Moore, Joseph Roberts.

At subsequent meetings the constitution and by-laws were revised and a code of ethics was adopted.* The arrangement of a course of lectures for the ensuing session was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Grahame, Thompson and Moore. These gentlemen recommended to the Board the creation of three professorships, viz.: of Chemistry, Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, in each of which twelve lectures should be delivered during the session. The report was adopted by the Board of Trustees, and the following were elected Professors: Lewis H. Steiner, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry; Charles Frick, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica; Israel J. Grahame, Esq., Professor of Practical Pharmacy. The lecturers were to be chosen annually by the Board of Trustees.

A canvas of the city was made, and it was ascertained that twenty students expected to attend the lectures in the fall of 1856. The College rented a room at the corner of Calvert and Water streets, fitted it with requisite furniture and apparatus, and made all arrangements for a resumption

*At the annual session of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, held June 1, 1856, the following motion, offered by Dr. F. E. B. Hintze, was adopted: "That this Faculty highly approve of the reorganization of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, and bespeak for its judicious code of ethics the cordial support of the legitimate members of the medical profession." *Trans. M. and C. F.*, 1856.

of an active society and college career, to which there has been no interruption up to the present time. The opening exercises were held early in November, 1856, in the large room of Masonic Hall, St. Paul, near Lexington street, and consisted of an address by Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, music, announcements, etc. Attendance upon but one course of lectures being then required for graduation, the following students of that session received their diplomas on March 6, 1857: Messrs. Louis Dohme, J. C. O'Brien, E. Walton Russell and J. E. Weatherby. During the first three sessions there were thirty-four matriculants and nine graduates—a total of graduates since 1842 of sixteen.

In May, 1858, the College decided to issue a quarterly *Journal and Transactions*. It was edited by Mr. William S. Thompson, under the supervision of a committee of members. The first number was issued in June, and consisted of twenty-four pages, made up of original articles, minutes, editorial and miscellaneous matter, notice of lectures, etc. It was at first intended for gratuitous distribution among members and physicians. But, after the publication of three numbers, the expense was found to be greater than the income of the College, and it was determined to continue the publication as a subscription journal, forty-eight pages to the number, at one dollar a year. A committee was appointed to solicit subscribers with very gratifying results. For a time the receipts from subscriptions and advertisements very nearly met the expense of publication, but with the onset of the Civil War the receipts fell off, and the publication was suspended with the number for April, 1862, fifteen numbers in all having appeared.

In 1858, Professor Charles Frick received a call to a chair in the University School of Medicine, and resigned his position in the College, which was filled by the election of Dr. Francis Donaldson.

Great stress is laid in the announcements of this time upon the advantage of a combination in the instruction of lectures and recitations. Attendance upon two courses of lectures, an apprenticeship for four years in the

drug business, the presentation of an original thesis, and the passing of an examination before the Faculty and a committee of the Trustees, were requisite for graduation. The result of the examinations was determined by the votes of the committee alone. The course lasted about four and a half months. Two lectures were delivered on each subject weekly, all lectures being given in the evenings or at night. The fees were extremely low: $8 for each Professor's ticket; $2 for matriculation (required but once), and $5 for graduating fee.

In 1858, the College decided to remove from its ineligible position, and succeeded in renting from the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty apartments on the second floor of its building, No. 47 North Calvert street, second door south of Saratoga. In addition to the advantages of comfortable meeting and lecture rooms away from the noise and confusion of the business part of the city, the College here became a neighbor of several Medical Societies. The annual rental was $125.

In the minutes of January 6, 1859, we note the first mention of a "Hall," a committee being appointed to consider the expediency and practicability of building one for the use of the College. The class of students of the session 1858-59 was the largest up to that time, and the prospects of the College were most gratifying. June 2, 1859, a committee appointed to obtain subscriptions for a cabinet for specimens reported that $188 had been collected from members and the wholesale druggists, a sum sufficient to enable the Trustees to purchase very handsome and substantial cases for specimens, and also to leave a surplus for the purchase of chemical apparatus. By November following, three of the cases had been nearly filled, containing 276 specimens in bottles ranging from four ounces to two gallons. At the same time a herbarium was presented to the College, representing all the natural orders of plants in Great Britain. At the same meeting a Library Committee was appointed.

In 1860 Professor Grahame, being about to retire from the active pursuits of Pharmacy to enter upon other duties, resigned, and was succeeded

in the chair of Pharmacy by Mr. L. Phillips. In the session of 1859-60 the number of students had increased to 29, with six graduates. Mr. Grahame was a member of the Society of Friends, and was much esteemed for his integrity and his solid acquirements. The commencements were held at this period at Carroll Hall, corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets.

In March, 1861, the sum of $199 was collected for the purchase of additional cases for the cabinet and chemical apparatus. Professor L. Phillips resigned on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Mr. J. Faris Moore. In the summer of 1861, Professor Lewis H. Steiner resigned the chair of Chemistry, and Mr. Alfred M. Mayer was appointed to fill the position.

Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, the late Librarian of the Enoch Pratt Library of Baltimore, was born in Frederick City, Maryland, May 4, 1827. He was descended from German ancestors who settled in the western part of Maryland early in the eighteenth centry.

He attended Marshall College at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom as Bachelor of Arts in 1846. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater three years later, and by St. James College in 1854 and Yale College in 1869. He received the medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1849. He entered upon the practice of his profession the same year, but in 1852 removed to Baltimore, where he held the chairs of Chemistry in the Maryland Medical Institute, the Maryland Institute and the Maryland College of Pharmacy; in the last named from its reorganization in 1856 to 1861, and again from 1864 to 1865. He also held the same chair later in Columbian College and the National Medical College, at Washington, D. C., and lectured at times upon natural history, physics and pharmacy.

In 1861 he returned to Frederick City. During the civil war he was chief inspector of the United States Sanitary Commission in the Army of the Potomac, and at its close he re-organized the public school system of his native county, serving for nearly three years as president of its school board.

PROFESSOR LEWIS H. STEINER, A. M., M. D.

After 1868 his time was given up mostly to literary and scientific pursuits. In 1871 he was elected a member of the state senate, and in 1875 and 1879 was re-elected, serving until 1883. In this position he wielded great influence and was respected by all for his manhood, his sterling integrity and his devotion to the public interests. In 1876 he was a member of the Republican National Convention which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes. When the Enoch Pratt Free Public Library was founded in 1886, he was placed at its head, and in this position found a wide and congenial field for his talents. This library (now under charge of his son and successor, Bernard C. Steiner, Ph. D., LL. B.) has seven branches and five stations and numbers 242,098 volumes.

Dr. Steiner's death took place suddenly in his library at his home in Baltimore, of apoplexy, on the evening of Februray 18, 1892. Dr. Steiner was a member of the Reformed Church, and always took an active interest in its affairs. He left a widow, three daughters and two sons. He was a close student, an eloquent speaker and a ready writer. At the age of twenty-four he published his first work, entitled "Physical Science." He subsequently translated "Will's Chemical Analysis," and published numerous addresses, etc. He was assistant editor of the "American Medical Monthly," a New York journal, in 1861. He delivered the annual oration before the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1856 and 1874. He was a member of the American Medical Association, of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Maryland and New Haven Colony Historical Societies, and a corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He was also a member of the American Public Health Association, and its vice-president for one year, of the American Academy of Medicine and its president in 1879, and he was a trustee of several collegiate and literary institutions. "No brighter example," says Professor Raddatz, his biographer, "of high and earnest ardor in his country's cause, of manhood, integrity and

energy shines in the galaxy of sterling citizens which the sturdy race from which he sprang has given to our state."

With the suspension of *the Journal,* the information about the affairs of the College is much reduced. The work of editing it, making translations, etc., was done gratuitously, and at the same time creditably, and it excites regret that the hope expressed by the editor, Mr. William S. Thompson, that there was enterprise and *esprit de corps* enough among the pharmaceutists of Baltimore "to resume and sustain a small publication devoted to the interests of the profession" was destined to be disappointed. Professor Donaldson resigned in 1863, and was succeeded by Dr. John R. Winslow, on whose death, in 1866, Dr. Claude Baxley was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Professor Mayer resigned in 1864, and a special course of lectures was delivered on Chemistry the next session by Professor L. H. Steiner. The chair was held for the year 1865-66 by Dr. J. C. Carter, from 1866 to 1868 by Dr. Thomas Helsby, and from 1868 to 1873 by Dr. M. J. DeRosset.

The College continued to occupy the Hall of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty until the close of 1867, when the sale by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of its Calvert street property necessitated a removal, when halls were occupied in the building No. 12 West Baltimore street, a few doors west of the bridge, on the north side.

Early in 1868 the College petitioned the Legislature to enact a law for the regulation of the practice of pharmacy and the sale of medicines in Baltimore. A bill was drafted by a committee of the College, but failed to pass. A second effort in the same direction in 1870 was successful, all persons engaging in the practice of pharmacy and not holding diplomas from respectable Colleges of Pharmacy being required to pass an examination before a regularly constituted Board of Examiners in Pharmacy, Chemistry and Materia Medica. In 1872 the College secured the repeal of this law, and its reënactment with amendments, which were further added to in 1876.

In 1870, the charter being about to expire by limitation, the College petitioned the Legislature for a new one; this was granted, and the old charter was repealed March 23, 1870. The new charter is perpetual, but is subject to repeal at the pleasure of the Legislature. Under this charter the College was reorganized July 14, 1870, Mr. George W. Andrews continuing as President.

In April of the same year, the College issued a call for a convention of the Colleges of Pharmacy in the United States, to be held in Baltimore on September 13, following, during the session of the American Pharmaceutical Association, with the object of establishing greater uniformity in the instruction and requirements for graduation. The convention was held in the hall of the college, and similar conventions were held annually for some years. At that held in Richmond, Virginia, in 1873, this College stood alone in favor of requiring a preliminary examination for matriculates.

In the latter part of 1870, the College resolved to confer the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy upon graduates, instead of Licentiate of Pharmacy. The degree of Master of Pharmacy was to be conferred on such graduates as should continue in the practice of pharmacy at least five years after graduation (reduced to three years in 1871) and who should give such evidences of advancement in the science of their profession as the Board of Trustees might require. The Degree of Doctor of Pharmacy was to be conferred upon such graduates as should continue in the practice of pharmacy at least ten years after graduation and, by superior scientific attainments and services rendered their profession, should gain an honorable reputation among their fellow-pharmacists, the medical profession and the public at large.

On March 20, 1872, a course in Analytical Chemistry was added to the curriculum, and attendance upon it was made obligatory, this institution being the first College of Pharmacy in the United States to add this obligation to its requirements for graduation. William Simon, Ph. D., was elected Director of the Chemical Laboratory. Professor DeRosset resigned in the

Spring of 1873, and Dr. Simon was chosen to fill his chair, thus having charge of the instruction in both Theoretical and Practical Chemistry.

On April 1, 1873, it was decided to institute a course of lectures on botany, and to combine it with the course on Materia Medica under direction of Professor Baxley.

At the close of the session of 1874-75 the College bestowed the first prizes on members of the graduating class, and in 1876 the first upon a junior student.

Meanwhile a large increase had taken place in the number of students, and there had also been improvements and increase in the course of instruction, all of which necessitated the providing of larger accommodations. In accordance with these needs in 1876 the College purchased from the city a building on Aisquith street, near Fayette street, used as a public grammar school. After remodeling the interior, it was dedicated October 12, 1876, Dr. Lewis H. Steiner being the orator of the occasion.

In 1878 this College, along with the other leading Colleges of Pharmacy, adopted the graded two-year course, the first year being devoted to the elementary branches, and the second to advanced subjects. Prior to this all students went annually over the same ground together.

In March, 1879, Professor Baxley resigned, having previously removed from the city, and Professor J. Faris Moore was transferred from the chair of Pharmacy to fill the vacancy. Mr. Charles Caspari, Jr., a graduate of the class of 1869, was elected Professor of Pharmacy, in which position he still remains to this time, with great credit and advantage to the institution. Through his efforts in 1883 a course of laboratory instruction in pharmaceutical manipulations was established in the College.

Prior to 1885, it had been the practice to devote a part of each lecture hour to an examination of students upon previous lectures. This was found to consume much valuable time. To obviate this loss, in the above year a separate "quiz" was inaugurated for the Senior Class, and placed in charge of Dr. D. M. R. Culbreth. The experiment proved so satisfactory that it

led to the inauguration, two years later, of a similar "quiz" under the same instructor for the Juniors.

In May, 1886, a chair of Microscopy and Practical Botany was founded, with Dr. Culbreth as incumbent. It inaugurated practical instruction in the use of the microscope, with special attention to its adaptation to the uses of the pharmacist, and weekly excursions to the suburbs, under the guidance of the instructor, for the purpose of collecting and studying botanical specimens.

In the Spring of 1886, further increase of accommodations was called for, and it was decided to erect a new building upon the site of the one then occupied. An architect was consulted, and a handsome structure was erected at a cost of $35,000 and occupied during the latter part of the session of 1886-87. It had a frontage, including the janitor's dwelling, of sixty-seven feet, and a depth of eighty-five feet, and was three stories high. On the first floor there was a large lecture hall 45x63 feet, with a seating capacity of 412 students; the Library and Museum and the Trustees' room were also on this floor. On the second floor was the Pharmaceutical Lecture Hall, 34x43 feet, with seats for about two hundred students. Adjoining this was the spacious and well-equipped pharmaceutical laboratory, 43x48 feet, with excellently arranged working tables provided with lockers and affording convenient accommodations for nearly one hundred students. Adjoining the laboratory were a supply and a wash and cloak room. The third floor was similarly arranged for the lectures and laboratory work in Chemistry, having also the weighing room and private laboratory of the Professor of Chemistry, the Microscopical Laboratory, and a room in which was stored the herbarium. The heating, plumbing and ventilating arrangements of the building were of the most approved style. Special closets were provided for the generation of corrosive or irritating gasses, with terra cotta flues having outlets above the roof of the building. Two fire escapes on the south side of the building, readily accessible from all laboratories and lecture rooms, completed the equipment of this modern pharmacy college building.

In 1888, upon the death of Professor Moore, Professor Culbreth was elected to the vacancy.

J. Faris Moore, Ph. G., M. D., was born at Port Penn, New Castle county, Delaware, on February 20th, 1826, and died at his residence in Baltimore, of congestion of the brain, on the afternoon of February 3d, 1888, having almost completed the sixty-second year of his age. His boyhood was spent in Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland, where he was educated. He removed to Baltimore in 1842, and entered the pharmaceutical establishment of Mr. George W. Andrews. He remained with Mr. Andrews six years, making himself thoroughly familiar with the business, and graduated from the Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1847. He then went to Wilmington, Delaware, where he established himself in the drug business, and remained for about three years. While at Wilmington he also studied medicine, and graduated with honor at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1849. He then returned to Baltimore and opened a drug store at the corner of Howard and Madison streets, in connection with Mr. J. K. B. Emory. This partnership was dissolved in 1858.

Dr. Moore was one of those who took part in the reorganization of the Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1856, and served as its first Secretary. On March 12th, 1861, he was elected to the chair of Pharmacy in it, and subsequently was transferred to the chair of Materia Medica.

On the resignation of Mr. Andrews as President of the College, January 11, 1872, Dr. Moore was chosen to fill the position and held it for three years. He served twice on the committee for the revision of the National Pharmacopœia. He was an honorary member of many of the Colleges of Pharmacy and State Associations.

In 1870 the Maryland College of Pharmacy conferred upon him the Degree of Doctor of Pharmacy, for his meritorious original work and high attainments in his profession.

He was married to Miss Mary E. Riel, in 1853, who died in 1866. They had three children, only one of whom, Mr. Clarence F. Moore (Ph.

PROFESSOR J. FARIS MOORE, M. D., PH.AR. D.

G. 1881) lived to adult life, and succeeded his father in business. Dr. Moore joined the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1856, and held the Presidency of it in 1863-64.

On July 20, 1890, the College completed the first half century of its existence, but, the institution not being then in session, the celebration of the event was postponed until April 17, 1891. The Annual Commencement was held at noon on that day in the Academy of Music. Prayer was offered by Rev. Peregrine Wroth, and the address to the graduates was delivered by Rev. Dr. Frank M. Ellis, of Eutaw Place Baptist Church. A number of distinguished visiting pharmaceutists occupied seats on the stage with the Faculty, Board of Trustees and Students. Degrees were conferred by the President, Mr. Louis Dohme, on twenty-nine graduates. The prizes were conferred by Professor Simon. A reception was held in the afternoon from 4.00 to 6.00 o'clock at the College, which was attended by several hundred persons. The main hall was handsomely decorated with flags, bunting, and potted plants, and music was furnished by an orchestra. Refreshments were served. The banquet was held at the Eutaw House in the evening, and to it were invited the Faculties of the Medical Colleges of Baltimore, prominent State and City officials, pharmaceutical journalists, the press, and prominent pharmaceutists of the country. The occasion was memorable by its brilliancy, the large attendance, and the cordial and lavish hospitality shown. Not the least interesting feature of it was the presentation by the alumni to their Alma Mater of handsome library cases and many volumes.

On January 1, 1892, appeared the first number of a monthly journal, bearing the title *The Pharmaceutical Review*. It was published under the auspices of the College, and was edited and managed by Professor Caspari. It was a quarto of twenty pages, and the subscription price was two dollars per annum, or twenty cents a copy. It ran to Vol. II., No. 3, March, 1893. No reasons are assigned for its suspension. It was established as a memorial of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the College, and to perpetuate the associations formed in student life. It was well edited, and full of inter-

esting material, and deserved a more permanent career. We note in it the activity of the Alumni Association, which held a combined social and literary meeting every two months. It also showed its interest in the work of the College by conferring an alumni gold medal at commencement. We find also in the issue of April, 1892, the text of the law regulating the practice of Pharmacy, which applied only to Baltimore City, and it will be noted that this law is contemporaneous with that passed by the Legislature for the regulation of medical practice.

In 1892, a change in the time of delivery of lectures was effected, from evening to morning, the authorities realizing that after a day of busy store duties the student's mind was in no fit condition for active thought. This change proved most satisfactory and beneficial. Up to the Summer of 1894, diplomas had been granted to 550, the degree of Master of Pharmacy had been conferred upon six graduates, and that of Doctor of Pharmacy upon fifteen persons.

In 1895 far-reaching and important changes were made. The session, which had been of six months' length since 1889, was lengthened to seven months. The course in microscopy, previously voluntary, became obligatory for both Junior and Senior students. The Chemical Laboratory previously open chiefly for class instruction, was so arranged as to give students an opportunity for individual work at any hour of the day, under the guidance of Professor Daniel Base, a Ph. D. of Johns Hopkins University, who devoted his whole time to laboratory instruction in Microscopy and Chemistry. Messrs. Charles Schmidt and John P. Piquett, both graduates of the school, were appointed as additional instructors, the former in Pharmacy, the latter in Botany and Pharmacognosy. Finally, the Trustees decided to establish, with the session of 1896-97, a Post-Graduate Course designed for graduates in Pharmacy, and consisting of advanced work in the various laboratories, together with appropriate lectures. The degree of Doctor of Pharmacy was to be given to such of these students as should pass a successful examination and submit an acceptable original thesis. In order to con-

duct these additional courses, a considerable outlay of money became necessary for microscopes, costly apparatus, specimens and materials of various kinds. The liberality of kind friends came now to the assistance of the College, and provided several thousand dollars for an expense fund. With these added advantages, the College seemed to have reached the floodtide of its influence and usefulness, and stood the fullest comparison with the highest institutions to be found anywhere. The number of students attending this session was 139, and there were 49 graduates. The course lasted seven and a half months.*

In 1896 the rule requiring of graduates four years' service in a drug store was abolished. Not that shop training was not esteemed of value, both from a commercial and professional standpoint, but there were difficulties in gauging the experience of students in this respect, which made it of doubtful utility. Still, the College did not question the advantage in many cases of a year or two spent in a good drug store. Although some Colleges had adopted a three-years course, this College still adhered to the two-year course, both for educational and financial reasons. But the sessions were lengthened to thirty-two weeks each. The Alumni Association had a stirring up at this time and various committees were appointed to render its work more effective.

In 1897 three sets of drugs were in possession of the College: 1, "Students' Collection," in cases with glass fronts, securely fastened to the lecture-room walls and accessible at all hours; 2, "College Collection," for the most part rare, and used simply to supplement the lectures; 3, Reserved Collection of drugs of the United States Pharmacopœia, made from time to time for pharmacognostic work.

In 1898, with a view of preparing its graduates more completely for actual business life, the Trustees arranged for a course of "talks" by a number of active and successful pharmacists. Such subjects as store arrangement and management, stock keeping, dispensing, treatment of customers and

*The largest number of graduates any year, the Dean tells me, was 54.

physicians, ethics, etc., were embraced in these "talks," which were followed each by a discussion. A pleasant feature of the opening of the session was a reception to students, tendered by the Faculty and officers of the College, for the purpose of bringing the students into closer acquaintance with each other and with their instructors.

In 1900 Henry P. Hynson, Ph. G., was made Professor of Dispensing and Commercial Pharmacy, and Messrs. Schmidt and Piquett were advanced to the rank of Associate Professors of their respective branches. With the session of 1900-01 the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy (Phar. D.) was adopted as that to be conferred upon graduates of the College, and the only one granted. In taking this step, the College is believed to have exhibited its usual practical wisdom and foresight. It is mere justice to students of Pharmacy, who have spent time and money in mastering the details of a scientific profession, that they should have full credit for their sacrifices and achievements, and that their degree should be equal to that granted in the other corresponding professions. The example does not seem, however, to have commended itself as yet, and recently (1906) Professor Hynson has urged its general adoption by the Colleges in a paper read before the American Pharmaceutical Association.

After the adoption of the regulation referred to, it was found that many of the students were not able to reach the high standard which it was thought should correspond with this degree, and we find in 1902 a number graduating with the former degree of Ph. G., representing that amount of preparation deemed necessary to fit one for the needs of practice and to meet the requirements of the State Boards.

The subjects embraced in the curriculum in the session of 1902-03 were Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Vegetable Histology, Pharmacy, Theoretical and Practical, Materia Medica, Organic and Inorganic, Therapeutics, Posology and Toxicology.

For the session of 1902-03, H. A. B. Dunning, Ph. G., was added to the Faculty as Associate Professor of Chemistry. Professor Simon with-

drew, and Professor Base succeeded to the chair of Chemistry, the word "Analytical" no longer appearing in the titles of any of the chairs. Messrs. Henry L. Troxell, Ph. G., Claude D. Hickman, Ph. G., and Frantz Naylor, Ph. G., are made "Laboratory Assistants" in Chemistry, Pharmacy and Dispensing, respectively.

Professor William Simon, Ph. D., was born at Eberstadt, Hessen, Germany, on February 20th, 1844. His ancestors on both sides were Lutheran ministers, and some of them occupied prominent positions as Professors of Theology and leaders in the church. His parents were William Simon, (1812-52) a native of Oberbreidenbach, Hessen, and Agnes Briegleb Simon, (1817-94), a native of Schotten, Hessen. He received his school and college education at Giesen, and also served an apprenticeship in a drug store. In 1866 he matriculated as a student of Pharmacy and Chemistry in the University of Giesen, graduating in the former in 1868 and as Doctor of Philosophy in 1869. He served for some months as assistant to Professor Will, head of the Chemical Department of the University but, on the breaking out of the Franco-German war, entered the sanitary department of the German army, being stationed chiefly in the field hospitals near Metz. He later received a medal of honor from the German Government for these services. Before the outbreak of the war he had accepted a position with the Baltimore Chrome Works; this engagement led him to resign from the army in the fall of 1870, and to depart for that city, where he arrived November 1st, 1870. He entered at once upon his duties as chemist to the Chrome Works.

At this time there were but few in Maryland who had any knowledge of the complete revolution which had taken place in the field of chemistry during the previous twenty-five years. There was not one chemical laboratory in which practical instruction in chemical analysis or chemical operations was given. It was in consequence of this state of affairs that a few medical students of the University of Maryland, who knew from their text-books that urine and other secretions and excretions could and should be exam-

ined chemically, called on him in January, 1871, with a request to give instruction in these operations. Being extremely fond of teaching, having had some experience in it during his last year at the University, he consented on condition that they would furnish a room for the purpose. Accordingly a small section of the lecture room of the Maryland College of Pharmacy (then located in the third story of a house on the north side of Baltimore street, a few doors west of the bridge) was procured for the purpose. Here, at his own expense, he provided desks, shelves, apparatus, reagents, etc., for ten students. This was the first place in Maryland devoted to practical laboratory instruction in chemistry, and, with the exception of the laboratories of the University of Virginia and of Tulane University at New Orleans, the first south of Mason and Dixon's line. The course was given in the evenings from 8.00 to 10.00 o'clock, and notwithstanding the great difficulties connected with the use of the English language, was a complete success. Indeed, several of the most prominent physicians and pharmacists of the city joined the class.

The Trustees of the Maryland College of Pharmacy took a deep interest in this private course, the *practical* method of teaching chemistry being a revelation to them, and offered him the chair of analytical chemistry in that institution, which was then created for the purpose. The Alumni Association of the College, formed in the summer of 1871,collected the money required to furnish with desks and apparatus the laboratory, which was quartered in the second story of the college building. While one or two of the Eastern Pharmaceutical Colleges had at this time provided facilities for practical laboratory instruction, it was not obligatory, and only a few students availed themselves of the course. The Maryland College of Pharmacy at once made the course a requirement for graduation, and was thus the first pharmaceutical school in the country to recognize the incalculable value of such instruction.

When, in 1872, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore was organized, Dr. Simon was offered and accepted the chair of chemistry

in it, and delivered lectures upon that subject during the first session, 1872-73.

The lectures on chemistry at the Maryland College of Pharmacy were delivered at that time by Professor M. J. DeRosset, a highly polished lecturer, but possessing very little knowledge of practical chemistry or of the needs of a pharmaceutical student. He rarely attempted to illustrate his lectures by experiments, and when he did so failed completely. It was for this reason that the Trustees of the Maryland College of Pharmacy were glad to find in Professor Simon a man who had the practical training both of a pharmacist and chemist, and in 1873 elected him Professor of Chemistry over De Rosset, who had been politely requested to resign. But his time not permitting him to lecture in two schools, he resigned the chair in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, devoting his energies to building up the Pharmaceutical Institution, where the classes grew from twenty-five to twenty-eight in 1872 to over one hundred and twenty in 1892. In 1880 he again accepted the chair of Chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1888 the same chair in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, both of which he still holds.

Overwork compelled him reluctantly to resign from the active duties in the College of Pharmacy in the spring of 1902, after a service of thirty years. The occasion of his retiring was signalized by touching offerings of tokens of friendship by the faculty, trustees and members of the college.

Professor Simon has been a frequent contributor to chemical and pharmaceutical journals. His investigation of the compounds of chromium led to discoveries which were made the basis of valuable patents for the manufacture of bichromates. He is the author of a "manual of chemistry" (first edition 1884, the present edition, the eighth), about fifty thousand copies of which have been sold in this country and abroad. His life work has been as a teacher. Over ten thousand of his former students are scattered over the globe, many of them holding prominent positions in

the scientific world. He has accepted frequent invitations to deliver scientific, popular and semi-popular lectures in other States.

He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft, Member and ex-President of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Society, member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and at one time chairman of its Section on Education and Legislation, and member or honorary member of a number of Medical and Pharmaceutical Societies.

He married, in 1873, Miss Paula Driver, daughter of Fritz Driver, Oberschulrath of the Public Schools of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. He has no children, his only child, a son, having died in childhood. He is connected with the Lutheran Church, and in politics has always been an independent.

Professor Simon has been a most popular and successful teacher. He has a very pleasing address, lecturing in a slow, distinct style. His "Manual of Chemistry" is highly popular in medical as well as pharmaceutical colleges. He has taken great interest in photography, and has done most excellent work in that line. He is also quite an expert artist with the brush, having painted numerous landscape scenes. His popular lectures are much admired, especially those on "Wireless Telegraphy," "Liquid Air" and "The Beauties of the Yellowstone Park." The fact that he has been chemist and manager of the Baltimore Chrome Works for over thirty-six years stamps him as thoroughly competent in that line. He has devised important improvements in methods and greatly advanced the interests of his patrons. He is one of the best-hearted men living towards those of his fellow-men who are worthy and in need, being exceedingly liberal and charitable. His domestic relations have been very pleasant.

About 1898* the subject of a union of the College with the University

*The first formal mention of union was made by the Dean of the Faculty of Physic, at the annual meeting of the Medical Alumni Association in this year. He spoke of "proposed new Schools or Faculties", especially of the purpose of the authorities of the University to seek affiliation with St. John's College and the Maryland College of Pharmacy.

of Maryland became first bruited about as a possibility. The Faculty of Physic made the first overtures, which were favorably received by the authorities of the College, and the union was effected in the Spring of 1904. The addition to the charter of the University permitting this union has been given in the first section of this work. By this arrangement, the College assumed the same relations to the University as the Department of Dentistry. "Besides the greatly improved location," says the catalogue, "and the very desirable and stimulating influences of University life, including the Young Men's Christian Association branch, the Athletic Association, and the use of the extensive library and reading room, all of which will be open to students of the Department of Pharmacy, arrangements have been made with the Medical Department of the University by which students will be enabled to enjoy, at very reasonable rates, the advantages of lectures and laboratory instruction in those branches of instruction that are clearly connected with Pharmacy, namely Anatomy, Physiology and Physiological Chemistry." No change was made in the corps of instructors or in the course of instruction. Accommodations were afforded in the new Dental Building on Greene street, erected in 1903-04, and the Chemical and Microscopical Laboratories of the School of Medicine were placed at the disposal of the students.

It may be of interest to give the following table of fees from the catalogue of 1904-05: *Matriculation,* paid but once, $5.00. *General Lecture and Laboratory Ticket* (annual), $100.00. *Graduation Ticket,* $15.00.

The other expenses of a student were estimated as follows: *Board and Lodging,* $112.00 to $148.00. *Laundry,* $12.00 to $18.00. *Laboratory Incidentals,* $5.00 to $6.00. *Sundry Expenses,* $11.00 to $18.00. Total, $140.00 to $190.00.

The old building on Aisquith street, which had been the home of the College for so many years, and the scene of its greatest success and triumphs, was sold*. The number of students in attendance at the last

*It is now occupied by the Hebrew Friendly Inn.

session held there, that of 1903-04, was 68; the number of graduates was 29. For some reason there had been a falling off from the preceding session of 18. In the first session under University auspices, that of 1904-05, the number rose to 71.

The change from an isolated School to a Department of a University has proven most satisfactory and advantageous. The associations are congenial and stimulating, and both Faculty and students have been admitted to a full participation in College spirit and privileges. While this is the feeling on the part of our new associates, the University authorities feel that they have gained in this College, with its fine traditions and its long and successful career, a valuable ally and associate. The pharmacist, with his systematic habits and business methods, and, above all his common sense ideas —which are not perhaps so common or conspicuous in our less practical professions—may well be expected to bring to bear upon our staid circles an influence and an example that will contribute powerfully for our betterment.

Having now reached practically the date at which we are writing, it only remains to add a few items to this sketch.

The session has been made to accord with that of the Schools of Law and Medicine, and Commencements are now held in common with these.

In 1905 the Dean of the College, Professor Caspari, was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Pharmacy, in testimony of his long and distinguished career and contributions to his profession.

The College admits—and has admitted for many years—women as well as men, and some of the most brilliant students have been members of the female sex.

Beginning with the session of 1904-05, the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy has been alone conferred, and will hereafter be the only degree given to graduates, as being more consonant with justice and more in accordance with University usage.

The organization of the College will be kept up and its meetings be held regularly, as before the union. At the same time, it cannot be denied

that it has adopted another form of Government which will alter very markedly its character; it is hoped, however, that it is one which will greatly widen and develop its usefulness and ensure for it a more glorious destiny.

It may be noted with some pride that many of the text-books used in this College are the works of members of its Faculty. Professor Simon's "Chemistry," Professor Caspari's "Pharmacy," and Professor Culbreth's "Materia Medica" are among our most popular manuals. Professor Culbreth has also written a "Pharmaceutic Botany," and Professor Base "The Elements of Vegetable Histology," and Professor Caspari is the Pharmacy Editor of "The National Standard Dispensatory." Some of these works are among our standard text books on the subjects of which they treat, and have been through many editions.

The number of students in attendance last session was 84, and there were 24 graduates.

A gold medal is awarded to the candidate for graduation standing highest in final examinations, and certificates of honor are granted to the three students standing next highest.

A most important advance was made in 1905 in connection with preliminary or entrance requirements. The applicant must now present: 1, A Diploma of an Academy, College or High School, based upon not less than four years instruction; or (2), a certificate of a State Department of Education, or legally authorized State Examining Board, covering certain specified subjects; or (3) a certificate of one year's successful work in an approved High School, or its equivalent. The word "equivalent" includes a definite amount of instruction in at least one language, arithmetic, algebra, and various other subjects, the candidate's acquirements being gauged by "points," a point signifying a weekly period of not less than forty-five minutes during a scholastic year of 36 weeks, or two weekly periods of eighteen weeks. In the absence of the certificate, the applicant must stand an examination and secure at least twenty points. The valuation of credentials, other than diplomas and certificates, and the examination of applicants, have been

placed in the hands of Dr. Edward Deichmann, Principal of the Gymnasium School, who has also charge of the examination of our medical candidates. It is to be hoped that in a few years it may be possible to extend the requirements to an academic degree.

The recent deaths of two of the corps of instructors demands notice. Associate Professor of Pharmacy Charles Schmidt, Ph. G., died in Baltimore, August 14, 1905, of typhoid fever, after a short illness, aged forty-five. He was an accomplished pharmacist, and held the position of Superintendent of the Pharmaceutical laboratories of Messrs. Sharp and Dohme, one involving great responsibility and trust. He graduated from the College in the class of 1880, and had been a member of its Adjunct Faculty for ten years. Prior to that he had been a member of the Board of Trustees, and Chairman of the Board of Examiners. He had been President of the Alumni Association, and had held many important positions in connection with the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, to the Proceedings of which he had contributed many valuable papers. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the latter Association at the time of his death. He was President of the Northwestern Improvement Association, and an active member of the Franklin Square Presbyterian Church. Professor Schmidt's success and prominence were won entirely by his personal efforts—he was a self-made man. By his strict integrity, sound judgment and kind and gentle manners, he had won the admiration and friendship of all with whom he had come in contact.

John P. Piquett, Ph. G., Associate Professor of Materia Medica and Botany, died suddenly on December 28, 1905. His decease was unexpected, although for some years he had been known to be suffering from Bright's disease and heart disturbance. He was found dead in his chair, and death was evidently instantaneous. He was a graduate of Loyola College, Baltimore, and had been in the retail drug business for twenty-one years. He was a native of Baltimore, and was fifty-six years old. Professor Piquett was a great lover of flowers, and was also very fond of the study of birds

and minerals, and he had accumulated a large collection of specimens relating to these branches of natural science. He was much beloved and esteemed for his fine character and scholarly acquirements, and will be deeply missed by his colleagues and the many students, scattered far and wide, who enjoyed the advantage of his instruction.

The places made vacant by the deaths of these gentlemen have been filled, as follows, Professor Piquett's chair being divided: E. Frank Kelly, Phar. D., Associate Professor of Pharmacy; James W. Westcott, Ph. G., Associate Professor of Materia Medica; and Charles H. Ware, Ph. G., Associate Professor of Botany. The total number of instructors is now eleven.

The following is the list of Presidents of the College: Thomas G. Mackenzie, 1840-42; Benjamin Rush Roberts, 1842-44; George W. Andrews, 1844-71; J. Brown Boxley, 1871-72; J. Faris Moore, 1872-73; John F. Hancock, 1873-75; Joseph Roberts, 1875-88; Edwin Eareckson, 1888-90; William Silver Thompson, 1890-91; Louis Dohme, 1891-96; Charles E. Dohme, 1896-1906; Henry A. Elliott, 1906.* Of these, Messrs. Moore, Hancock, Thompson and the Messrs. Dohme are graduates of the College. An extract from the catalogue will give an idea of the thoroughness of the instruction given in this institution. The following is the prospectus of the course in "Vegetable Histology" under Professor Base, which is obligatory on all students:

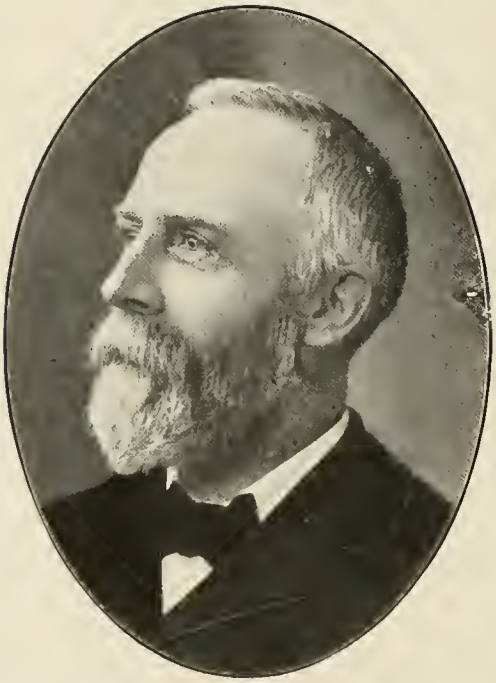
"*Junior Course.* This embraces a study of the mechanism of the microscope and its theory of action; practical manipulation of the instrument; the art of cutting 'sections,' staining and making permanent mounts of them; the study of the lower plant organisms, as yeast, bacteria, fungi and algae; the study of the primary vegetable cell and its numerous subsequent modifications, which form the various 'tissues' as found in the higher plants, and the relative arrangement of these which give rise to the various kinds of stems, roots and leaves.

*Mr. John F. Hancock, Phar. M., has just (1907) been elected a second time to fill the position.

"*Senior Course.* This work will consist of examinations of official drugs, to illustrate the method of study and the detection of spurious drugs, the study of powdered drugs, both pure and adulterated, which at present is a very important subject; a thorough study of urinary sediments, for normal and abnormal constituents, for which the hospital of the University is a convenient and sufficient source of supply."

In conclusion: Reference to its records shows that this College was among the first to adopt advanced methods, and its standards have been equal to the best. It was the first School of Pharmacy to employ separate Professors for all branches taught; it was the pioneer to establish laboratories for practical teaching and exercise; it took the initiative in providing adequate buildings for advanced teaching; it was among those which early added Microscopy, Pharmacognosy, Volumetric Analysis, etc., as distinct branches. In the face of much adverse criticism of the non-progressive type, it practically announced its belief that well-prepared students could not be generally secured so long as the effete apprenticeship system prevailed, and it maintains the claim that Pharmacy is entitled to recognition as a profession by conferring a professional degree—Doctor of Pharmacy. It has also provided a complete Department of Practice, where students are given better and fuller experimental knowledge than can be claimed in the average drug store. It is with pride also that the authorities can point to their repeated efforts—so far vain—for the establishment of a botannical garden in Baltimore.

Charles Caspari, Jr., Ph. G., Professor of Theory and Practice of Pharmacy, and Dean of the Faculty of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, University of Maryland, is a native of the city of Baltimore, born May 31, 1850, son of Charles Caspari and Louise S. Kleyenstaeuber, both born in Germany, the former in Hanover and the latter in Bremen. Charles Caspari was graduated in pharmacy in Germany, and came to America in 1841, settling in Baltimore, Maryland, where he afterward was an apothecary in active business until his death, in 1870. He was at one time a member of the Board of Examiners, and also a trustee of the Maryland College of Pharmacy.



PROFESSOR CHARLES CASPARI, JR., PHAR. D.

Charles Caspari, Junior, was educated in private schools in Baltimore, and also was a student in the academic department of the University of Maryland, but was not graduated. Afterward, for more than six years, he was a clerk in the drug store of Sharp & Dohme, and while there took a course of study in the Maryland College of Pharmacy, graduating in 1869. In 1871 he became proprietor of a drug business in Baltimore, and so continued until 1891. He became a member of the Faculty of the Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1879, incumbent of the chair of Theory and Practice of Pharmacy, which he still holds, and in which capacity his national reputation as instructor and authority on all the subjects pertaining to his chair has been chiefly acquired. Since 1894 he has served continuously as general secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and as such is editor of the pricipal publication of that body, the "Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association." Since 1893 he has been pharmaceutical editor of "The National Dispensatory;" but his best work, which has passed through three editions, and has gained for him wide renown, is his "Treatise on Pharmacy," a recognized authority on the subjects of which it treats, in use as a text book in many of the leading colleges in which pharmacy is taught, and with the profession in general throughout America.

Dr. Caspari was chiefly instrumental in effecting a union of the Maryland College of Pharmacy with the University of Maryland, in 1904, and since 1898, in addition to the regular duties of the chair, has held the office of Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy.

Dr. Charles Caspari married, June 4, 1874, Leslie V. Heinichen, a native of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and whose parents were of German birth. Six children have been born of this marriage, all of whom are living. Charles Edward Caspari, the eldest, is a graduate of Baltimore City College, and of Johns Hopkins University, A. B., 1896, and Ph. D., 1900. He is now Professor of General and Analytical Chemistry in St. Louis College of Pharmacy, St. Louis, Missouri.

David M. R. Culbreth, M. D., of Baltimore, Maryland, was born at

the Reynolds homestead, Golden Ridge, near Willow Grove, Kent County, Delaware, on December 4, 1856, the son of Robert Baynard Culbreth and Sarah Gilder Reynolds. His ancestors are English and Scotch.

His early education was obtained at the neighborhood public school and at Felton Seminary (Delaware). He entered the University of Virginia in 1872, graduating therefrom in 1877. In 1879 he graduated from the Maryland College of Pharmacy, being the president of the class and the recipient of three prizes. The same year he took charge of the Chemical Laboratory while the Professor was absent in Europe and has ever since been in the continuous service of the College in one capacity or another. In 1886, after serving for several years as quizmaster he was appointed Professor of Microscopy and Practical Botany. In 1887 the title was changed to Botany, Materia Medica and Microscopy. His present title remains the same, except that Pharmacognosy is substituted for Microscopy. In 1897 the University of Maryland requested him to accept, in addition to his other work, the professorship of Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy in its Medical and Dental Departments. This he did, and remained in that capacity for nine years, only resigning very recently. In 1883 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore. In 1893 and 1905 he published "Pharmaceutic Botany;" in 1896-1900-1903-1906, "Materia Medica and Pharmacology;" and is also author of "Materia Medica Compend" (1905) and of numerous papers and essays in technical journals. He is a member of the Zeta Psi and Nu Sigma Nu Fraternities, and of the American Academy of Medicine, the Maryland Academy of Science, etc., etc. In politics he is a Democrat.

Professor Culbreth is an accomplished scholar and a successful teacher. As a writer he is accurate and reliable, and his work on "Materia Medica and Pharmacology" possesses considerable merit, being the text book on that subject in many of the schools, and very popular with students. He is very sociable and genial in disposition, a model in his domestic relations, in all respects a good man and citizen.

PROFESSOR DAVID M. R. CULBRETH, PH. G., M. D.

On April 26, 1894, he married Miss Lizzie Gardner. His present address is 1307 North Calvert street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Daniel Base, Ph. D., was born September 6, 1869, at Baltimore, Maryland. He attended Grammar School until fourteen years old, entered the Baltimore City College in 1883, and graduated 1888. In the Fall of the same year entered the Johns Hopkins University, taking up the Chemical-Biological Course, and received the degree of A. B. in 1891. He continued in the post-graduate course, with Chemistry as principal subject, Physics and Mathematics as subordinates, graduating in 1895 with the degree of Ph. D. In the Fall of 1895 he entered the Faculty of the Maryland College of Pharmacy as Associate Professor of Chemistry and Professor of Plant Histology. In 1902, upon the withdrawal of Professor Simon, he succeeded him in the chair of Chemistry. From 1899 to 1904 he lectured on Inorganic Chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, in addition to the work in the Maryland College of Pharmacy. He resigned this lectureship in 1904, when the College of Pharmacy was assimilated to the University of Maryland, and took charge of the Chemical Laboratory in the Medical Department of the latter institution. At the present time therefore, he holds the Professorships of Chemistry and Plant Histology in the Maryland College of Pharmacy (Department of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland), and of analytical chemistry in the University of Maryland, Medical Department. He assisted in three revisions of Simon's "Manual of Chemistry," published an elementary treatise on Plant Histology, and prepared the articles on Inorganic Chemistry in the National Standard Dispensatory (the sixth edition of the former National Dispensatory), published in 1905.

Professor Base is a very conscientious and earnest student and is very popular with his students. He is an incessant reader and is indefatigable in the acquisition of scientific knowledge. His tastes are confined to science. He has a fine mathematical and analytical mind and takes great delight in cudgeling out mathematical problems; he has been known to spend a night

in such tasks, neglecting all other work until he had succeeded in the solution. In private life his character is irreproachable. His book on "Plant Histology" has been very favorably received. He is the only child of his parents, and is unmarried.

Henry Parr Hynson is numbered among Maryland's most prominent pharmacists. His inclination for a pharmaceutical career comes to him by right of heredity, his father, N. T. Hynson, having been the owner of a drug store in Sudlersville, Maryland.

He was born on a farm near Still Pond, Kent County, Maryland, on May 27th, 1855, and attended the public schools of the neighborhood. He was a student for two years at the Academy at Middletown, Delaware, and entered the drug business when in his fifteenth year.

Coming to Baltimore in 1875, Mr. Hynson entered the Maryland College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated with distinction in 1877. He won the first college prize, and was also awarded the alumni prize for proficiency in Analytical Chemistry. After conducting two retail drug stores in Baltimore for some years, he became in 1889 a member of the firm of Hynson, Westcott & Co. The executive ability and scientific attainments of Mr. Hynson have been recognized in various ways. He has been President of the Baltimore and Maryland State Pharmaceutical Associations, of the Alumni Association of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, and of the Druggists' Protective League; Secretary of the Maryland State Board of Pharmacy and of the Maryland College of Pharmacy; Lecturer on Pharmacy in two of Baltimore's leading medical colleges—the Woman's College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Brigade Hospital Steward of the Maryland National Guard; one of the chief organizers and the first President of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and the creator of the new and important section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing of the American Pharmaceutical Association. For many years he has wielded an important influence for the betterment of Pharmacy. Especially in the wide field afforded by the American Pharmaceutical Association have his activities

found full swing. He has been chairman of several of its most important committees and of its Section on Commercial Interests. Since 1901 he has occupied in the College of Pharmacy the chair of Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, especially created for him.

Professor Hynson is a ready and witty speaker, a forcible writer, a diplomatic presiding officer, a man of resource, sagacity, persistency and strong common sense. He is admirably constructed for associational activities, while his ability and equipment as a practicing pharmacist need no better and more convincing proof than the admirable establishment which has been created by him in Baltimore, where the highest standard of pharmaceutical ethics prevails.

Henry A. Elliott, President of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, now the Department of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland, was born in Baltimore, May 1, 1831, and received his education in the public schools of that city. At the age of seventeen he entered the drug store of E. Y. Forney as an apprentice, and continued in that capacity until 1850. He then became prescription clerk in the drug store of John W. Barry, at that time the leading pharmacist in West Baltimore.

In January, 1853, he determined to start in business on his own account, and opened a store on the corner of Lexington and Pine streets. He carried this on successfully for fifty years, when he retired. When the Maryland College of Pharmacy was reorganized in 1856, he became a member, serving on the finance and other committees. He was also first Vice-President for years, and in 1906 was elected President.

Charles H. Ware, Ph. G., was born in Baltimore, January 10, 1855. At the age of two months his parents moved to Massachusetts. Graduating at the high school in Newton, Massachusetts, in 1874, Mr. Ware at once secured a situation in the retail drug business in Boston. He returned to Baltimore in 1883, having accepted a situation with Messrs. Lilly, Rogers & Co. He finally purchased the branch store of Messrs. Coleman & Rogers, on Madison Avenue, where he has been actively engaged in the drug busi-

ness for the last twenty years. He graduated at the Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1886; became a member of the Board of Examiners in 1898, and resigned this position in 1900 to become the Secretary of the College. At the death of Professor John P. Piquett, he succeeded to the Chair of Associate Professor of Botany of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmacy, University of Maryland. He has been devoting much attention to the subject of botany in recent years, and is a member of the Johns Hopkins Botany Club. He was a thoughtful and painstaking student, and has illustrated in his career as a pharmacist a high type of his profession.

VI.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

VI. SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE first attempt at instruction in this department seems to have been in the fall of 1821. On the 28th of September of that year, at a meeting of the Board of Regents, Professor David Hoffman, of the Faculty of Law, complained that the Faculty of Arts and Sciences had issued a syllabus of studies in that department which "contemplated academic instruction not intended by the charter." The founders, he said, intended that instruction should be conveyed by lectures, and that no other form of instruction should be allowed. This led to a discussion of the difference between "academic" and "collegiate" instruction, but no decision was reached upon the subject. During the session of 1825-26, in which a Board of Trustees was created for the government of the University, a law was also passed providing for the disposition of the remainder of the proceeds of the lottery of 1816, and we find in this law an appropriation of $2,000 for the purchase of apparatus for the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. On the advent to power of the Trustees, the Faculty of this department were removed from office and successors appointed. Two years later an attempt was made at organization, for in the Trustees' Minutes of December, 1828, we read that an appropriation not exceeding $400 was made to rent and furnish rooms in the central part of the city to accommodate the Professors of Geology and Mineralogy (J. T. Ducatel was Professor of these branches), of History and of Moral Philosophy, and the Professors of the other departments not connected with the Medical Faculty, and the Professors in said departments were required to proceed to the discharge of the duties of their professorships.

It was not until 1830, however, that any serious attempt at organization was made. At the beginning of that year the Trustees of the University determined to reorganize its Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and proposed

to the Trustees of the Baltimore College, then in a languishing state, that the two institutions should unite. The latter agreed to the proposition, and a joint petition for such union was presented to the Legislature then in session. The petition, constituting a printed pamphlet of some thirty pages, states among other things:

"It is proposed that the charter of Baltimore College shall be surrendered to the State, on the condition that the property belonging to the College shall be invested in the Trustees of the University of Maryland, with a special provision that the amount thereof in value shall forever hereafter be carefully appropriated by the University to the support and accommodation of the collegiate and academical departments of the University, and the University will be required, by the terms of the surrender, to take in charge the interests of education as fully as the same devolve upon the Trustees of Baltimore College."

This petition was granted, and the Act declaring the charter of Baltimore College "null and extinct" was passed on February 7, 1830. It required the Trustees of the University to pay a debt of $7,000 which rested on the College.

Baltimore College was the second in Baltimore, and was undenominational. It originated in an academy conducted by Mr. James Priestly, on St. Paul's lane. About 1803, several prominent citizens applied to the Legislature for a college charter, which was granted on January 7, 1804. Authority was given to receive donations and subscriptions to the amount of $20,000, and to raise $30,000 additional by a lottery. With funds thus acquired a handsome though plain two-story brick building, eighty-two by fifty feet, was erected on Mulberry street in 1811. Right Rev. John Carroll, Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, was President of the Trustees, who were to appoint a principal, a vice-principal, professors, tutors and assistants. Hon. John P. Kennady was a pupil of this institution, entering it "at its first establishment" in 1808 at the age of thirteen, and graduating with four others in September, 1812. This was the first class to graduate. The

School was closed for some time previous to 1821, when it was reopened with a course of lectures on modern literature by Dr. Tobias Watkins. Dr. L. H. Gerardin, a distinguished French savant and founder and first President of the Maryland Academy of Science and Literature, was the Principal for some years previous to his death, in 1825. With his demise the College again languished.

On the 1st of October, 1830, the Trustees issued an appeal and a prospectus which contains the following:

"Other States in the Union have long since established and continue to foster with a vigilant solicitude their colleges and universities, and in doing so, while they have cherished among their own citizens that local attachment which binds a man to the soil, the institutions, and the principles of the place in which his character is formed, our own youth, whose primary object at these colleges is the pursuit of science, must attain it at best at the expense and sacrifice of similar honorable feelings and principles. The number of those who have sought a liberal education in remote States, distant from parental guardianship and at an augmented expense would be alone sufficient to maintain an institution on the most enlarged scale of usefulness and responsibility, and evidences the necessity for the proposed organization of a department in the University of Maryland, exclusively collegiate in its system, requiring an advanced state of classical and scientific attainments for admission to its lectures, calculated to conduct its pupils through the highest branches of a liberal education, and to afford them advantages similar to what may be obtained in the distant universities of this country and Europe. It is in providing means for the gradual advancement of all, from the humblest rudiments to the highest attainments of knowledge, that we co-operate with the spirit of the times and profit by the occasion of becoming more enlightened with every succeeding generation. It will be a primary object to elevate the student, not less as a moral than as an intellectual being, by inspiring the principles of virtue at an early age and exciting a sense of character and manly deportment. Through the medium

of such an institution a force of elevated moral and political sentiment is to be impressed upon the opinions and feelings of the mass of our citizens. We appeal to the patriotism, the piety, the parental solicitude, and the literary pride and zeal of the people of Maryland, and confidently solicit their co-operation in sustaining the University."

At the request and on behalf of the Trustees, Judge William Frick delivered a magnificent public address,* in which he points to the awakened and wide-spread interest throughout the country in education, and particularly to the very promising provision made by the State of Maryland for all its citizens, by the liberal scheme of education projected in the University of Maryland. He declares that a large proportion of the youth of the State have been debarred from such privileges, and expresses surprise that the State should have been so long in providing adequately for them. He depicts in eloquent language the political improvement to be derived from cultivating the higher intellectual endowments, and the building up of national character that will follow a national literature, and asserts that it is our duty to provide for mental and moral improvement as well as increase in wealth and power. We should have a literature of our own, one breathing the warm and glowing inspiration of national feeling, and should write our own history. Victories, triumphs and heroes are not alone sufficient to redeem a nation from obscurity and decay. It is Grecian art and genius and virtue, it is Rome, the seat of liberty and letters, that give to antiquity their charm and glory. But a higher motive for action is to be found in the close ties between intelligence and freedom. No arbitrary power can be long or safely exercised over a people whose minds have been enlightened by philosophy and reason. He deplores the spirit of gain and utility which has dwarfed the interest in mental development and tends to make wealth the only standard of excellence, the only road to honor, the only means of influence. He combats that narrow and selfish policy which looks purely to individual interest and the practical concerns of life.

*Pamphlet, pp. 37, Diocesan Library.

Some of his eloquent passages are worthy of repetition:

"Such a system presents an impassible barrier to the extension of that intelligence, morality and refinement, on which the greatness of all nations must ultimately rest. It addresses itself to none of those lofty sentiments of the soul so intimately interblended with the social and public virtues. It sacrifices the higher attributes of our nature to the baser senses and sordid affections; for there is a dignity in the philosophy of intellect which cannot be resolved into mercenary calculation or views of practical utility. It is the intellectual nature alone that by its glorious and godlike sway makes truth and justice, wisdom and virtue, religion and morals more lovely and majestic in their attraction. Every element of this philosophy resolves itself in the perception of what is beautiful and true; and the perfectly beautiful dwells in what we cannot convert to pecuniary profit or speculation. But the possession of it inspires a more holy ambition of high and pure morality, and enkindles loftier feelings in the heart than those which usually govern the principles of human action. It lends to the soul those energies and sentiments without which the mind lacks the power of sustaining the moral and religious faculties and invites that reciprocity of action between the moral and intellectual energies by which alone the social nature of man is fully and fairly developed. * * * Why are we called upon to abjure the mighty masters of antiquity, the studies of classic literature, the arts and poetry? Why are we asked—of what use? to what practical purpose? Are we insensible that these studies are interwoven with the highest principles of human thought and action? That they lift our minds beyond the low and sordid pursuits of life? That they instill those principles in taste and science by which cultivated life is distinguished. That they elevate and purify the heart for the exercise of all the moral and social virtues? Are we insensible to the dignified and disinterested spirit which looks to the enlargement of human character until it is made to fulfil all the ends of human duty and destiny? Then farewell to the liberal sciences, to the happiness of social life, to the stability of free government! Then has our national existence no

dependence on the intelligence and morality of the People. Personal security with wealth and physical comfort is all the preference that our republic can ever hope to attain. The idea that our free institutions are destined to develope the higher and loftier relations of humanity, and to exercise an influence hereafter on the rest of mankind, is visionary. While throughout the enlightened world the mind hath indignantly burst the chains of protracted bondage and the torrent of light and learning is fast covering the dark places, while our own example invokes the communities of the world to deep reflection and solemn destinies, and the dignity of human nature is represented in our institutions, when everywhere as of old where freedom unfurled her banner, the liberal arts and classic letters are invoked to deck the Corinthian capital of civilization, we are content to weigh those high destinies in the scale of interest and profit and our patriotism is extinguished in selfishness."

He then proceeds to point out the evils of half education, to which so many of the Maryland youth had been destined by their environment. It was the scheme of the promoters of the University to induce them, and to provide the means for doing so, to devote themselves to careers of letters and science, and thus to contribute to improvement of the arts of life and elevation of the tone of society. And he anticipates the time when we should be able to point in this community to a constellation of scholars and sages, when the halls of science should be as attractive as the halls of legislation, and when the aspiring student could look forward with confidence to the promised land of glory and recompense. He indulges with delight visions of renown associated with future progress in learning and the liberal arts, and with the work then begun, destined as he believed, to confer upon his native State immortality and splendid fame.

He combats the idea held out by some that the provision proposed would prove of exclusive benefit to the affluent. The poor would be the chief beneficiaries; the rich were already able to employ the best teachers at home, or to send their sons to institutions in other States or in Europe.

Such a State institution only serves to establish an equality of advantages between the rich and the poor. No act of the State, he says, has been so honorable to its patriotism as the unceasing interest with which the Legislature has looked to the establishment and encouragement of this institution in all its departments; as the means of establishing a centre of science and learning within our State, from which the rays may diverge and diffuse themselves to all its extremes, and the light of education be spread throughout her domain under the influence of her own laws, her manners and character. He points to the salutary effects of the establishment of universities in other States, in elevating the standards of instruction, in imparting vigor and efficacy to the whole system of education, and in attracting large numbers of youth from other States who might be trained at home if the munificence and spirit of enterprise which led to their foundation were imitated. The universities of Europe maintain their influence under every change and condition of government and confer moral nobility upon those whom they train, and reflect lustre upon the countries in which they are located.

He appeals to the native pride of Marylanders: While we vie with others in our internal improvements, is all that gives tone and complexion to our moral and intellectual condition to be derived entirely from foreign sources? Are the architects of our monuments, the engineers of our roads, the heads of our colleges, the professors of science and morals and religion among us to be sought and obtained only abroad? What was needed was one common spirit in all, to direct the efforts and views of all to one common end.

He shows that the subject of education early absorbed the attention of the legislators of Maryland, as evidenced by the Act of 1692 "for the encouragement of learning," the founding of King William's Free School at Annapolis four years later, the endowment of free schools in every county with money and lands in 1723, and the advancement of one of these, at Chestertown, Kent County, in 1782, into a college, and of King William's

School in 1784 into another college. Although State patronage was withdrawn from these institutions in 1805, the Legislature never relaxed its exertions in promoting the cause of education. The foundation of the present University of Maryland was then traced, and it was stated that it was generally known that the Medical School of that University had fully responded to the expectations of its warmest friends, and that the department of Law, so far as developed, had furnished ample and gratifying evidence of the qualifications of the Professor who sustained the reputation of this branch of the institution. But the present purpose was with the most neglected, though not the least important department—the general and preparatory education of youth. The scheme had been brought before the public, and an endeavor made to place a copy of it in the hands of every parent in the State. He appeals to Marylanders earnestly in behalf of this scheme, to the urgent importance of providing in the community for the intellectual culture and improvement of their youth. Are we still to seek in remote States, at distant universities, the acquisitions from which so much is to be hoped, in favor of our native State? Are we incapable of training our youth to the high destinies, to which their relations in social and public life hereafter call them? Then is the appeal which we make to the patriotism, the piety, the parental solicitude, and the literary pride of our citizens, in vain. But shall we abandon it without the trial? May we not perhaps rally the wandering youth of Maryland and bring them home again to their own *alma mater?*

He goes on to say that the Trustees are pledged to the State, to themselves and to their fellow-citizens, to attempt this scheme, and, if they fail, it will only be because it has not been sustained by the patriotism and the State pride of those for whose advantage it was conceived. The address, a most noble and eloquent one, which we would fain reproduce entire, if space permitted, concludes with some considerations upon the importance of the study of the classics and philosophy.

Another address was delivered at the opening of the Collegiate depart-

ment on January 3, 1831, on behalf of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences by Mr. John P. Kennedy, Professor of History.*

Mr. Kennedy began with a reference to the plan submitted to the citizens of Baltimore by the Trustees of the University for carrying into effect the design of the Legislature with reference to that institution, and said it was a natural thing to inquire, why this scheme had been delayed so long. He spoke of the reform that had gradually been introduced into the methods and objects of inquiry. Ancient prejudices had been discarded, the jargon of the academy, with its ingenious trifling, had been hushed, the uses of education had been enlarged, and it had been applied to the direct purposes of human happiness. It belonged to the United States, free as its people were from ties of abuse and barricades of custom, especially to foster this spirit. He admitted that we had not marched forward as rapidly in science as we had advanced in the substantial enjoyments of life, and spoke of the keen appetite for what is immediately profitable and the fact that Europe had furnished us the science and philosophy of older nations in abundance, as possible reasons for this partial progress. There was no surer way of remedying the defect thus pointed out than by rearing up institutions of learning.

The rudiments of education were well taught our people, perhaps better than in any other land; but as yet the arts and sciences were not available to our people generally who were unable to go elsewhere to seek them. He pointed out how much was being done in Boston, in New York, in Virginia, in Philadelphia and elsewhere, to foster higher education. He spoke of the long entertained policy of Maryland to plant a University within her confines —as shown by the incorporation of St. John's and Washington College into a University in 1784, when there was every reason to believe that the wealth of commerce and the tide of population would be poured into the lap of Annapolis, then the capital and the principal city of the State. He commended the men who conceived and planned that older University, limited only to the Arts and Sciences. Their purposes were frustrated by the sub-

*Pampht. pp. 26.

sequent withdrawal of support. In 1812 the University was revived under new and happier auspices.

The Trustees have now considered it to be their duty to invite the patronage of the State to the immediate support of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and as the representative of that Faculty he proceeded to explain the general outlines of the proposed organization. The chairs of Political Economy, History and Natural Philosophy had been filled for some years, but without any condition on the part of the Trustees that the incumbents should be required to deliver lectures. Recently the Faculty had been completed and consisted of eleven professorships, viz.:

Ancient Languages,
History,
Political Economy,
Natural Philosophy,
Mineralogy and Geology,
Natural History,
Rhetoric and Belles Lettres,
Moral and Intellectual Philosophy,
Botany,
Mathematics,
Chemistry Applied to the Arts.

The Faculty had deliberated constantly and anxiously as to the best plan, and had adopted and distributed their plan through the State. It was the most comprehensive plan of any institution in the country. Preliminary study was necessary in order to enter the lowest class of the College Department, and it was believed the academies of the State would shape their instruction with a view of meeting the requirements. Meanwhile the Trustees had announced their determination to establish an elementary school of their own, designed to prepare students for the college career.

Besides the regular training of students in all the branches of science and letters, it was the design of the Trustees to open their halls to the free use of

the public in any department, so that persons of all ages and of either sex might employ their leisure in the cultivation of any branch of literature or science. Every privilege of the University, short of obtaining its degrees, was available by the general public. It was thought that the effect of this invitation would lead the citizens of Baltimore to a love of learning, and that they would not be slow to avail themselves of the advantages offered, and which were depicted in glowing language: "The scope of this regulation is to impress upon the citizens of Baltimore a love of the Liberal Sciences, to invite them into the grave and pleasant pursuits of learning, to bring to every man's door the wares of intellect, and to teach them that the leisure which is squandered in idle pleasures or vacant quiet may be turned to a profitable account by multiplying the enjoyments of thought and exercising the faculties of mind. I can feel and understand the happy influence which a successful administration of this scheme must have upon a society like ours. Every man has frequent occasion to feel how valuable a portion of his life is wasted in the mere apathy of rest—none more than the man habitually devoted to his business. There are moments when the shade of unoccupied feelings comes heavily over his mind, depressing his spirits, obscuring his enjoyments and inflicting the pain of a melancholy moodiness upon his existence. To him, unblessed with the stores of intellectual pleasure, such visitations are sufficiently frequent to leave their impressions upon his character. We shall contribute in no small degree to the enjoyments of that man if we can succeed in luring him within the Halls of the University, and induce him to appropriate that modicum of his time which is not solicited by his business to the cultivation of the elegant and useful arts. The members of the several professions, too, will find many inducements to apply themselves to these studies. The progress of science can never be uninteresting or useless in any of its departments to them; and if such pursuits have not hitherto occupied a share of their time, it is because they have not had the facilities which the presence of a University can alone supply."

The utility of the lectures was to be increased by giving to them the

form of a popular extension, and by consulting the convenience of all classes of the public. The Trustees had already begun the foundation of a library.

The regular course leading to the degree extended over four years, and was to be accompanied by auxiliary reading and frequent examinations. The Professor of Theology was to deliver a course of lectures to the students of the Collegiate department on Natural Theology and the Evidences of Christianity, but no student would be required to attend these lectures without the assent or direction of his parents or guardian, and the lecturer was to keep steadily in view the prominent feature of the charter requiring the widest religious toleration.

It was not contemplated to board or lodge the students in the College, the congregation of many young men under the same roof being regarded as in many respects prejudicial to sound and wholesome control over their habits and morals. The annual charge of each student entering for the degree was one hundred dollars per annum; modern languages were extra. The plan was now about to go into operation. It was the intention of the Faculty to adhere strictly to the requirements of admission even if this should exclude every applicant, and to begin the course with any number, however small. The speaker said that the members of the Faculty had no selfish or interested motive in assuming their tasks. From their station in society and occupations it must be a long time before they could expect any adequate remuneration for their labors. He claimed for himself and his colleagues that they were actuated only by a desire to promote the public advantage, and realized fully the sacrifices that they had assumed in the positions which, without solicitation on their part, they now held.

"The sacrifice we make," he said, "entitles us to ask a zealous and indulgent co-operation from the intelligent community with which we are surrounded. There are both the means and the spirit amongst our citizens to achieve all that our fondest wishes have aspired to, if they can be enlisted in the cause. Our failure, after this effort, would produce disappointment and regret, though unattended with any sentiment of mortification or self-abase-

ment, because it would be an evidence, not that we are unworthy of success, but that the public are not sufficiently awake to the great and commanding interest which we have endeavored to impress upon them. If we succeed, then will follow a glorious consummation. We shall have the satisfaction to know that we have sown the seeds of a rich and bountiful harvest amongst this people, that we have communicated to them an impulse that will quicken into action the noblest faculties that belong to man, that will give new aptitudes to the genius of our citizens, that will open bright and glorious visions upon their sight, that will refine their feelings, polish their manners, and elevate their character. We shall have erected a powerful engine on this spot whose mechanism shall lift this whole society into a higher scale of being, and communicate to it an influence and weight that shall make it a subject of praise and imitation throughout the wide extent of our Union. With such a meed before us the hand that labors shall never grow tired nor the heart faint. It rests with the parents and guardians of the youth of this city to respond to these hopes, and I confess I trust with confidence to the intelligence of the people of Baltimore, that this occasion will not be allowed to pass away without such an efficient concurrence in our design as shall assure us that we have but to persevere in the performance of our duty to secure the faithful fulfilment of theirs."

In the "Laws for the Government of the Academical Department of the University of Maryland," it is provided that three or more of the Trustees shall be appointed as visitors to keep themselves informed as to the condition of the Department, and report to the Board. The Professor of Ancient Languages is appointed Principal. Tutors are provided for, one to every twenty scholars. The sessions are to last ten months; the full course four years. The period of instruction lasts from six and a half to eight hours. The studies are to be reading, writing, English grammar, composition, modern geography with the use of globes, arithmetic, bookkeeping, mensuration, navigation, fluxions, and the other elementary as well as higher branches of mathematics; natural philosophy and astronomy; Latin, Greek, French,

German and Spanish; ancient geography and history, rhetoric, logic and moral philosophy.

The "College Faculty" as given in the announcement were: Rev. Charles Williams, D. D., President and Professor of Ancient Languages;* John P. Kennedy, Vice President and Professor of History; Hon. Charles W. Hanson, Professor of Political Economy; William Howard, M. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy; Joshua I. Cohen, M. D., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology; George Frick, M. D., Professor of Natural History; Peter H. Cruse, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres; George H. Calvert, Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy; William Fisher, M. D., Professor of Botany; Edward Hinkley, Treasurer and Professor of Mathematics; Julius T. Ducatel, Secretary and Professor of Chemistry Applied to the Arts. The "Officers" of the Academical Department were: Rev. C. Williams, D. D., Principal; Rev. John Ulhorn, A. M., Professor of Greek; Mr. John Carr, Tutor in Latin; Mr. Richard Cotter, Tutor in Mathematics; Mr. T. J. Bizouard, Instructor in French; Mr. I. F. Preto, Instructor in Spanish; Rev. John Ulhorn, A. M., Instructor in German.

The fees were about $60 a year for the classical department, $40 for the English department, modern languages and drawing were $20 extra; there was a small extra charge also for fuel and stationery. For distant pupils provision was made in the families of the professors, at $250 per annum for board, lodging, washing and tuition.

After all this eloquence, all these bright anticipations, all these stirring appeals to local pride and patriotism, it is sad to have to record failure as the result. But Marylanders continued to send their sons to Princeton, to Harvard, Yale and other colleges, the students were not forthcoming and no funds were contributed for *endowment*. For the few who came, instruction was given in the Athenaeum building and in the Mulberry street building. Professors Calvert, Hinkley and Williams gave instruction for at least

*Dr. Williams had been previously Principal of the Baltimore College. Mr. Hanson was a judge.

two years and probably for several years longer. Of the other professors we know nothing. The enthusiasm with which they started soon died out and they became discouraged and gave up their thankless and hopeless task. Such a result might have been foreseen from Mr. Kennedy's acknowledgment of inadequate salaries. It was not to be expected that any should give up their time and expend their efforts for nothing, much less the distinguished scholars who had been gathered together into this faculty. The school continued in a very feeble way with a few scholars, chiefly in the preparatory department; we do not read that any degrees were given.

In 1833 there were fifty day scholars, no boarders. At this time St. Mary's College, adjoining the Seminary of St. Sulpice (Roman Catholic), had one hundred and ninety-one students, over one hundred of whom were boarders; it also had a library of ten thousand volumes and a botanical garden. Asbury College, which occupied the second floor of the building at the corner of North and Fayette streets, had sixty day pupils.*

In a short time Rev. Dr. Williams withdrew and was succeeded by Mr. John Prentiss as President of the Faculty.

I have met with a record of Jacob H. Quimby, who is said to have been "Professor of Latin and Greek." He was a native of Springfield, New Hampshire. At the age of twenty-one he graduated at Dartmouth College. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar, practicing probably at Albany. He is said to have been a great student, understanding seven languages. His death occurred in Baltimore in 1838, at the age of thirty-one; resolutions adopted by his students were published in *The American* of February 9.

On December 29, 1840, Mr. Prentiss' resignation was announced to the Regents by Rev. John G. Morris, D. D., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and Mr. Horace Morrison took his place. Fifty students were reported in attendance at that time.

*A Complete View of Baltimore. By Charles Varle, Civil Engineer. Baltimore, 1833, 12mo.

In 1842* the "officers of instruction" were Horace Morrison, A. M., President, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy and Instructor in Intellectual and Moral Philosophy; John B. Henck, A. B., Instructor in the Latin and Greek Languages; Samuel A. Morison, Esq., Instructor in the Preparatory Department; J. A. Pizarro, Esq., Instructor in the Spanish Language; T. J. Bizouard, Esq., Instructor in the French Language; A. Freitag, LL. D., Instructor in the German Language; Josiah C. Robinson, Esq., Instructor in Writing, Bookkeeping, Drawing and Painting; Frederick Luchesi, Esq., Instructor in Instrumental Music; Charles L. Bartlett, Esq., Instructor in Vocal Music. The number of students attending the previous session was fifty-three, thirty-nine in the Collegiate Department and fourteen in the Preparatory Department. All of these were from Baltimore except one, who was credited to Philadelphia.

The prospectus begins with a statement of the advantages offered in situations, in quarters, in play-ground and in scientific and astronomical apparatus. The buildings and apparatus being enjoyed free of expense, enabled the Faculty to offer tuition at a less charge than a private institution could afford to do. A somewhat ominous sign is afforded by "the confidence of the hope" expressed, "that an enlightened community will not suffer one of its principal public institutions to languish for want of the patronage it deserves, and which is all that is necessary to place it on an equality with any similar institution." There seems to have been no condition as to age and the curriculum set forth shows that some of the students in the preparatory department must have been of very tender years. The studies prescribed for the Academic and Collegiate departments were sufficiently varied and advanced, and doubtless compared favorably with other institutions of similar rank. There were three public examinations by the Board of Examiners; the annual exhibition was held on the Wednesday preceding Easter. The session lasted about ten and a half months, commencing at the beginning of September. The expenses of the collegiate department were $15 per quar-

*Annual Circular of the Collegiate Department of the University of Maryland, 1842.

ter, with extra fees for modern languages, drawing, and music, and small charges for stationery and fuel.

On March 3, 1843, the Commissioners of Public Schools petitioned the Regents for the transfer of the institution to the city for a high school. The petition was rejected but on legal grounds alone. It continued to run down and on April 5, 1852, there were but thirty-six pupils and Mr. Morrison was the sole teacher.

In October, 1854, Mr. Morrison was induced to resign and the Department was reorganized under Rev. E. A. Dalrymple, previously Rector of the Episcopal High School near Alexandria. Mr. Dalrymple was a thorough classical scholar and a great bibliophile. He was a teacher of the old school and believed in corporal punishment. It was proposed at this time to sell the Mulberry street property, if $25,000 could be obtained for it and to locate elsewhere, but it was finally decided to remain. A mortgage of $5,000 was placed upon the property with which another story was added and the building otherwise improved.

The institution now took the name "The School of Letters of the University of Maryland." As before, it embraced the two divisions—Preparatory and Collegiate, and special attention was bestowed upon the Latin and Greek Classics and Mathematics, as the foundation of all sound learning. The importance attached to the languages is shown by the requirement that all preparatory students study at least one ancient and one modern language.

The students of the College department were divided into three classes —Junior, Middle and Senior—it being understood that they had mastered the studies of the Freshman year in the preparatory course. Each senior class attended at least four recitations or lectures daily and the curriculum was a most complete and thorough one. Medals were given in the preparatory department and a gold medal to the student standing highest in each of the College classes. The degrees of A. B. and A. M. were conferred—the latter three years after receiving the lower degree conditional upon writing an original essay. The term lasted from the second Monday in September

to the third Thursday in June; the sessions began at 8.30 or 9 a. m. and closed at 2.30 p. m., Saturday being observed as a holiday. The number of students for the session of 1854-55 was twenty-three, all being from Baltimore except four. This number had increased the next session to seventy-four, five of whom were from outside the city. The fees were $100 in the Preparatory, and $125 in the Collegiate department, with no extras. Matriculation fee—paid once—$5.

The Register of the session 1855-56* gives the following as the "Faculty of Arts and Sciences and Members of the Board of Regents:" Rev. E. A. Dalrymple, Dean; Rev. George W. Burnap, D. D.; J. R. W. Dunbar, M. D., Professor of Physiology; J. H. Alexander, LL. D., Professor of Physics; Campbell Morfit, M. D., Professor of Chemistry; and the following as "Officers:" Rev. E. A. Dalrymple, A. M., President and Professor of Ancient Languages; J. H. Alexander, LL. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy; Campbell Morfit, Professor of Chemistry; Richard Cotter, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Charles H. Dupuy, Professor of French and German; A. J. Dalrymple, M. D., Professor of English Branches; Augustus John, Professor of Drawing; Rev. Robert Piggot, Professor of Penmanship.

In the Catalogue of 1856-57, Messrs. M. Dulaney Ball, A. B., and Jean Benner are added to the "officers," the former as Assistant Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics, the latter as Professor of French, German and History. The number of students had risen to 106, but only nine of these were in the College department (the first College class).

For the session of 1857-58, Dr. Campbell Morfit's name drops out. In the list of the Faculty it is replaced by that of Jacob I. Cohen, M. D., Professor of Mineralogy, and in that of the "officers" by that of Alfred M. Mayer, Assistant Professor of Physics and Chemistry. J. H. Alexander ceases to be an "officer," while retaining his place as Regent. The previous

*_Register of the Faculty, Officers and Students of the Academic Department_ (The School of Letters) under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University of Maryland (with the course of Study, Classes, Terms, etc.), Session 1855-56.

year all the students of the College department had been juniors; now we have a "junior" and a "middle class." The total number of students was 121.

In the session of 1858-59 there are fourteen collegians, *one* being a senior, Mr. Isaac Brooks. Total students 107.

In the session of 1859-60, Rev. Dr. Burnap's name disappears from the "Faculty" and Regents. George W. Stone, A. M., takes the place of M. Dulaney Ball, as Assistant Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics, and George A. Witte, A. M., assumes the Professorship of German and French, vice Charles H. Dupuy, A. M. There are ten in the College department and ninety-one students in all. Isaac Brooks, Jr., receives the degree of A. B.

With the session of 1859-60 is begun the enumeration of the sessions as dating from 1804-05, this being the fifty-fifth. This numbering is kept up as long as the catalogues were issued. It shows what was the fact, that the School was a direct continuation from Baltimore College, whose charter it assumed in 1831 and which began in 1804.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the "Literary Society of the University of Maryland" shows that there was such an organization, composed of the teachers, students and alumni, and designed to promote extemporaneous speaking and literary composition. The meetings were held weekly during the session. The proceedings consisted of the reading of original compositions, declamations, and the discussion of questions selected for debate.

The next three sessions are contained in one Catalogue or "Register." There has evidently been a falling off in attendance for the whole number of students for the three years is but 131—although, of course, many of these names must be doubled or trebled to represent the attendance each year.

In 1860 the degree of A. B. was conferred on William S. Pinkney, William Reynolds, Jr., Henry McElderry and Joseph S. Hopkins, all of Baltimore, public addresses being delivered by all of these, viz.: *The Pleasure and Profit of Classical Studies,* Mr. Pinkney; *Influence of the Fine Arts Upon National Character,* Mr. Reynolds; *Oliver Cromwell,* Mr. McEl-

derry; *Progress of Human Knowledge,* Mr. Hopkins. Messrs. Pinkney and Reynolds received gold medals. The Commencement was held at the New Assembly Rooms, Lombard street. At the same time the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. Joshua Morsell, D. C., and Rev. William Hodges, N. C.

In 1861 the A. B. degree was conferred upon Theodore C. Gambrall, Alexander M. Fulford, and George W. Abell, all of Baltimore, the last receiving the highest honor; all made addresses. No degree was given in 1862, but in 1863 the A. B. was given to David S. Denison, of Baltimore. In 1862-63 Mr. William Reynolds, Jr.'s, name appears as Professor of Mathematics.

The next "Register" is devoted to the three sessions 1863-66. New names of officers are Rev. Theodore Gambrall, A. M., Mathematics; Charles De Heerdt, French and German; Charles A. Wagner, M. D., Do.; A. Richter Sander, Do. (all 1864-65); Albert F. Brachmann, A. M., Do. (1865-66). But one senior appears—Mr. Louis McKim, of Baltimore, receiving the A. B., at the close of the session 1865-66. The fees had been raised in the Preparatory department from $100 to $125 and in the College department from $125 to $145. In 1864 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Rev. Theodore C. Gambrall, of Baltimore, and Alexander M. Fulford, of Harford County, Maryland.

On the 5th of April, 1864, a meeting of the President, Professors and students was held at the College building, to take action on the death of Mr. Jean Benner, the Professor of French and History, who had died on the 31st of the previous month, in his sixty-first year. He was a genial, virtuous and learned scholar, a native of Münster, France, a former Professor of History and Political Economy in the College of Geneva, and author of a work entitled, "Commentaire Philosophique et Politique sur l'Histoire et les Révolutions de France, de 1789 à 1830." That he had endeared himself deeply to his students is shown by their erection of a monument to him in

A group of A. B. Graduates, School of Arts and Sciences, 1860. From left to right: Joseph S. Hopkins, Henry McElderry, William S. Pinkney, William Reynolds.

Baltimore Cemetery, where he was buried, setting forth the fact, and also his accomplishments.

We have no records of this department at hand from which to report in detail its progress from this time on, even if such a thing were desirable. We may infer that the course was steadily downward. On February 2, 1872, Dr. Dalrymple informs the Provost that the vacancies in the Faculty had been filled and that the following constituted at that time said Faculty: Edwin A. Dalrymple, A. M., Dean and Professor of Ancient Languages; Julian J. Alexander, Esq., Professor of Political Economy; Philip T. Tyson, Esq., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy; Augustine J. Dalrymple, M. D., Professor of History and Geography; Rev. Hugh T. Harrison, A. M., Professor of Moral Philosophy, all of the new incumbents having been at some period students and all being natives of Baltimore.

To this Mr. Wallis, Provost, replied calling attention to the provisions of the charter, Sections 8, 9 and 10, with reference to the composition of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and asking for an explanation. He adds that the Faculty is not complete, and has not been complete and capable of electing professors for many years. At the next meeting of the Board, held in April following, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Wallis, Brown, Dobbin, Dallam and Carter, was appointed to consider and report upon the above communication of Dr. Dalrymple, but there is no record of any such report.

On November 22, 1876, Professor Venable, of another Committee, reports that all teaching has been suspended in the Department and that the building is partly unoccupied and unused, the west front room being occupied for the lectures upon law and the east front room as Dr. Dalrymple's office or study.

On June 10, 1878, it is reported to the Board that the Faculty of Arts and Sciences has abandoned the building. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Doctor "to sell the chattels belonging to the School of Arts and Sciences and apply the proceeds to the payment of such claims as may be due to him." It was at this meeting that the Doctor brought in a claim against

the institution "for repairs, advances and interest on the building to July 1, 1878," amounting to $2,213.53—$850.26 of this being principal and $1,363.36 being interest. On motion of Professor Tiffany, a committee of three—with the Provost as chairman—was appointed to audit this account. The other two members of this committee were Professors Tiffany and Poe.

The committe reported at a meeting of the Board held on June 24, 1878. The following is their report in full:

"To the Regents of the University of Maryland:

"The undersigned, appointed a committee at the last meeting of the Board of Regents, to audit the account presented by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Dalrymple, beg leave respectfully to report:

"That they have not undertaken to inquire into the correctness of the items charged in the account, having assumed it to be the unanimous sense of the Regents, that Dr. Dalrymple's statement is a sufficient voucher for the accuracy, as it, of course, is, for the good faith of his charges.

"The account commences nearly 22 years back and is stated as between Dr. Dalrymple and 'The University of Maryland Faculty of Arts and Sciences.' With the exception of a few debits and credits between the 29th Sept., 1856, and the 1st July, 1857, leaving a balance in favor of Dr. Dalrymple of $572.30, to be carried forward at the latter date, it is simply an account current between the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and Dr. Dalrymple, as its Treasurer. The final balance in favor of Dr. Dalrymple is $2,213.53 as of July 1, 1878, $850.26 of that amount being principal and $1,363.26 interest.

"The Committee think it very clear that no valid claim for this balance can be set up against the Regents upon the theory that the Corporation is responsible for debts contracted by any of its faculties. With the exception of the Faculty of Physic, the Faculties of the University are not corporations, nor have they any capacity to make contracts, except upon the faith and responsibility of their individual members. The University has no money

endowment and no pecuniary means for either its general purposes or those of any of its Faculties. These latter have, therefore, been compelled, from the beginning, to depend upon themselves, except in so far as the State from time to time, has chosen to make appropriations for their benefit respectively. Such appropriations as were made for the specific benefit of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences were applied to its use directly, none, it is believed, being of later date than that made by the Act of 1825, ch. 188, by which $2,000 were given to purchase apparatus for that Faculty. It was expressly provided by the last-mentioned act, that no part of any residue which might remain in the hands of the Corporation for the general benefit of the University, after payment of amounts specifically given to the respective faculties, should be expended in payment of salaries or other annual expenses. In this the Legislature but carried out its fixed policy of leaving every Faculty to its own resources for its own support and extending the aid of the State only for the purchase or erection of buildings, the purchase of library and apparatus, or the repayment of monies borrowed or expended for one or other of these objects. Under these circumstances, it is not perceived that the University can possibly have any thing to do with the accounts between the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and its Treasurer, unless there should be some basis of obligation on the part of the Corporation other than the mere relation of that Faculty to it under the charter. It is suggested that some such obligation is created by the peculiar relation of the University to the Mulberry street property. The Committee are unable to perceive the force of this suggestion.

"By the act of 1830, Ch. 50, and the deed of Apr. 4, 1831, executed thereunder, by the Trustees of Baltimore College to the University, the latter took the property in trust to 'hold' it, and in case of sale to 'hold' its proceeds, in perpetuity, for the use and benefit of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, to be used for the promotion of collegiate education. There was no power whatever given to part with the trust fund. The sole power and express duty was to 'hold' it for the uses named. The property, not having

been sold, the Faculty took possession of it with the consent of the Regents and used and occupied it. This permission exhausted the power of the University in the matter and the use exhausted for the time the rights of the Faculty in the property. The University was not bound to keep the buildings in repair or to pay any of the current charges thereupon; for it derived no rents from them and had no funds from other sources for that purpose. It was for the Faculty and its professors, alone, to determine whether the receipts from their employment of the property would probably justify them in employing it and in spending money upon it, or did justify them in continuing their use of and expenditures upon it for collegiate purposes. If large profits had enured from such use and outlay, they alone would have the benefit of them. The 'University' would have no claim to a single dollar thus derived. There was, therefore, not only no legal obligation on the part of the University as trustee to pay the debts incurred by the beneficial owner in using and employing the trust property, but it seems to the Committtee, that there is no shadow of equity in imposing any part of the burden upon those who under no circumstances could have had any part of the profits.

"But it has been further suggested that inasmuch as the Act of 1878, Ch. 138, has authorized the Regents to sell the Mulberry St. property, and apply the proceeds to the use of any of the Faculties of the University and for its general uses, it is but equitable to apply a portion of these proceeds to the liquidation of the debts of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, whose former exclusive use of the property is thus divested. There would be great force in this view, if the property had been liable to these debts, before and when the Act of 1878 was passed. But such was not the fact. The University and the Faculty together, if that Act had not been passed, would not to-day be legally competent to sell the property and apply its proceeds to the payment of Dr. Dalrymple's claim. To have done so at any time would have been a violation of the terms of the trust created by the Act of 1830. The Act of 1878, therefore, has interfered in no way, with Dr. Dalrymple's remedies or his rights. It has not impaired or taken away from the Faculty

of the Arts and Sciences any right to change Dr. Dalrymple's claim on the property, for no such right ever existed. It has not deprived the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the means of paying its debts, for during twenty years user of the property, that Faculty continued to accumulate debts, instead of paying them, as Dr. Dalrymple's account demonstrates. Indeed the credits which the last few years have supplied have notoriously arisen from other uses and sources than those which the employment of the building, by that Faculty, would have furnished. The Committee are consequently unable to report that the passage of the Act of 1878, in their judgment, adds in any way to the equitable obligations of the University in the premises. In fact, the very terms of the Act of 1878, Sect. 3, would appear rather to preclude the application of the proceeds of sale of the Mulberry St. property to any other purposes than 'the purchase of other property for the use of any of the Faculties of said University,' or some other' purposes of said University.' It can hardly be contended that the payment of a debt, for which the University is not, and never was liable, could have been one of the 'purposes of the University,' in the contemplation of the Legislature.

"The Committee, of course, have not forgotten, that there is a ground-rent charged upon the property, by deed from the Regents, made at the request of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The power to create that charge was doubtless found, by our predecessors, in the fact, that the money borrowed was to be specifically applied to the erection of a third story and the permanent improvement of the buildings upon the trust estate. To the extent to which our predecessors saw fit to exercise the power, it is to be treated by us as having been properly exercised, and the lien created is to be recognized as valid and binding. But the Faculty of Arts and Sciences was pleased, on its own account, to go beyond the amount so borrowed and received, and the account of Dr. Dalrymple shows that between Sept. 29th, 1856, and Feb. 5, 1857, he advanced to the Treasurer who preceded him, and that he expended, after he became Treasurer, himself, various sums for improvements, amounting in all to some $700 or $800. The Committee are constrained

to regard these advances as money which Dr. Dalrymple, in the exercise of his own discretion, voluntarily expended, for the purpose of promoting the plans and purposes of a Faculty, which had chosen him as one of its professors. His own pecuniary interests, as such professor, were involved in the consummation of the views of the Faculty which he shared, and he, no doubt, anticipated, as he had a perfect right to do, that the outlay and the improvements which it secured, would redound to his own personal benefit, and that the prospective profits of his Professorship justified him in taking the risk of his advances.

"In so doing, he did no more than the Professors of the Faculty of Physic and Law, notably the former, have repeatedly done, upon their own pecuniary responsibility, without looking to either the corporate real estate, or the guaranty of the corporation, for indemnity. The Committee are, therefore, obliged to regard the advances made by Dr. Dalrymple, for improvements, as in no wise different, so far as the liability of the Regents therefor is concerned, from any of the other advances which he saw fit, voluntarily to make, on account of the Faculty whose Treasurer he was. The question of indebtedness for these, as well as for the other items, is one altogether between the contracting parties, and one, for which, in the judgment of the Committee, the Regents have neither moral nor legal responsibility. The Committee would feel justified in resting their conclusion upon the grounds already stated, but they annex to this report an Analysis of Dr. Dalrymple's account by which they persuade themselves that the result at which they have arrived is demonstrated to be correct for other equally cogent reasons. Dr. Dalrymple's account, starting with the items of advances, made by him in 1856, for the purpose of enlarging and otherwise improving the building, consists, afterwards, for the most part, of charges for the annual wages of his janitor and for the ordinary current repairs upon the property which he occupied as tenant. These charges, an itemized list of which accompanies this report, amount, in the aggregate, to $5,001.98. The

Committee are unable to perceive upon what possible theory they can be allowed.

"If the view of the relation between the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and the University, above presented, were conceded to be incorrect, or inequitable, then the only other aspect in which Dr. Dalrymple's position can be considered, is that of a tenant holding the property under a contract of renting. As such, there is no more reason for his charging the owner of the property, viz.: the University, with the wages of his servant, than with the cost of his fuel, and as, in the absence of express contract to the contrary, the landlord would not be bound to make or pay for ordinary current repairs to the rented property, there is, in like manner no reason whatever for the Doctor's charges for these matters.

"Rejecting, therefore, the sums paid to his Janitor, amounting, in the twenty years covered by his account, as Treasurer, to $4,331.80, and rejecting also the cost of ordinary repairs, together with the interest annually charged on these items, and crediting the Regents with the items allowed by Dr. Dalrymple, the Committee find that the claim of the Doctor is not only extinguished, but he is found to be debtor, in the sum of $7,062.01.

"They submit with their report a statement showing such result.

"In their opinion, however, this mode of stating the account is not entirely accurate, for it embraces, as an item of charge against Dr. Dalrymple, the matriculation fees with which he has credited the Regents. These amount, in the aggregate, to $2,020. No good reason is perceived for including them. They may be proper enough in the Doctor's account as Treasurer, but the University has no pecuniary interest in them and no right to receive them. Rejecting them, and the balance against Dr. Dalrymple will be proportionately reduced, though there will still remain a balance of between $4,000 and $5,000 against him.

"For this indebtedness the Committee, of course, do not recommend that any claim be made upon Dr. Dalrymple. As they cannot understand the theory upon which the Regents of the University can be liable for the debts

of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, so, on the other hand, they cannot perceive what legal right the Regents have to undertake to collect, for their benefit, any claims due to that faculty, especially in the absence of any application from it to them looking to that end.

"It is enough for the Committee to be able to report that, in their judgment, upon no theory of stating the account, has Dr. Dalrymple any valid claim upon the University.

"They respectfully submit the accompanying resolution.

(Signed) S. T. WALLIS,
JOHN P. POE.
L. McLANE TIFFANY."

June 24, 1878.

"*Resolved:* That it is the sense of the Regents that upon the account presented by Dr. Dalrymple, there is nothing due by the University of Maryland to him."

The Report was discussed by Dr. Dalrymple, the Provost, Messrs. Dobbin, Latrobe and Poe.

Pending the discussion, Dr. Dalrymple asked leave to withdraw his account; this, upon being objected to, was refused. Leave, however, was granted to the Doctor to withdraw his request. An attempt was made by Mr. Latrobe to arbitrate the account, but it was defeated. The Report was then adopted.

Dr. Dalrymple's name does not appear again after this in the Minutes of the Regents. Three years later he died and not long after that the Mulberry street property was disposed of and Cathedral street was opened through its site, as stated in the first section of this history.

Rev. Edwin A. Dalrymple, S. T. D., was born in Baltimore, and was the eldest son of William Dalrymple, of that city. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and at the Theological Seminary, near Alexandria, Virginia. Having graduated at the latter, he was ordained as a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His first charge was Old Church,

REV. EDWIN A. DALRYMPLE, S. T. D.

Hanover County, Virginia, and the church at New Kent Court House, in which George Washington was married.

In 1845 he was invited to undertake the management of the Episcopal High School, near Alexandria, Virginia, and he filled the position of Rector of this institution for several years with great credit to himself and equal advantage to it. He afterwards traveled for over a year in Europe, and on his return was elected in the year 1854 as President of the School of Letters of the University of Maryland. This office he continued to hold up to the time of his death, although the School itself ceased its existence in 1874 or 1875.

Dr. Dalrymple was a man of scholarly attainments, and ranked high as a student of the classics, reading Latin with the same facility as English. He had a large and choice library—the largest owned by any private citizen in the State—of about fifteen thousand volumes, which he bequeathed to the Diocesan Library of Maryland, now located on Madison Avenue. He served for many years as the unpaid Rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Hanover street, and he was also Examining Chaplain of the Diocese. He was Secretary of the General and Diocesan Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church for twenty years. He was also a Manager and Rector of the House of Refuge, Corresponding Secretary of the Maryland Historical Society and Academy of Sciences, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He died at his residence on Lanvale street, in Baltimore, on the 30th of October, 1881. Although his health had been failing for several months the end came suddenly, in his sixty-fourth year. He never married.

"One of the chief characteristics to which his success should be attributed," says one who knew him intimately for twenty-five years,* "was his unbounded faith in the efficacy and advantages of good, honest, hard work. He seems early in life to have become impressed with the truth of the adage

*Mr. Williams Reynolds, a member of the Baltimore Bar, for four years his pupil, and for a year a teacher in his school.

that 'there is no royal road to learning,' and that knowledge, like every other thing of much value in this world, was only to be acquired at the price of unremitting toil. He, therefore, first of all endeavored to teach his scholars how to work. Believing that a man's education should extend over the whole period of his natural life, he considered schools and colleges not so much places for acquiring general information, as intellectual gymnasia, where the mental and moral faculties were to be trained and strengthened, and the student instructed how to use his powers to the best advantage. It was well enough that the student should be instructed while at school in certain branches of knowledge which he might find of practical use to himself in after life, but the main thing after all was to teach him the art of acquiring knowledge for himself, and of using it effectually when once acquired. He therefore insisted that all his scholars should work and work hard; and I think that there were comparatively few boys under his care whom he did not sooner or later succeed in getting some good, honest work out of, in one way or another.

"I have often heard him express the most indignant scorn of those teachers who advertised that they would remove all difficulties from the path of their scholars, and make the ways of knowledge so easy for them that all their studies would be rather like pleasant amusements than toilsome work. He said that such teachers were attempting to inveigle fond parents out of their money under false pretenses and without returning any equivalent; for in the first place, it was impossible to teach the great majority of boys by any such process, and even if it could be done, the knowledge thus imparted would be practically worthless, as the measure of its value could never exceed the labor which had been expended in acquiring it. Dr. Dalrymple was very emphatic in the belief that work was one thing and play another, and that the two should be kept entirely separate and distinct; that while each was equally good in its place, they could never both be successfully engaged in at one and the same time. Accordingly, while he spared neither trouble nor expense to promote the enjoyment of his boys during play-hours,

and sought to provide for them and to encourage every innocent means of recreation, which he could command, he firmly and emphatically insisted that, during the time appropriated for study, they should give their close and undivided attention to their work, and whoever failed to do so was required afterwards to make up with interest for the time thus wasted. I know complaint has sometimes been made that Dr. Dayrymple overworked his boys, but the best answer to this is that I have never heard of a single instance where any one's health was injured by excessive application to study while under his instruction. No lazy man was ever yet compelled to work, who did not rebel and complain about the hardship of his lot, and idle boys are very much like idle men in this particular, excepting that parental affection is apt to provide them with a more sympathetic and credulous audience during their school days, than they are likely to find later in the cold and unfeeling world.

"But Dr. Dalrymple not only taught his scholars to work; he also took care that they should do their work thoroughly and accurately. He allowed nothing to be slurred over, but required precision and exactness in the most minute details. He considered that whatever was worth doing at all, was worth doing well, and that it ought to be done well. He thought it far better to do a few things well, than a great many things in a slovenly and imperfect manner. Knowing how large a proportion of the troubles, misfortunes and accidents of this life are justly attributable to carelessness alone, and recognizing the fact that carelessness is, to a very great extent a mere matter of habit, he sought by every means in his power to eradicate all careless habits from those whose education was entrusted to his care. As an illustration of this, I may mention that during the whole time I was under him it was his invariable rule that whenever a boy presented him with a composition or exercise of any kind containing a single erasure, alteration, blot or even interlineation, it was always at once returned and had to be entirely written over again before it would be accepted at all. He also laid great stress upon the cultivation of an accurate memory, by making it a part of the

regular exercises of all his classes to commit to memory and recite every week passages either in prose or poetry, not only in English but also in the classical and modern foreign languages as well.

"I remember that my entire class was able to repeat the whole *Ars Poetica* of Horace containing 476 lines, from beginning to end in the original Latin, and it was part of our final examination exercises for each one of us, after being started by the Board of Visitors at any place in the poem, to repeat what followed in the original until we were told to stop, then to go back and construe into English what we had repeated; and finally to parse and scan as many lines as requested, giving all the rules of syntax and prosody which might be applicable, and all this without once opening a book. As a proof of the thoroughness of his training, I may mention, that a very large proportion of the students who, after leaving him, completed their collegiate courses at Harvard, Princeton or the University of Virginia, took high rank for scholarship in those institutions, especially in the classics.

"It is almost needless for me to say that Dr. Dalrymple, while thus advocating hard work for others, was not in the habit of ever shrinking from it himself. He had nothing in common with those 'ungracious pastors,' who show their flocks 'the steep and thorny way to heaven,' while themselves 'the primrose path of dalliance tread.' Whatever he did he did with his might, and as well as he possibly could. In the pursuit of knowledge, especially in those branches of learning to which from the nature of his calling his attention was more particularly directed, he was constant, attentive and indefatigable. During the time that he was traveling in Europe, he made himself thoroughly acquainted with the practical workings of all the great national systems of education, which were followed in the various countries that he visited, as well upon the Continent as in Great Britain. He had collected an extensive and valuable library. He was a scholar and a ripe and good one, particularly in the classics. He one day remarked to me—not boastfully but incidentally—that in buying a book upon any subject, on which he wanted information, it was never any objection to him that it was written in Latin,

for he read that language with the same facility as English, and I remember that he added that he wished he could say the same of Greek and Hebrew, but he was obliged to confess that he still found them more difficult.

"Although he had studied and read a great deal, and generally remembered pretty well what he had thus acquired, the kind of learning that is derived from books formed by no means the greater part of the knowledge which he possessed. He was a keen observer of what took place from time to time around him in the world, and was blessed with a marvelous endowment of the one talent which contributes more than all others besides to success and usefulness in life: I mean strong, practical, common sense. His faculty of being able to take an intelligent and sensible view of what ever matter might be brought to his consideration, and to seize at once upon the main practical bearings of whatever question was submitted to him, made him a valuable counsellor upon almost every subject and consequently his advice was often sought, generally appreciated and not infrequently followed with great advantage by those to whom it was given. For this reason, as well as on account of his great natural executive ability, he was not only the intimate friend but also the constant and trusted adviser of the present bishop of his diocese as well as of the late Bishop Whittingham, his predecessor. Even when his advice was not followed, it often proved highly valuable to those who received it, by pointing out to them in advance what would be the most natural and probable consequences of a course which he did not approve of, and thereby enabling them to prepare to meet those consequences when they followed. For the same reason also he was a most useful member of whatever deliberative bodies he belonged to. In all matters requiring combined effort or united action, in which he was concerned, he always did his full share and more than his full share of the work. While there was nothing obtrusive about him, and he was the last man in the world to seek to push himself into undue prominence, yet it somehow always seemed to happen, that, whatever he became engaged in, whether matters ecclesiastical or secular, he was invariably found before long to be seated at the labor-

ing oar and bending to it with a quiet, persistent and untiring energy which none of his associates could surpass. For example, he filled the office of Secretary of the State Convention of his Church for eleven years, that of Corresponding Secretary of the Maryland Historical Society for a much longer period and the same office in the Maryland Academy of Sciences almost, if not quite, ever since the time of its establishment. These and all other duties which fell to his lot, he always performed most faithfully and thoroughly. No one who knew the man could fail to see and admire his untiring industry, his careful and strict attention to minute details and his marvellous facility for the prompt dispatch of business.

"He was a conscientious man in the discharge of the public and private duties which devolved upon him as a citizen of the Nation and of his State, as a member of the community in which he lived, and as a clergyman of the church to which he belonged. He carefully studied these duties, not for the purpose of seeing how many of them he could evade, but in order to learn how he could best fulfill them.

"Nor should I fail to speak of his warm and generous heart. For, although not one of those who are wont to sound a trumpet before them when they do their alms, he *was* a generous man, and nothing gave him greater delight than to contribute to the welfare and happiness of others."*

With the movement set on foot for the upbuilding of the *University,* early in 1903, the question of the revival of the Department of Arts and Sciences presented itself as one which *must* be solved before any progress could be made in that direction. As there were no funds available for the purpose, and none to be expected from any source, the only way in which it could be effected was by the affiliation of some one of the existing Colleges of the State. St. John's at once offered itself as *the* institution with which union was most natural and desirable. Originally intended as a part of the first "University of Maryland," projected in 1784, it had even some claim to be considered in such a connection. But beside this fact and its venerable

*In Memoriam, 1881.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE [DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND SCIENCES], ANNAPOLIS, MD.

character, which corresponded well with that of our own institution, under its able and energetic present President, Dr. Thomas Fell, it was in a very flourishing condition and could meet us, on its part, with an offer of equal advantages.

Accordingly, in January, 1905, an unofficial communication was addressed to Dr. Fell, asking if a proposal for union would be likely to be favorably considered by the authorities of St. John's. The suggestion was cordially welcomed and the result was the calling of a conference of representatives of the two institutions, presided over by Hon. Edwin Warfield, Governor of the State, who earnestly favored the movement, and the final adoption of a legal contract binding the institutions to a tentative union for five years. The terms of this contract, in brief, are:

"That St. John's shall be called 'The Department of Arts and Sciences of the University of Maryland,' and this designation shall be added to its corporate title; that notice of the alliance and its advantages, with abbreviated prospectuses of the allied departments shall be published in catalogues, etc., and that rules and regulations shall be adopted for the interchange of laboratory advantages and professional instruction, so as to facilitate and shorten the period required for taking the various degrees; that for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the union there shall be a 'Council,' consisting of the Governor, as 'Chancellor,' *ex officio;* the Provost, as 'Pro-Chancellor,' the Principal of St. John's, as 'Vice-Chancellor,' and two representatives each from the Faculty of St. John's, the Faculty of Physic and the Faculty of Law, and one representative each from the Departments of Dentistry and Pharmacy; that the Council, subject to the approval of the governing boards of the institutions represented, shall formulate regulations with regard to courses of study leading to degrees, and recommend other colleges and institutions of learning for participation in the privileges of the union; that the agreement, which is to remain in effect for a period of five years, is not to affect in any way the chartered rights or the financial responsibility of the two institutions; finally, that the agreement shall be signed by

the President of the Board of Visitors and Governors of St. John's and the Provost of the University, and have the seals of the two institutions affixed to it." [*Old Maryland,* Jan., 1907, p. 8.]

The first meeting of the Council under this contract was held on February 13, 1907. Besides the members *ex officio,* the following are the representatives of the various departments: St. John's: Professors B. Vernon Cissel and C. W. Stryker; School of Law: Professors John P. Poe and William T. Brantly; School of Medicine: Professors R. Dorsey Coale and Randolph Winslow; Department of Dentistry: Professor F. J. S. Gorgas; Department of Pharmacy: Professor Charles Caspari, Jr. At the meeting all of these were present, except Professor Brantly, and, in addition, President Fell, who presided. Professor Coale was appointed Secretary and committees were appointed to report upon curricula and degrees.

St. John's College, chartered in 1696 as King William's School and advanced to collegiate rank by its charter of 1784, is situated at Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, occupying about twenty acres on the banks of the Severn, a few miles from Chesapeake Bay. It is closely connected by railroad with Baltimore and Washington, and with the former also by steamboat. It is governed by a Board of Visitors, twenty-four in number, of whom the Governor is President. The Faculty consists of thirteen members; the number of students, including Preparatory School and College, is about two hundred. The degrees conferred are—in course—Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts; honorary, Master of Arts, Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Laws. The course of study for the B. A. and B. S. degrees occupies four years; the college year is of nine months duration. There are two literary societies. The course of instruction embraces besides the usual branches, biology, international and constitutional law, mechanical engineering, including shop work, and military science. The military department is under charge of an officer of the United States Army, the students being divided into two companies, with their own student band. The battalion holds an annual encampment for a week every

summer. The College is one of the six—besides West Point—from whose graduates selections are made for officers of the regular army.

The buildings are the original one, the recitation and office hall, known as McDowell Hall; the mess hall, with apartments on the upper floors for the Senior and Junior students; the two College dormitories, Pinkney and Humphreys Halls; the Science Building, called Henry Williams Woodward Hall, which contains the library, the armory and the laboratories of chemistry and biology; the residences of the President, the Vice-President and Professors; the Gymnasium, Boathouse, etc.

Much attention is paid to athletics, especially baseball, football, track and field exercises and boating, and St. John's has achieved an enviable distinction in this department.

Of late years the State has been very liberal and supports a large number of free scholarships. The total number of graduates to 1906, inclusive, is 702; the number of honorary degrees conferred is 170. St. John's is the Alma Mater of many of Maryland's most noted and honored sons—among whom Francis Scott Key and Reverdy Johnson stand pre-eminent. The founder of the University of Maryland, Dr. John Beale Davidge, held her degree, as did also, the poet, John Shaw, and William Donaldson, of the University's first Faculty. The present President of St. John's, Dr. Thomas Fell, has held the position since 1886.

Right Rev. William Stevens Perry, Bishop of Iowa, and Historigrapher of the American Church, speaks of "quaint old St. John's with its ancient halls covered with ivy; its venerable trees—maples, lindens, poplars—shading the broad acres of the campus; the historic 'Bladen's Folly,' now 'McDowell Hall,' with its curious old belfry and traces of its old glory, when Annapolis, with its royal charter and royal governor, was a mimic court of St. James—all making up a scene of picturesque beauty. In its library are the many 'quaint and curious volumes' brought over by Commissary Bray and given to the library of St. Ann's Parish. In the graduation hall are the memorials of the successive classes, and here the college prayers are said and

the college exercises performed. * * * The greensward is alive with the scholars in cap and gown, or else in 'outing costumes,' for athletics are not neglected at St. John's, and with the study of the classics and the sciences the Johnian combines the effort to secure the *mens sana in corpore sano.* Historic associations meet one on every side."

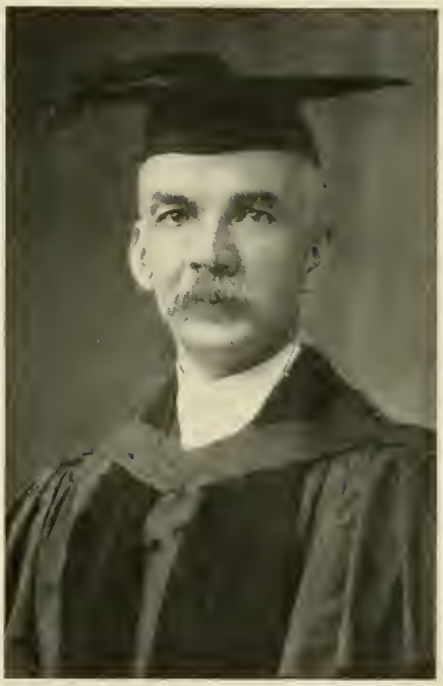
Thomas Fell, A. M., Ph. D., LL. D., eleventh President of St. John's College, was born at Liverpool, England, July 15, 1851. His father, a staff surgeon attached to H. M. Transport "Brandon," died at Balaklava during the Crimean War, in 1855. His grandfather was a prominent member of the Society of Friends in Westmoreland, and was a descendant of Judge Fell, of Swarthmore Hall, Morestone, who took an active interest in the same sect.

Dr. Fell received his early education at the Royal Institution School, at Liverpool, remaining there until 1867, when he went to King's College, London, to continue his studies. He subsequently matriculated at and became a member of the London University. At the close of his university career he traveled through India and China, and returning to Europe studied at Heidelberg and Munich, making independent researches in mental philosophy and metaphysics.

In 1884 he came to America, where he began his career as an educator, securing first a professorship of ancient and modern languages at New Windsor College, Maryland. He remained there for two years. In 1886 he was appointed acting principal of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, and in July of the following year was installed as president.

The extensive knowledge of men and affairs gained by his travels and studies abroad and in America fitted him pre-eminently for the position, and the College has prospered under his administration.

Dr. Fell received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, in June, 1888. He is a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity; also of the University Club, Baltimore. and is enrolled



PRESIDENT THOMAS FELL, A. M., PH. D., LL. D.

in the American Philological Association, and in the Academy of Political and Social Science.

In addition to being President Dr. Fell also fills the chair of Moral Science and Ancient Languages.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

The Annapolis Tea Burning.

The Centennial Celebration of the burning of the "Peggy Stewart," recently held in Annapolis, not only attracted the attention of the people of Maryland, but of the entire country, and called forth many garbled and conflicting accounts as to who was the perpetrator of that, then perilous and treasonable violation of the King's authority, but which the light of after events has made to glow upon the pages of history as one of the most heroic and patriotic deeds performed during the struggle for our Independence.

In view of these facts, I am glad to be enabled to throw some light upon that much-mooted question. It was my good fortune during a recent visit to "Longwood," the residence of the late Dr. Gustavus Warfield ("son of Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, the hero of the "Peggy Stewart") to have my attention called to a communication to the *Baltimore Patriot,* published in the year 1813, which was preserved in an old scrapbook, a family history and record that dates far back into Colonial times, a relic of much interest and value. I immediately recognized the historical value of that old clipping, for I realized it would lift the cloud of uncertainty from one of the most important events in the history of our country. The authenticity of the communication is beyond a doubt, and its truth will be evident to all readers. It was published immediately after the death of Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, as a just tribute to his memory, and as an acknowledgment of his patriotism and valor. Though his name has long slumbered in oblivion, yet that one valorous and determined stand in opposition to oppression and tyranny, and the utterance of that noble sentiment: "Liberty and Independence, or Death in Pursuit of It!" acted and uttered in those "days that tried men's souls," entitle him to a deserved prominence in the history of his State, and

his noble stand in those perilous times should be cherished by every true patriot as a conspicuous example of that love of liberty and justice which animated our forefathers and wrought our freedom.

DR. EVAN W. WARFIELD

(Grandson of Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield).

Taken from the Baltimore Patriot, published in 1813:

DR. CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD

Departed this Life January 29, 1813.

To the Editor of the *Baltimore Patriot:*

SIR: In the biography of the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, taken from the *Salem Register* of the 20th of September, and published in your paper of the 24th, wherein are portrayed his just and eminent services from the commencement to the termination of our Revolutionary contest, and whose subsequent and distinguished course has rendered him a blessing to his country, and placed him in rank and estimation not to be surpassed by the renowned sages of the world, he stands now the beloved friend and father of the American people, loaded with honor, age and goodness of heart. There is, however, one circumstance connected with the burning of the tea at Annapolis that should not be forgotten, and in which a highly-respected and valued friend of Mr. Carroll participated.

The late Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, of Anne Arundel County, who but a short time before had obtained professional honors in the University of Pennsylvania, and had been appointed Major of Battalion, upon hearing of the arrival of the brig "Peggy Stewart" at Annapolis, loaded with tea, and which vessel belonged to Mr. Anthony Stewart (a Scotch merchant), put himself at the head of the "Whig Club," of which he was a distinguished member, and marched to Annapolis with a determination to burn vessel and cargo.

When this party arrived opposite the State House, the late Judge Chase met them and harangued them (he had been employed as a lawyer by Mr. Stewart). Dr. Warfield, finding that he was likely to make some impression

upon the minds of his company, interrupted him by observing, that Chase had by former patriotic speeches made to the "Whig Club" inflamed the whole country, and now wished to get off by his own light; and pronounced it submission or cowardice in any member of the club to stop short of their object; and called upon the men to follow him—that he would himself set fire to the vessel and cargo. But it is stated upon the best authority, that the Doctor carried in his hand the chunk of fire in company with Stewart, whom he made to kindle it. When the party first entered the city and was passing on, they met Stewart, who was bold in opposition, and threatened them with the vengeance of his King and Government, but his threats seemed only to increase their determination. They erected a gallows immediately in front of his house, by way of intimidation, then gave him his choice, either to swing by the halter or go with them on board and put fire to his own vessel. He chose the latter, and in a few moments the whole cargo with the ship's tackle and apparel were in flames. Shortly after this Mr. Stewart left the country. This act decided the course Maryland was to pursue, and had an extensive influence upon public opinion. The writer of this was in company with Judge Chase and Dr. Warfield a few years before their death, and heard them conversing upon the above subject, when Mr. Chase remarked in a jocular manner: "If we had not succeeded, Doctor, in the Revolutionary contest, both of us would have been hung; you for burning the ship of tea, and I for declaring I owed no allegiance to the King, and signing the Declaration of Independence."

There were other movements and occurrences attending this early expression of a Revolutionary spirit. Our departed friend, but a short time before he marched to the city of Annapolis to fire the tea, was parading his battalion in Anne Arundel County, in the vicinity of Mr. Carroll's residence, when he took upon himself the privilege of printing some labels with the following inscription: "Liberty and Independence, or Death in Pursuit of It," and placed one on the hat of each man in his company. Many of the older neighbors who were present were struck with astonishment, and endeavored

to persuade him to have them taken down, for the idea of independence at that time had entered the mind of but few men.

The venerable Mr. Carroll, the elder, and father to the present Patriarch, rode up to the father of Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, and exclaimed: "My God, Mr. Warfield, what does your son Charles mean? Does he know that he has committed treason against his King, and may be prosecuted for a rebel?"

The father replied, with much animation and patriotism: "We acknowledge no King; the King is a traitor to us, and a period has arrived when we must either tamely submit to be slaves, or struggle gloriously for 'Liberty and Independence.' The King has become our enemy, and we must become his. My son Charles knows what he is about. 'Liberty and Independence, or Death in Pursuit of It,' is his motto, it is mine, and soon must be the sentiment of every man in this country!" The mighty word "Treason against the King," sounded from one end of the battalion to the other, and in a few minutes not a label was seen in the hats of any of the men except Dr. Warfield and Mr. James Connor, late of Baltimore County, who were too stern and undaunted to be intimidated by words, and they wore their labels to their homes. Thus, those great Patriots moved alternately between hope and fear until they accomplished the great object of their lives.

[A copy of the above, with a portrait of Dr. Warfield, has been deposited in the University of Maryland, by the present Governor of Maryland, Hon. Edwin Warfield, who bears a near relationship to the Doctor. May 18, 1903].

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